

ANNUAL REPORT 2018



FIAN
INTERNATIONAL



WHO IS FIAN INTERNATIONAL?

FIAN International was founded in 1986 as the first international human rights organization to advocate for the realization of the right to food and nutrition. Holding a consultative status with the United Nations Economic and Social Council, FIAN is active in more than 50 countries, through national sections and seeds groups, which account for 25 of these, as well as individual members and international networks.

With no religious or political affiliation dictating our work, we expose violations of people's right to food and related rights wherever they may occur and stand up against undue and oppressive practices that prevent people from feeding themselves. By holding governments accountable, FIAN strives to secure people's access to and control over natural resources and means of subsistence, crucial to ensure a life of dignity, now and for future generations.

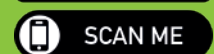
The struggle for adequate nutrition is a critical component of the right to food, moving the debate beyond medicalized interventions and towards food systems that support healthy diets and ecosystems.

As the struggle against gender discrimination and other forms of exclusion is an integral part of our mission, we work with and in favor of the most marginalized and affected groups. Our vision is a world free from hunger, in which every woman, man, boy and girl can fully enjoy their right to food, as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments.

FIAN International's Secretariat is based in Heidelberg, Germany, and has UN representation in Geneva, Switzerland.

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Foreword by the President and the Secretary General

Summarizing the experiences of a whole year is not an easy task. The challenge is even greater when the summary must account for extraordinary achievements while at the same time report on the advancement of alarming trends. Overall, although “change” is a word frequently overused, there is probably no better way to talk about 2018.

After almost 20 years of relentless effort, the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas (Declaration on the Rights of Peasants) was finally adopted by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly in December. This is a project that we, as FIAN International, have believed in almost since its beginning two decades ago. However, not many foresaw this outcome even as early as 2018, especially given the strong opposition by those who wish to keep the scope of human rights narrow. Only the commitment to openness and a fair share of boldness has managed to beat the odds.

In Nepal, FIAN’s section in the country and the local social movements also claimed a victory of its own when the Nepali government passed the country’s first right to food law. Undoubtedly, this triumph was received with joy, inside and outside of Nepal. Nonetheless, while cheering for these achievements – the law adopted in Nepal and the successful voting in the UN – we are bound to remember the efforts underlying them. The real power for change lies in countless moments that connect and allow us to rally behind one common cause.

Unfortunately, not all news was good news. The international human rights system’s inability to protect individuals and communities from corporate abuse has been a matter of discussion for years now. And, the increasing presence of Chinese assets in the landscape of global financial capital has raised a new set of challenges that go beyond the “occidental” way of conceiving international law and human rights. With this in mind, FIAN International organized one fact-finding mission (FFM) to Ecuador and participated in another to Sri Lanka with China’s extraterritorial obligations (ETOs) as a common denominator.

Both missions, Ecuador and Sri Lanka, helped us see clearly that the international financial schemes spread in a distinctive pattern, no matter which corner of the world. Therefore, we must, more than ever, build bridges across different struggles, across continents.

In our view, that is perhaps the most significant underlying

potential of the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and laws like the one in Nepal: they allow social movements across countries and communities to work under shared frameworks. These frameworks can then create new understandings for building and strengthening relations that reflect solidarity, share knowledge, and synchronize coexistence in the struggles for popular sovereignty.

In the same spirit, another experience that we continued to follow in 2018 was the West African Caravan on Land, Water and Seeds that once again traveled across the borders of the West African continent that colonial invasion left behind. The Caravan aimed to promote food sovereignty and agroecology with a regional perspective, which makes it one of the most forward-thinking proposals in the continent.

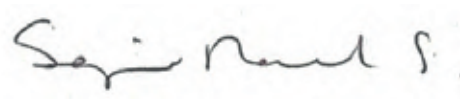
We also remained committed to strengthening and promoting meeting spaces for social movements in the international scenario. Together with our partners in the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition, we released another issue of the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch. This latest edition was dedicated to reflecting upon the impacts of technology and big data on the understanding of the right to food and nutrition (RtFN), and other related issues. Until recently, such a debate was almost non-existent; therefore, we hope to continue to contribute to raising awareness about this topic.

None of the accomplishments mentioned above could have been possible without the relentless commitment and hard work of many women and men that, in one way or another, contributed to the cause of a world free of hunger and injustices. Their courage inspires us to keep moving forward. This is why, beyond the policy studies, the legal and conceptual frameworks, and other nuances of our work, we are concerned with giving the people behind those documents a more visible role in the way we communicate.

We have reflected deeply on this matter and worked hard to find a new way to tell the stories behind our struggle. Therefore in 2019, we will celebrate a legacy of over 33 years of existence with the launch of a new website and graphic identity to expand the reach of our message. This way, we lay the groundwork for a change that will allow us to continue our mission effectively. We believe you will greatly benefit by browsing through this issue of our Annual Report and continue supporting the struggles for the right to food and nutrition in particular and human rights in general.



Sarba Khadka



Sofia Monsalve

PHOTO BY: ALEX DEL REY / FIAN INTERNATIONAL



PEOPLE'S STRUGGLES



PHOTO BY: FIAN INTERNATIONAL



WEST AFRICA: STOP SEED GRABBING

In West Africa, more than 80% of the seeds used by peasant communities stems from traditional species and varieties and are selected, saved, used, and exchanged according to customary practices.

Peasant communities maintain an enormous diversity of species and varieties through their seed systems, which is the basis of rich and diverse food and nutrition. Meanwhile, the commercial system, which is promoted by dominant states, corporations, and philanthropic foundations, is engendering a need to buy seeds and inputs. This, combined with legal and/or technological restrictions on seed saving and use, mires the peasants in increasing dependency. The spectacular failure of genetically modified cotton in Burkina Faso sheds light on the consequences of a production system that is dominated by a few companies and transforms peasant communities into passive recipients of seeds and agrochemicals, while their farming activities are restricted by exclusive, patent-protected rights.

Peasants' rights to seeds and biodiversity are guaranteed by international law, including the human rights framework and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture. However, these rights are not being implemented as states have focused their efforts in harnessing the intellectual-property regime, which limits peasants' access to and use of seeds. Current laws in West Africa leave the

status of peasant seeds and their management in a grey zone, which exposes them to biopiracy and confines them into so-called "informal" seed systems. At the same time, national and subregional policies promote the industrial production of commercial seeds and the establishment of a commercial seed sector.

Social movements and peasants' organizations in Western Africa are mobilizing to protect their seeds and advance their rights, through laws and policies that are based on agroecology, food sovereignty, and the right to food and nutrition (RtFN).

“While plant and breed varieties circulate around the globe in the form of genetic data more freely than ever, in some countries the traditional physical exchange of real seeds by peasants is becoming a crime.”



TEKOHA (THE SACRED LAND) IS LIFE

On August 26th, riot policemen violently evicted a group of people from a property located next to the Guarani and Kaiowá community in the municipality of Caarapó, Brazil. The clash let five people hurt by rubber bullets, a 69-year-old Kaiowá man arrested, and a woman run over by a police car.

The brutal episode is only the last in a long series of confrontations between the indigenous communities in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, and "agribusiness interests." For the Guarani and Kaiowá, this uphill battle is not a dispute over territories but a struggle for survival.

A fact-finding mission (FFM) organized in collaboration with the Brazilian and German sections of FIAN International, the Indigenous Missionary Council (CIMI) and the Aty Guasu (the Guarani and Kaiowá assembly) visited the area in 2018. The mission gathered significant evidence to hold national, European and US-based companies involved in the case accountable for the human rights abuses inflicted upon the Guarani and Kaiowá.

Over the years, the Guarani and Kaiowá have slowly been constricted to small areas of their ancestral land. The growing meat and soy industry decimated their territories without any concern for the destruction of the local communities' culture and livelihood.

In this context, the newly elected Brazilian government is a source of

concern for the Guarani and Kaiowá. Many appointed government officials have worked directly with big agribusiness corporations in the past. Some designated officials are major landowners themselves. Hence, taking the findings of the FFM into the international arena is a key goal moving forward.

Although the upcoming release of the FFM report does not put the overall conflict to an end, it does help to establish accountability as a deterrent for those who seek to repeat episodes like the one in August.

If you want to know more about this struggle and follow future developments, visit www.fian.org or use the hashtag **#Tekohaislife** on Twitter.



HOW TO CHALLENGE THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL ELITE

In the state of Piauí in northeastern Brazil alone, large portions of land are being privatized against the interests of 11,000 peasants. For those who have lost their land, the fact that their resources serve as financial assets for transnational funds is outrageous. And the fact that the World Bank backing local land-grabbers is making matters worse.

Nonetheless, efforts in 2018 allowed local peasants, herders, and fishers to claim a small set of victories in their quest to recover control over their territories and their lives.

Piauí is one of the four states of the region known as MATOPIBA. In 2017, FIAN International, alongside other Brazilian and international partners, organized a FFM that visited the area. Among other findings, the mission revealed that a World Bank-funded project was being misused to legalize seized properties.

Soon after the release of the FFM report, several initiatives were launched. A Brazilian delegation traveled across Germany, the Netherlands, and Sweden to confront the pension funds representatives and state authorities involved in the business of land purchasing and the ongoing abuses in Brazil.

Local action resulted in the invalidation of some illegally acquired land titles. This convinced the Brazilian public prosecutor to open several investigations over similar land-grabbing accusations.

Additionally, the authorities were forced to put in place measures that give some protection to people's land rights.

These achievements show that despite the complexity of the situation, the communities have a chance to challenge the powerful. The enthusiasm is more than welcome as the World Bank and pension funds money continue to influence the developments in the region.

If you want to know more about this struggle and follow future developments, visit www.fian.org



A BINDING TREATY THAT STOPS CORPORATE ABUSE

The lack of corporate accountability, particularly related to the activities of transnational corporations (TNCs), remains one of the largest blind spots of the international law system. Despite gaining some visibility recently, the struggle to put in place any international legislation that helps reducing corporate transnational impunity is still an uphill one.

Nonetheless, social movements and civil society organizations worldwide have continued to push decisively for an international binding human rights instrument that regulates the activities of TNCs.

This comes as no surprise. Social movements and civil society organizations have consistently denounced corporate human rights abuses whenever a chance to do so has materialized. These abuses typically fall under one of the following categories: land grabbing, pollution or/and environmental destruction, and forced labor with slave-like working conditions.

Besides exposing abusers, activists and organizations have always expressed their concerns about the lack of any meaningful binding mechanisms that allow individuals and communities to access justice.

Under the current circumstances, bringing corporations to justice is faced with serious and overwhelming challenges. Besides the influence granted by their vast economic resour

ces, corporations also shield themselves behind the complex transnational structures they operate through. Unraveling such intricate schemes is an expensive and time-consuming task that very few can afford.

In the long run, these obstacles "by design" serve as deterrence to anyone slightly interested in challenging the status quo.

Although the state of impunity is discouraging, there are initiatives like the open-ended intergovernmental working group commissioned to elaborate a treaty on TNCs, other business enterprises and human rights, which offer some hope.

It is also positive to witness how feminist organizations have been joining the movement, thereby addressing the specific impacts that corporate operations have on girls' and women's everyday lives.

Although there is still a long way to go, the idea of a draft treaty circulating as a starting point for negotiations is welcome nonetheless.

“The treaty represents the hope to put an end to the architecture of corporate abuse and impunity, which currently drags communities and the environment to helplessness and destruction.”



LEARNING FROM EXPERIENCE: A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR THE RtFN GUIDELINES

Following an extensive consultation amongst social movements, indigenous peoples, small-scale food producers, and NGOs, the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations to the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) published a report assessing the use and implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines.

The report was a contribution from the CSM to the Global Thematic Event on the Right to Food Guidelines (RtFG) held during the 45th session of the CFS in October 2018. This contribution also reinforced the monitoring and accountability function of the CFS, promoting a “learning from experience” approach.

The report also aimed to take stock of the policy frameworks that have emerged after the adoption of the RtFG in language that speaks to the struggles for the RtFN.

One of the most noticeable elements in the report was the enriched normative framework for the RtFN. The framework was built from the standards adopted in the 2004 RtFG and the achievements in international policy forums in Rome, Geneva, and New York, among others. Overall, the framework underlined the critical role that the CFS has had in progressing the standards and technical guidance for the RtFN.

However, despite progress on policy frameworks, the report indicated that the RtFN violations persist in various

forms globally, north and south. Sadly, it also concluded that the space for human rights is shrinking at all levels, thus making ambitious goals such as poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, and rural and social development, among others, unachievable. We are confident that unless rights-based approaches and human rights obligations are taken seriously by government actors, global hunger will continue to increase.



TIME FOR A HUMAN RIGHTS-BASED SOFI

Since the 2015 adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), global hunger has increased from 777 million to some 821 million, according to the 2018 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) report released in September. This news is a legitimate source of concern as the ambitious goal of ending hunger and malnutrition by 2030 now seems further away than ever. To prevent such failure and reverse current trends, we all must recognize that hunger and malnutrition do not take place inside a vacuum.

In October, FIAN International released an analysis entitled “Time for a Human Rights-based SOFI?, A critical look into the 2018 State of Food Insecurity and Nutrition in the World”. The analysis presented an alternative perspective meant to defy the notion that all issues of hunger and malnutrition should be addressed in terms of nutrient deficiencies only.

The authors of the SOFI report are quick to point out the contributing factors that lead to rising rates: conflict and climate change. They fail to address, however, the root causes of hunger and malnutrition and to acknowledge the failure of solutions and public policies that have left those most affected by hunger aside. At a moment where we have witnessed regression in human rights commitments across international, regional, and national levels, this is particularly troubling.

The focus on nutrient deficiencies and

increased data collection make it easier to overlook structural issues, including discrimination and lack of accountability. Furthermore, it also contributes to underplaying the relevance of other factors such as the quality of food, cultural adequacy, or periodic food insecurity.

The SOFI report is without a doubt an important contribution to the global discourse on food security. Nonetheless, we believe that ending all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030 will require more than “technical expertise.” Political will and coherence across policy spaces are also key issues. Therefore, we will persist in our efforts to create means for a dialogue between technical experts, government officials, and the people most impacted by violations of the RtFN.

PHOTO BY: BERND EIDENMÜLLER



AROUND THE WORLD



PHOTO BY: FIAN INTERNATIONAL



AFRICA

Regionally, in 2018, FIAN International continued discussions with the African Commission on Human and People's Rights (ACHPR) to strengthen the RtFN work in Africa. In the same regard, FIAN International also supported national RtFN monitoring events in Malawi, Sierra Leone, and Burkina Faso. These events brought together civil society organizations, social movements, and government officials to discuss challenges, advancements, and alternatives for the realization of the RtFN.

Besides our regional efforts, we also continued working within the context of individual countries through our African FIAN sections. Although people's struggles inside each nation have distinctive characteristics, it is possible to establish some common elements. Land grabbing and its effects, like forced evictions and displacements of entire communities, are, sadly, recurrent topics across the region.

In Burkina Faso, we continued working in the cases of Essakane and Kounko founou. In both cases, the affected communities have fought for years against outside interests that displaced or literally evicted them from their lands. As broad advocacy efforts are required for both cases, FIAN Burkina Faso has continuously engaged with government institutions and submitted parallel reports to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and Universal Periodic Review (UPR). In addition, the Essakane case was highlighted during the

negotiations on the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and a treaty on TNCs.

FIAN Burkina Faso also collaborated with the Burkinabé platform of the Global Convergence of Land, Water and Seed Struggles in West Africa to promote agroecology, peasants' seeds, and the fight against Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).

Most of the time, to even demand justice, communities must navigate through a complicated maze of legal procedures. In Uganda, four villages (Kitemba, Luwunga, Kijunga and Kirymakole) that have been affected by forced eviction since 2001 are still waiting for justice. FIAN Uganda, in collaboration with other supporting Uganda-based partner organizations, visited the evictees, and supported them to prepare the court hearing.

In 2018, FIAN International also welcomed a new section in Africa: FIAN Zambia. The Section will continue to support land eviction cases by building alliances as eviction and land dispossession remain the most relevant issue related to the RtFN in Zambia, as in the rest of the region.



ASIA

As a historic achievement, a law on the right to food (Right to Food Act, 2018) was ratified by the government of Nepal in September 2018. The key role of FIAN Nepal, through its multifaceted strategy in knowledge generation and dissemination, facilitating alliance building and joint advocacy of civil society actors as well as sensitization of law and policy makers, has remained instrumental and contributed to the fact that almost all the suggestions provided by civil society have been included in the enactment of the Act.

Advocacy related to evictions of people due to coal mining in the Indian state of Jharkhand faced a serious drawback when unidentified armed men shot a local activist in June. FIAN India immediately condemned the brutal act and requested the chief minister of the state of Jharkhand to swiftly take action.

Despite considerable economic growth, Asia is still home to the highest number of hungry people worldwide, out of which a major part is attributed to India, which has more hungry people than any other country in the world. Concluding with concrete recommendations addressed to the government of India, FIAN International collaborated with the Right to Food Campaign India, a member of the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition (GNRtFN), in the organization of a monitoring workshop on the content and implementation of the Indian National Food Security Act. Workshops focusing on monitoring national legal frameworks vis-à-vis the RtFN were also conducted in

Nepal, Bangladesh, and Indonesia.

As one of our youngest sections in Asia, FIAN Indonesia is on its way to consolidation. In 2018, the section published the Legal Framework of the RtFN in Indonesia (available in both Bahasa Indonesia and English). The section also held a RtFN workshop with the participation of like-minded CSOs to further strategize for RtFN advocacy in the country.

2018 marked another milestone in FIAN Philippines' RtFN advocacy. The lobby work of FIAN Philippines and the National Food Coalition with the continuing support of its allies bore fruit: the House of Representatives passed the Zero Hunger Bill in May 2018. Aside from its legislative agenda, FIAN Philippines produced a RtFN Monitoring Guide and launched it in partnership with the Philippines' Commission on Human Rights (CHR).

In July, FIAN Sri Lanka section joined FIAN International as the fifth section in Asia.

Regional collaboration among Asian FIAN sections, groups, and network partners was strengthened through regular meetings and mutual exchange and support. During workshops in Sri Lanka and India on the responsible governance of tenure as well as sustainable small-scale fisheries, FIAN collaborated with national organizations from India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka towards capacitating social movements, trade unions, and social activists on the use of

respective international instruments and enhancing national policies.

FIAN Nepal continued its strong focus on casework, and succeeded in addressing the demands of the affected communities to assess government schemes, prevent pollution, access to land, irrigation and drinking water in seven of its cases.

As part of an increased attention to ETOs in the region, for the first time FIAN International participated in the preparation and submission of a parallel report on China as well as related advocacy interventions on the occasion of its UPR at the UN Human Rights Council. The submission focused on China's ETOs to cases in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Sri Lanka. FIAN International further supported advocacy on the case of the Colombo International Financial City in Sri Lanka, through the participation in a FFM organized by the National Fisheries Solidarity Movement (NAFSO), a member of the World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP) which in turn is a member of the GNRtFN. As a result of a complaint filed by FIAN Nepal related to violations of the RtFN along the Indo-Nepal border area, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of Nepal initiated a study of the violation of human rights in the border area, with a focus on ETOs.

LA TIERRA ES FUENTE DE VIDA Y LIBERTAD

LATIN AMERICA

In 2018, several FFM took place across the region. Although struggles at the national level have particularities, there are significant similarities that can contribute to a broader regional perspective.

In Ecuador, the mission visited Kimsacocha and Rio Blanco. FIAN Ecuador has supported both struggles against corporate interests for several years. The source of conflict can be tracked down to mining projects sponsored by foreign companies in Ecuador. Despite the companies having different origins (the company in Kimsacocha is Canadian and in Rio Blanco Chinese), they serve as a clear example of how the lack of accountability can have detrimental impacts on small communities' RtFN.

The information gathered through FFMs can be helpful in the advocacy efforts in several instances. FIAN and its partners have been working within the ETOs framework to ensure that states can also be held accountable in situations like the one in Ecuador. The information collected in Rio Blanco was later part of the information presented within the process of the UPR of China in October.

Accountability is also important at the national level. In the case of Ecuador, the gathered information exposed several contradictory actions by the Ecuadorian state between transnational corporate activity and its human rights commitments. Overall, this certainly downplays the Ecuadorian state's leading role in the process towards a binding treaty to regulate corporate activity in the region.

Moving on to Colombia, FIAN's section in the country continued to take its work on nutrition further. FIAN Colombia's strong focus on nutrition has allowed it

to combine advocacy actions with educational and sensitization initiatives aimed primarily at children and adolescents from different communities.

On the advocacy side, FIAN Colombia, in cooperation with other organizations, led legislative actions around the regulation of junk food advertising for children and adolescents. These legislative actions also include efforts to improve food labeling. Most recently, this coalition submitted an amicus curiae brief in a case related to the access to information (censorship) in a television advertisement that explained the health risks of ultra-processed food.

In Brazil, two independent FFMs arrived at the country in 2018. In January, FIAN Brazil, in collaboration with several FIAN sections in Europe, conducted the second part of an international mission that started in 2017 in the case of MATOPIBA. The Mission followed up on the previous findings of the role of foreign investment funds – in particular, pension funds – in the human rights abuses and ecocide in the region.

In August, FIAN Brazil and its partners accompanied a team to the state of Mato Grosso do Sul where several communities of the Guarani and Kaiowá struggle against land grabbing over their territories. The main objective of the FFM was to investigate the advancement of agribusiness (chemicals and seeds) and the involvement of EU companies in the production of soy, sugar, and other similar crops. The mission gathered significant evidence about human rights abuses inflicted upon the Guarani and Kaiowá indigenous peoples.

Guatemala displays one of the highest rates of child undernutrition, as

illustrated by the paradigmatic story of five indigenous children of the municipality of Camotán. In 2018, FIAN and its partners continued monitoring the implementation of judicial sentences regarding this case. The 2018 commemoration of the tragic death of one of the beneficiaries, 8-year-old Mavelita Interiano, forces us to continue reflecting on the ineffectiveness and limitations of strategic litigation in cases of imminent or permanent vulnerability like this one.

At the regional level, the upcoming Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights (SRESCER) report on Latin America attracted significant interest. This is the first time such a report has been prepared in the region. Therefore, its release promises to create some precedent in future discussions about human rights, including the RtFN. The potential impact of the report on the interventions of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights is also significant. This could potentially lead to preventing situations like the one seen in the Guatemalan case.

Overall, FIAN International believes that the prioritization of the RtFN within the process is a positive sign. The rapporteur is also collecting information on corporate activities and human rights. As we indicated above; this is one of the key issues in the region. Consequently, we are contributing information and evidence to make visible the determinant elements in the matter. Our goal is that, eventually, this effort can translate into standards binding on companies and human rights and finally in the establishment of a binding treaty that regulates corporate actions.



Most times, the struggles that begin in the global south need to expand the scope of their actions beyond local contexts. When private actors involved in human rights abuses are based in Europe, European FIAN sections play a crucial role in demanding justice across borders.

In 2018, the actions in the MATOPIBA case (Brazil) also included a FFM to the Netherlands, Germany, and Sweden. This mission exposed the implication of European pension funds in land grabbing, environmental, and human rights infringements in the region. Accordingly, FIAN sections in Germany and Sweden also advocated for human rights criteria to be included in the legislation that regulates pension funds.

Unfortunately, the MATOPIBA case is not one of a kind. In other cases, FIAN Belgium and FIAN Germany continued to callout other Europe-based actors for their involvement in the actions carried out by Socfin in Sierra Leone and Neumann Kaffee Gruppe in Uganda, respectively.

Although this work is essential, on a larger scale, the states' obligation to regulate private actors, when they are in a position to do so, is critical. For that reason European FIAN sections continued to be deeply involved in advocacy work around the fourth session of the intergovernmental working group commissioned to develop a UN binding treaty on business and human rights in the UN Human Rights

Council. Nevertheless, despite several efforts, the EU and its Member States remain opposed to such an instrument. Even when, by doing so, they fail to comply with their human rights obligations.

On another front, FIAN was part of a study to assess the impact of austerity measures on the food and agriculture systems in Greece. Overall, the study concluded that the RtFN in Greece was violated due to the Greek state's inaction to ensure the RtFN despite the austerity measures. The study further signals that besides the Greek state, the Eurozone Member States also infringed their ETOs to respect, protect, and fulfill the RtFN of the people in Greece.

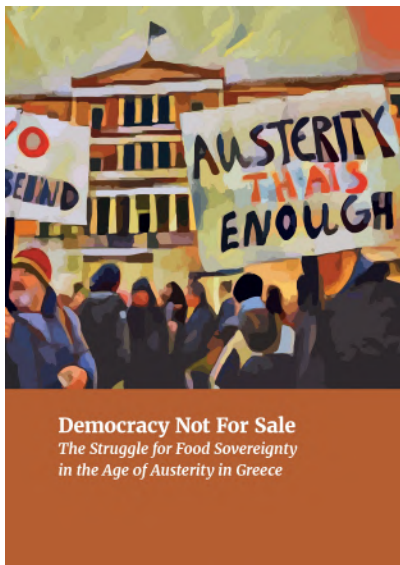
As these states were involved in negotiations leading to the three memoranda of understanding (and supposedly coerced Greece into the austerity measures), they did not comply with their ETOs.

Finally, the European FIAN sections and FIAN International remained committed to the actions to advocate for the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas. Despite holding regular meetings with ministries of foreign affairs at the national level, with missions in Geneva and New York at UN level as well as two meetings with the European Working Party on Human Rights (COHOM), gathering both the European External Action Service and its Member States, expectations were low.

After almost twenty years of struggle, this is not unusual.

However, the year held a major surprise for everyone. Even when only a few EU member states (Portugal, Switzerland, and Luxembourg) voted in its favor, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas was adopted on 17 December 2018 by the UN General Assembly.

PUBLICATIONS 2018



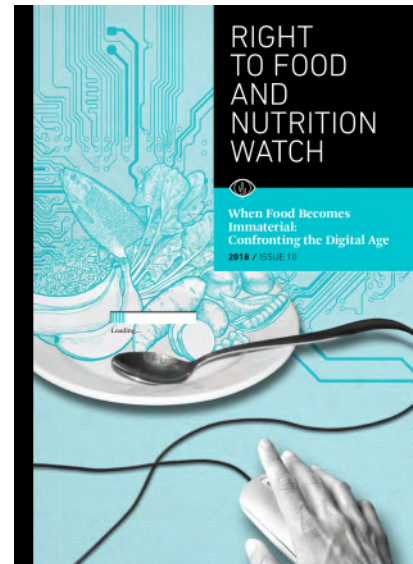
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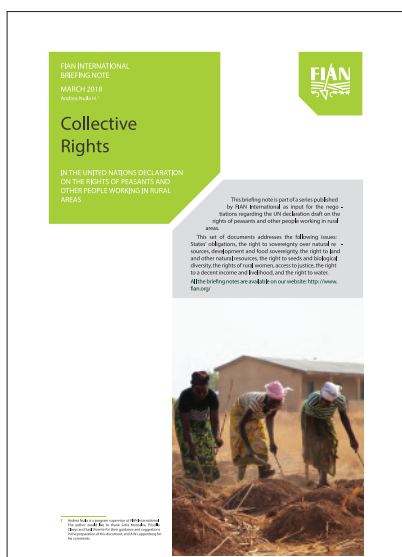
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Finances of FIAN International

The financial information includes income and expenditure account for the year 2018, from 1 January to 31 December 2018.

The financial information 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 information. All amounts are listed in Euros (€).

	2017 (in €)	2018 (in €)
Income		
Project Income	2.111.844,45	1.944.389,96
Membership dues	69.624,72	70.738,19
Miscellaneous	29.023,15	30.929,20
Donations	5.788,39	5.198,83
Sales	0,00	0,00
Interest income	0,00	0,00
Total income	2.216.280,71	2.051.256,18
Expenditures		
Personnel expenses	1.342.679,58	1.273.298,94
Transfer to sections	141.405,37	171.866,55
Travel expenses	297.140,36	206.785,62
Seminars/ conferences	26.040,65	65.263,14
Publications	171.780,09	99.700,90
Office expenses	86.605,10	83.194,60
Rent	35.931,70	35.259,67
International Board meetings	25.002,00	20.887,04
Accounting Costs	6.660,34	6.826,48
Depreciation	20.666,00	5.275,23
Total expenditure	2.153.911,19	1.968.358,17
Result from ordinary activities	62.369,52	82.898,01
Flow to/from reserves	-62.300,00	-82.800,00
Result	69,52	98,01

Acknowledgements

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European Commission

FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN

FOSI - Foundation Open Society Institute – Switzerland

HEKS/EPER - Switzerland

Grassroots Foundation - Germany

ICCO - Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation - The Netherlands

IDRC - International Development Research Centre – Canada

MISEREOR - Germany

OSPC - Open Society Policy Center - United States of America

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