

20 YEARS
FIGHTING HUNGER
WITH HUMAN RIGHTS
20 ANOS
COMBATIENDO
EL HAMBRE CON
DERECHOS
HUMANOS
20 ANS COMBATT
LA FAIM AVEC
LES DROITS

ANNUAL REPORT
MEMORIA ANUAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL

(2006)



ENGLISH

In 2006, the year of its 20th anniversary, FIAN International continued to defend the human right to adequate food of persons and groups who requested interventions against violations of this right. Also, in the context of international law we have contributed to further the standard setting of the human right to adequate food and to clarify States's and intergovernmental obligations towards its realisation. Close collaboration with global and local civil society groups and social movements has proven to be essential to challenge systems and settings that prevent the enjoyment and realization of this important right.

This report, written in English, French and Spanish languages, primarily reflects the international level of work of FIAN but also highlights some snapshots of the work at national level of the FIAN sections and coordinations worldwide.

Thanks to everybody for their commitment over the past 20 years, especially to Rolf Künemann, one of the founders of FIAN, who kindly provided facts and inspirational records of the organisation's earlier history.

ESPAÑOL

Durante el 2006, año de nuestro 20º aniversario, FIAN continuó la defensa de personas y grupos que solicitaron intervención en contra de violaciones de su derecho humano a una alimentación adecuada. Además, en el contexto del derecho internacional hemos contribuido a profundizar el establecimiento de estándares de este derecho humano y a clarificar las obligaciones intergubernamentales y de los estados para su realización. La estrecha colaboración con grupos locales y globales de la sociedad civil, y movimientos sociales ha probado ser esencial para desafiar sistemas y marcos que impiden el disfrutar de este derecho fundamental.

Esta memoria, escrita en Inglés, Francés y Español, refleja ante todo el trabajo internacional de FIAN, pero también parte del trabajo realizado por las secciones y coordinaciones a nivel nacional

Agradecemos a todos quienes contribuyeron durante los últimos 20 años, y especialmente a Rolf Künemann, uno de nuestros fundadores, quién proporcionó datos e inspiradoras anécdotas de los inicios de la organización.

FRANÇAIS

En 2006, l'année de notre 20ème anniversaire, nous avons continué à défendre le Droit à une alimentation adéquate des personnes et des groupes qui ont sollicité notre intervention dans des cas de violations de ce droit. Au niveau du droit international, nous avons contribué à faire avancer les critères du droit à une nourriture adéquate et à clarifier les obligations intergouvernementales et celles des Etats par rapport à sa réalisation. Notre étroite collaboration avec des groupes de la société civile, au niveau local et mondial, et avec des mouvements sociaux s'est avérée essentielle pour défier les systèmes et les cadres qui empêchent la jouissance et la réalisation du Droit à une nourriture adéquate.

Ce rapport est rédigé en anglais, en français et en espagnol et reflète avant tout le travail de FIAN au niveau international. Mais il présente aussi brièvement le travail des sections et coordinations de FIAN au niveau national.

Cette publication coïncide avec le 20ème anniversaire de FIAN. Un merci tout particulier à Rolf Künemann, un des fondateurs de FIAN, pour son rappel de quelques faits et ses anecdotes sur les premières heures de la vie de l'organisation.

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 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 organisation 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.

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FOREWORD FROM THE PRESIDENT

Sigrun Skogly / *President, FIAN International*

It is with some amazement that I address the annual report for FIAN for 2006 - the 20th anniversary edition. As one who was present at the inaugural meeting of FIAN in Heidelberg in 1986, it is extremely pleasing to be able to congratulate the organisation and its members with such a great success over the past 20 years. It is also rather humbling to observe the tireless work of so many people within and close to the organisation in this period.

Looking back, it is clear that FIAN has put the right to food on the international human rights' map. But not only the right to food: FIAN was one of the very first organisations concentrating its work on economic, social and cultural rights, and has clearly been a catalyst in bringing further attention and understanding to the content of these rights. FIAN has also in its work demonstrated the logic and necessity for working closely with victims of violations of the right to food. The partnership with people around the world facing threats to their livelihood or survival, has been one of the organisation's great strengths over the last two decades.

2006 also brought changes to the work of FIAN, not least through the departure of Michael Windfuhr from the organisation. Michael had been working for FIAN almost from its start and left the position of Secretary General to move to Brot für die Welt where he now is Director of Human Rights. While Michael remains a very solid and supporting friend of FIAN, the organisation has been extremely happy and pleased to welcome Flavio Valente to take over the reins. Flavio left the position of Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food in Brazil to join the team in Heidelberg in February 2007. Flavio's competent hands are continuing the solid work that has been carried out over the past two decades.

An anniversary is not only a time to commemorate the past, but indeed to look forward. The organisation has matured and is now highly respected in national and international circles. With such a high regard also comes responsibility. The challenges are many, and we need to face them. The number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition is not receding, and these individuals and groups suffer from breaches of the right to food. FIAN's International Council (IC) that met in September 2006 gave the organisation an ambitious mandate for the next two years. Justiciability of the right to food, the right to water, monitoring state policies in regard to the right to food, land reform, extraterritorial obligations, and an overarching gender strategy in all our work - are only a selection of issues.

This mandate poses the need for coordinated, prioritised and hard work. It also shows that the International Executive Committee (IEC), the sections and all our members need to support the International Secretariat as well as the national secretariats in their endeavours to do the day-to-day work for the organisation. We are grateful for the determination, the courage, and the spirit of our staff, as well as the support of members and volunteers in FIAN sections and coordinations around the world. To assist and guide the work of the organisation the IC also elected a new and strong IEC. The IEC has a good gender (4 out of 9 members are women) and geographical balance (South America, Africa, Europe, and Asia are all represented). The IEC is committed to do its utmost to carry out the mandate from the IC, and personally, I find it a privilege to be part of the team in the time to come.

THE HUMAN RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD CONTEMPORARY GLOBAL MATTERS – FUTURE CHALLENGES FOR FIAN

Flavio Valente / Secretary General, FIAN International

It is an honour, as well as an enormous challenge, for me to be chosen as the new Secretary General of FIAN International in the year when the organisation celebrates its 20th Anniversary. FIAN has been a key player in supporting and making visible and heard the call for justice of the victims of violations of the human right to adequate food all over the world.

The work carried out by FIAN sections, co-ordinations, members and volunteers with the support of the International Secretariat has been central to bringing the protection and promotion of the right to food, as well as of other economic, social and cultural rights (ESCRs), into the national and international political agendas. The International Bill of Human Rights is a result of the millenary struggle of peoples against oppression and discrimination, and it can be a potent tool - in the hands of social movements, popular and civil society organisations - to hold national States and intergovernmental organisations accountable to their repeated commitments under the existing treaties and conventions.

FIAN too contributed to transform the human right to adequate food into the first ESC right upon which States have agreed on guidelines towards the implementation of the right. The big challenge now is to guarantee that the proposed measures are put into place and made accessible to all, but especially to those at a higher risk of having their human right to adequate food violated.

The urgency in meeting this challenge is made clear by the fact that no progress has effectively been made in meeting the modest goal to reduce in half the number of undernourished people in the world until 2015, set by the World Food Summit of 1996. Since then, this number has actually grown from 824 to 869 million. The wide majority is rural populations and women. At the same time, close to six million children continue to die every year of malnutrition and related causes, and hundreds of millions have their physical, mental and emotional growth and development severely affected by acute and chronic malnutrition. More hunger and malnutrition are produced every day...

Parallel to that, the majority of governments continue to commit public resources to implement market led economic development models. As demonstrated in numerous cases, this decision only increases the privileges of a few, at national and international levels; aggravates the inequalities; and daily reproduces and

creates situations that lead to hunger and violations of the right to adequate food. In a globalised economy it is important, more than ever, to intensify the struggle to hold governments and intergovernmental bodies accountable to their human rights obligations, including the obligation to regulate the activities of transnational corporations, and international finance and trade organisations.

FIAN International will certainly continue to play a central role in the struggle to achieve the primacy of human rights over economic and political interests of all sorts. In order to do that, though, the organisation will have to adjust itself to the new tasks posed by the world reality. The completion of the organisational development process is part of the needed adjustment.

Together, we have to identify how we can better serve the cause of promoting the protection of the human right to adequate food and reducing hunger and malnutrition in the world.

Among the main tasks that we can identify ahead are:

- 1 Strengthen the case documentation and advocacy work at national and international levels;
- 2 Strive for the incorporation of human right to adequate food provisions into national policies and programmes, including the institution of recourse mechanisms;
- 3 Intensify civil society monitoring of States' performance in relation to the promotion and protection of the right to food;
- 4 Continue the right to food advocacy and lobby work at the international level; intensify the struggle for the Optional Protocol;
- 5 Clarify the extraterritorial obligations of States in relation to the promotion and protection of the right to food and identify the tools to hold them accountable to.

At this crucial moment in world history, FIAN sections, co-ordinations, members and volunteers, as well as the governing bodies, will have to be creative to build on the existing strengths and history, to construct an even stronger organisation, capable of responding to the demands of the present reality and to continue to play a relevant role in the global struggle for a world without hunger, malnutrition and injustice.

I am certain that together we can do this!

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ACCESS TO FOOD AND WATER. IMPACTS OF FIAN LETTER CAMPAIGNS IN 2006

FIAN urgent actions are international letter campaigns in which the whole organisation – and many others – participate. Emergency actions are specific letter campaigns under the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform. In 2006 the International Secretariat launched 16 FIAN urgent actions – and six emergency actions. Among the countries targeted were Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Perú, the Philippines, South Korea, and Turkey/EU.

The majority of the letter campaigns was related to land issues: Forced evictions of peasant communities in the interest of agribusiness, mining, dams and other industries. The top government, the state judiciary and the police have all been involved in violating peasants' human right to feed themselves in these contexts. Tens of thousands of persons were involved in these cases. Sometimes, a FIAN intervention was not reactive, but attempted to be preventative. One such case is the case of Singur where FIAN intervened twice (0715 and 0722) through urgent actions. At stake is the right to food of 15,000 peasants threatened by a car manufacturing unit of the Indian corporation, Tata Motors, in Singur, in the district of Hooghly, West Bengal. When the government started to acquire land for the car manufacturing unit around June/July of 2006, the Chief Minister of West Bengal had declared that land acquisition would be complete by October that year. However, the sustained pressure from organisations in India and other countries have prevented the government so far from acquiring the land.

Another challenging land case, that may indeed be close to being solved, is the case of San Isidro (Mexico). 300 peasant families saw their lands encroached by Nutrilite, a Mexican daughter of the transnational corporation Amway, which started works on the lands of the community by putting up dams and digging wells, and thus cutting the water supply of the peasants. An agreement supporting the claim of the company was signed without the participation of the General Assembly of the ejido. The Ejido Commissioner brought an action for direct protection of land rights. The community also resisted and asked FIAN for support. The issue turned into a long standing FIAN case and was pending in the different courts for years. To speed up the process, FIAN launched a letter action campaign 0620 addressed to the 9th Bench of Judges in Mexico City. The court adjudicated in favour of the peasants upholding their land rights. FIAN will monitor that the court's judgement is effectively implemented so that the peasants can regain control of their land.

It may also be interesting to look at two somewhat different types of cases addressed by FIAN in its interventions which had considerable impact – both in India. One of them is the letter campaign 0610 on the right to water in the slum area of Jaibheem Nagar near the city of Meerut, Uttar Pradesh. Secondly, the urgent action 0603 dealt with the inadequacy of state social programmes in a tribal Chenchu community in the district of Mahabubnagar, Andhra Pradesh, as a result of which a Chenchu woman, Katraju Lakshmi, died of starvation in February 2006. Deprived of possibilities to feed themselves for reasons beyond their control, the state was obliged to provide access to food for the community. However, the respective social programmes were not implemented due to lack of due diligence of the local authorities. Faced with starvation, about 600 Chenchu tribals migrated as bonded labourers to the far away state of Meghalaya, where they worked on construction sites. Katraju Lakshmi was one of them and died due to ill health resulting from lack of food. This particular case, illustrates the failure of the state to protect the community's access to land and water and to provide them with other resources or adequate work – thus, violating their right to feed themselves. Due to wage discrimination and threats to their physical security, the situation of bonded women is even worse than that of men. After FIAN's international letter campaign the government took steps to bring back the tribals to Andhra Pradesh. More than 300 of the tribals who returned were employed under the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, now implemented in the district. Dr Manmohan Singh, the Prime Minister of India and Mrs Sonia Gandhi, the chairperson of the ruling United Progressive Alliance visited the district to appreciate the government in this regard.

Another successful FIAN intervention, that was launched in 2005, is the state wide implementation of the school meal scheme in Uttar Pradesh which benefits 17 million children: On June 16, 2006, the Government of India decided to raise its contribution to the school meals from 1 R per child to Rs.1.50 per child from July 2006 onwards (1 Euro = 55 INR). The state governments of Uttar Pradesh and Uttaranchal responded by assigning another 0,50 Rs as was suggested by the Government of India. This increase from 1 R to 2 Rs per child will help improve the quality of the mid-day meals. This was one of FIAN's demands. Its implementation will be closely monitored.

FOOD FIRST INFORMATION & ACTION NETWORK

FIAN Coordination FRG
Polf Künemann, 06224/72353
Sabine Deluigi, 06222/52333

Nov. 12, 83

Concerning: Urgent FIAN-Action for Juvêncio MAZZAROLLO, Brazil

Background: Juvêncio Mazzarollo (J.M.) is journalist and editor of the newspaper "Nosso Tempo". J.M. has been publishing material on the Itaipu-Project (dam and reservoir) at Foz de Iguaçu in Paraná on the border to Paraguay. J.M. criticised the practises of local land owners and was attacked by the authorities for the line of his newspaper.

On Sept. 28, 1982, he was sentenced under Article 42, Paragraph V of the Lei de Segurança for "subversive propaganda". The reason was an article in Nosso Tempo from 1981, which criticised government representatives and authorities and described the eviction of peasants in the region of Itaipu.

By the end of September 1983 on completion of J.M.'s first year in prison the Supreme Military Court doubled his sentence from two to four years. As a means of protest against this measure J.M. began a hunger strike in prison on Oct. 24. This information did not become known before Oct. 29 due to the limitations on visits in the resp. prison. The state of health of J.M. is a cause for concern. He is weak and suffering from pain and does not seem to receive medical treatment.

Arguments for FIAN concern: J.M. has struggled for the right to food of the peasants evicted from the lands in the Itaipu region. His concern was to make this situation known. FIAN action could strengthen the case of the people concerned and of people in similar situations. The special FIAN-concerns on the background should, however, not be mentioned in any letters to authorities in Brazil, as this might not prove helpful to the release of J.M..

Proposed Action: Letter campaign (air mail). Letters asking

- (i) for the immediate and unconditional release of J.M.
- (ii) the J.M. be provided with the medical care necessary
- (iii) for the reasons and legal base why his sentence has been doubled.

Letters should not mention special FIAN concerns.

Letters should be written in good Portuguese or the language of your country.

Letters should be sent immediately, but under no circumstances after December 31.

Letters should be addressed to the President, Minister of Justice, Minister of the Interior in Brazil with copies to the Brazilian embassies in your countries, the Commission for Justice and Peace, the Committee for the release of J.M., the Brazilian Federation of Jurists, and the newspaper "O Estado de São Paulo". The respective addresses can be found in the information attached (amnesty)

My source of information is amnesty international, which I consider trustworthy. My full information is included in German. Please call Sabine (06222/52333) before Nov. 20 in case of questions or "no".

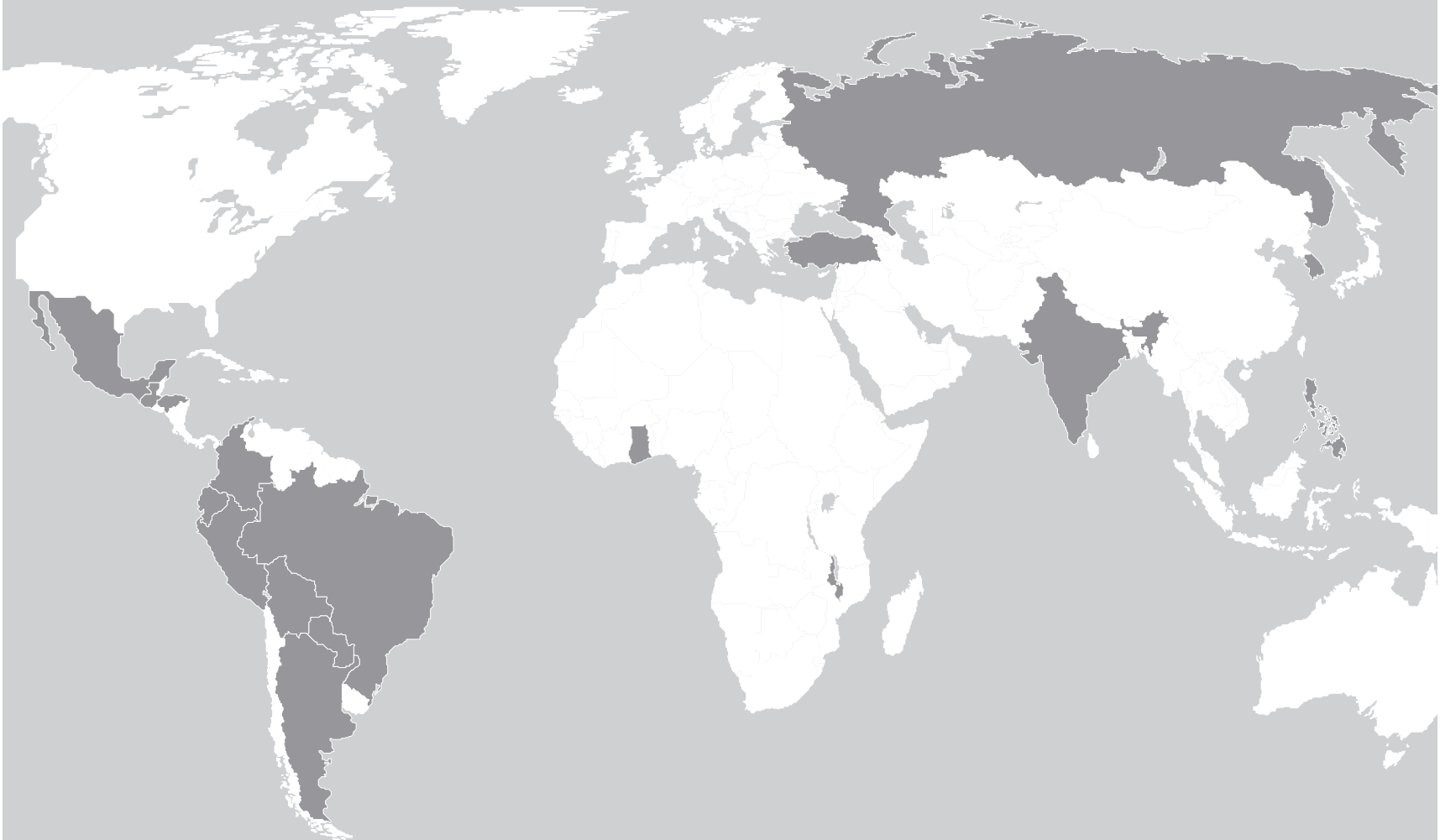
With best regards
D.

FIAN INTERVENTIONS IN 2006

In the past twenty years, FIAN worked on more than 400 cases of right to food violations involving hundreds of thousands of victims. Case-work and the related FIAN interventions are a core activity of the organisation. The International Council 2006 underlined this crucial importance and started a strategic discussion on further diversifying and expanding this sector of FIAN's work.

PROTEST LETTERS / CASES		
0622UIND	India	15,000 peasants are facing increasing state violence and eviction in Singur
0621UARG	Argentina	Violent eviction of peasant indigenous families
0620AMEX	Mexico	Transnational Corporation tries to take over lands and the access to water
0619AHND	Honduras	Repression of peasants, Vallecito/Colón
0618UPER	Peru	Mining project "Río Blanco" in Peru threatens the human right to food and water
0617UHND	Honduras	Harassment of peasant women who are fighting for land to feed themselves
0616UTUR	Turkey	Challenging export credit guarantees by the Austrian, German and Swiss governments for the Ilisu dam
0615UIND	India	Right to food of 15,000 peasants threatened by a car manufacturing unit, Singur, West Bengal
0614ECU	Ecuador	The National Institute for Agrarian Development (INDA) evicts peasants for the second time from the land "La Yuca"
0613UIDO	Indonesia	State Forest Department threatens the right to food of peasants, South Celebes
0612UGTM	Guatemala	Violating workers' rights to feed themselves on the coffee estate Nueva Florencia
0611UBRA	Brazil	Peasants in Lagoa Nova, Sergipe, demand withdrawal of sugar cane company from their legitimate land
0610UIND	India	State negligence as 10,000 people suffer from lack of safe drinking water in Jai Bheem Nagar in Meerut, Uttar Pradesh
0609APHL	Philippines	Assassination of peasant leader in Panabo City, Davao del Norte, Mindanao
0608AKOR	South Korea	US Military expansion plan threatens the right to feed oneself of 200 rice farmers, Daechuri, Pyeongtaek, Gyeonggi-do Province
0607UPHL	Philippines	Landless tenants suffer harassment and hunger in Bondoc Peninsula, Quezon Province
0606ACOL	Colombia	Peasants in Cimitarra violated in their rights
0605AHND	Honduras	Peasant cooperative Cristóbal Castro threatened by eviction
0604UPHL	Philippines	Mining operations are threatening the right to food of thousands of persons, Rapu-Rapu Island, Albay
0603UIND	India	Failure of state social programmes leads to bonded labour of 600 Chenchu tribals and death of a tribal woman, A.P.
0602UARG	Argentina	Harassment of peasant communities threatened by forced evictions, Santiago de Estero
0601UBRA	Brazil	Forced eviction of indigenous Tupinikins y Guaranís from their lands by federal police and Aracruz Cellulose corporation, Aracruz, Espírito Santo
OPEN LETTERS		
20.11.06	India	Imminent evictions of peasants from Singur
05.10.06	Ecuador	Threat of forced eviction, La Libertad
20.07.06	India	15,000 peasants threatened by eviction in Singur, Hoogly West Bengal
18.07.06	Guatemala	Violating workers' rights to feed themselves, Nueva Florencia
17.07.06	Paraguay	Oppression against peasants' protest
03.07.06	India	Delays and irregularities in the implementation of NREGA in Uttar Pradesh
26.06.06	Ghana	Another cyanide spillage at the mining site of Bogoso Gold Limited
10.05.06	Russia	New Forest Code of the Russian Federation
24.05.06	Philippines	Peasants of KMBP face criminal charges
23.05.06	Ecuador	Presumed massacre of Taromenane people in Yasuni
12.05.06	Bolivia	Land-titling in indigenous territory, Monte Verde, Sucre
11.05.06	Honduras	Imminent forced eviction of peasants' cooperative "Cristobal Castro"
11.05.06	South Korea	Forcible Eviction of Daechuri Farmers
04.05.06	India	Violations of the Right to Food of Mineworkers in Rajasthan
26.04.06	Philippines	Assassination of FIAN's Human Rights Activist
24.04.06	Guatemala	Sipakapa Vote against Marlin Gold Mine confirmed by Constitutional Court
18.04.06	India	Raising of Sardar Sarovar dam threatens people in Narmada valley

FACT FINDING MISSIONS		
April 2006	Malawi	The Human Right to Food in Malawi. The mission was guided by Rights & Democracy and FIAN International.
May-June 2006	Paraguay	Alleged human rights violations to peasant and indigenous communities in Paraguay. The Mission was constituted by delegates of FIAN International and La Via Campesina as well as an observer of the German Catholic Bishops' Organisation for Development Cooperation, Misereor. The Mission was realised in the framework of the Global Campaign on Agrarian Reform.
June 2006	Philippines	Running Amok: Landlord Lawlessness and Impunity in the Philippines. International Fact-Finding Mission on the agrarian reform related violations of Human Rights in the Philippines.
December 2006	India	Violations of the right to food and water in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu related to threats of eviction, denial of land titles, lack of access to water, and the flawed implementation of the public distribution system (PDS) in India. The mission was composed of representatives from FIAN Germany, Norway, Switzerland and the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.



THE GLOBAL CAMPAIGN FOR AGRARIAN REFORM: A TURNING POINT IN THE INTERNATIONAL AGENDA?

In 2006 the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform continued to carry out its work to support the right to feed themselves of national peasants' movements struggling for agrarian reform in their countries. It also promoted lobby work at international level aimed at making agrarian reform an agenda priority of agrarian policies, human rights and development co-operations. The campaign was initiated in 1999 by the International Peasants Network La Via Campesina and FIAN.

One of the campaign's main instruments, the Emergency Network, launched six urgent actions in 2006 to support the struggles for land in Honduras, Colombia, South Korea, Philippines, Ecuador and Mexico. Particularly tragic was the assassination of Enrico Cabanit, the Secretary General of UNORKA, National Coordination of Autonomous Local Rural People's Organisations, in the Philippines. He was also a board member of the FIAN section in the Philippines. FIAN greatly benefited from his commitment to defending the rights of landless people and his devotion to the human right to food. Upon the urgent request of several organisations in the Philippines, Kristin Kjaeret, from FIAN Norway, participated in an international fact-finding mission to the Philippines to investigate the murder of "Eric" Cabanit's and the killings of other peasants' rights activists, who increasingly faced brutal repressions in 2006.

A fact-finding mission to Paraguay also took place in June 2006. The mission visited six cases across the country. Its main findings detailed widespread practices of forced evictions which were issued by the judiciary and carried out by the police, in some cases with extreme brutality. Due to widespread cultivation of soy, peasant and indigenous leaders experience high levels of repression and destruction of their livelihoods. The participants of the mission also identified a lack of resources and institutional capacity available at the agrarian reform institute, so that the pace of implementation of the agrarian reform programme is negligible; and, additionally, a lack of sufficient institutional capacity to effectively recognise and protect indigenous rights to land and territory. The results of the mission are anticipated to be presented in March 2007 to the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights in Washington and, further, to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in November 2007 in Geneva, when Paraguay has to report to this body on the implementation of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

The outstanding event for the GCAR in 2006 was, without doubt, the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD). After almost 30 years

since the first World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (WCARRD) in 1979, the UN international organisation for Food and Agriculture (FAO) and the Brazilian government hosted from March 6th until March 10th, 2006 the conference, in Porto Alegre, Brazil.

From the point of view of the GCAR, the ICARRD represents a major contribution in form and substance to the debates and necessary actions regarding agrarian reform and rural development issues in the coming years. ICARRD has been unique in allowing rural social movements and other civil society organisations to participate in the process on an equal footing with their governments. In a manner which is respectful of the autonomy of civil society organisations, ICARRD has been one rare example of international governmental conferences which offered rural social movements and other civil society representatives enough space and possibilities to effectively influence the outcome of the conference. In that sense the ICARRD final declaration entails a number of relevant guidelines for governmental action, such as:

- The recognition of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realisation of the Right to Adequate Food as one essential consideration when dealing with rural development. Particularly important is the need to ensure that rural women are accorded full and equal rights to land and other resources.
- The need to establish an appropriate agrarian reform mainly in areas with strong social disparities, poverty and food insecurity, as a means to broaden sustainable access to and control over land and related resources. Agrarian reform and other efforts towards the eradication of rural poverty should take into account the preservation and conservation of land, water and other natural resources.
- The recognition of the importance of traditional and family agriculture, and other smallholder production and the need to enhance support to small-scale uses of productive natural resources for family agriculture and small producers, in particular women, indigenous people, forest and fishing communities, pastoralists, peasants, and landless people, to ensure food security and sustainable livelihoods.
- The need to strengthen local and national markets and to find a balance between national policies and international disciplines and commitments.



- The need to strengthen the role of the State to develop and implement more just and people-centred development policies and programmes to ensure food security and the well-being of all citizens.

- The recognition of the organisations working for food sovereignty.

GCAR hopes that ICARRD is the start of a new process in order to re-examine current mainstream land and rural development policies applied in the context of structural adjustment policies in the past decades. At the same time, social movements and civil society organisations strongly criticised the failure of many governments to attend the conference. Only 80 countries out of the 188 invited to the FAO conference sent delegations to Porto Alegre. There were no heads of states present. Moreover, civil society organisations blamed governments for their weakening support to combat hunger by cutting the budget of the FAO and of many national programs for rural development and agrarian reform.

Parallel to the FAO Conference, also in Brazil, social movements of landless, rural women, artisan fisher folks, small peasants, rural workers, indigenous peoples, rural youth, nomadic pastoralists and forest people of all continents gathered for the forum “Land, Territory and Dignity.” The International NGO/CSO Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) facilitated the organisation of this event. The Forum was an independent

and self-organized space in order to debate and articulate processes and proposals as an input to the action of the social movements, and to the Intergovernmental Conference. Both conferences interacted in different ways, i.e. through a debate between civil society and states, and with the handing over of a civil society declaration by a large representation of landless and civil society organisations. The declaration of the parallel forum is part of the documents of ICARRD and has had enormous resonance at the grassroots level.

FIAN was elected by the IPC as a co-ordinator of the working group on agrarian reform issues and has since been working on the follow-up of ICARRD's declaration. In spite of the opposition of the EU, US, Canada, Australia and Japan to follow up the ICARRD, the FAO's Director General allotted, in December 2006, core budget resources to pilot projects for the implementation of ICARRD at national level.

Agrarian reform and rural development policies are re-visiting international agenda. This time, the challenge for social movements and those of the civil society sphere is to take advantage of spaces, like ICARRD, to influence and shape policy formation in the years to come. Bolivia and Nepal have already set the first two examples of policy change.

GENDER MATTERS

Where the human right to food is violated or threatened, generally women and girls are particularly or more severely affected. Despite the fact that the principles of gender equality are enshrined in international law, national constitutions and legislations, the de facto enjoyment of the right to food is all too often gender biased.

Women are major food producers. In Sub-Saharan Africa, for instance, women produce up to 80 percent of all staple foods. Yet, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO and others estimate that more than two thirds of the people suffering worldwide from poverty, and consequently hunger and malnutrition, are women. FIAN is not silent in this matter – gender mainstreaming has become one of the central objectives of the organisation to successfully fight violations of the right to adequate food. In fact, the perspective is being increasingly strategically incorporated into different fields of FIAN’s work, especially in starting in the year 2006

Following the initiatives in 2005, regional consultations continued with FIAN sections all over the world in 2006 regarding the revision and the implementation of the Gender Strategy into the work and the organisational setting of FIAN. The outcome of these meetings was a consolidated gender strategy, which was finally adopted by the International Council in September and is published as an internal document in English and Spanish. The strategy, called “Gender Matters” is a basic document to further strengthen gender work by advocating a dual-track approach: Gender mainstreaming in all of the organisation’s work and settings; and gender focused activities that aim at the empowerment of women to overcome existing inequalities.

As a first step, the gender component was incorporated into the strategic planning process 2007 – 2010, meaning that in the design of all programmes a gender dimension was included to apply to working areas such as casework, advocacy, training and communication. (see the report on the International Council Meeting)

An emphasis was placed on *engendering* the Urgent Actions and other intervention activities to strengthen FIAN’s central work - case advocacy. Following the initial analysis of FIAN interventions, a Gender Task Force made recommendations on how to better incorporate the gender dimension, and to develop a gender sensitive check-list.

The Gender Strategy is also a set of guidelines that the sections started to use to elaborate their Gender Action Plans at national level. FIAN Philippines has published a primer on Gender and Human Rights which along the methods of popular education explains in a comic strip how women are particularly disadvantaged by certain policies and regulations, especially the Agrarian Reform Programme in the Philippines. Being published in English, this primer serves as an excellent introductory basis also for other sections. A similar project in Spanish is being prepared by FIAN Mexico.

In order to strengthen the perspective of gender, the input was above all put into case research. It is a challenge for FIAN to gather gender-sensitive data from the very basis of work. Therefore, a crucial undertaking for FIAN is to carry out training and education to raise awareness on the fact that women have a human right to food and far more often than men suffer from discriminatory practices. Workshops and seminars on gender were carried out by the sections in the Philippines, Mexico, and India.

To embed gender into a world-wide organisation is a process and cannot be implemented by just having a political decision to adopt a gender strategy. And yet, a number of concrete activities show that adopting FIAN’s Gender Strategy is seen as part of its crucial commitment to fight hunger and promote the right to adequate food for everyone.

FIAN AT THE LATIN-AMERICAN WATER TRIBUNAL

From March 12th - 20th, the Latin-American Water Tribunal (LAWT) convened in the City of Mexico. The tribunal was established in order to contribute to solving conflicts related to water systems in the Latin-American region. The six judges of the Court, expert environmental lawyers from Brazil, Colombia, France and Mexico, discussed 14 cases, among which were the cases that dealt with the construction of dams in the region. Before the court, FIAN, together with the Coordination for the Defence of Life and Nature (COORDENAGUA), presented a case from Ecuador regarding the river basin of the Guayas River. FIAN also participated in a fact finding mission to La Parota, one of the cases also dealt with at the tribunal.

In the case of Ecuador, the Court found violations of the rights to health, food, environment and to quality of life of the populations that have been affected directly and indirectly by the construction project "Jaime Rold's Eyrie" and, consequently resolved to censure the Ecuadorian State and the Commission for the Development of the River basin of the Guayas River (CEDEGE). This resolution endorses the complaint of thousands of peasants who consider this project to be an ecological and human crime. The environmental impacts resulting from this project and the omission of the State to grant any kind of remedy to the population have negatively affected the population's fundamental rights to food, health and water. In the verdict, issued on March 20th, the members of the LAWT recommended the Ecuadorian State to provide an integral compensation to the communities affected by the construction of this project, taking into account the economic and social development; and, to take measures in order for the CEDEGE to commission an independent and participative environmental audit.

The LAWT recognized the increasing deterioration of the river basin of the Guayas River due to several factors and the river communities' limitations in their realisation of the right to water. It consequently recommended the Ecuadorian State to implement a regional plan of (re)forestation of the slopes and shores of the hydrographical system of the basin of the Guayas River, in participation with organisations from civil society, academics and involved communities. Additionally, the LAWT recommended the Ecuadorian State, in conformity with national and international legal norms, to recognize the availability, accessibility and quality of water as a human right and to create a favourable legal framework to implement a national strategy that allows to assure sufficient and healthy water resources to present and future generations.

In one of the sub basins of the Guayas River great opposition exists from thousands of peasants who would be either directly affected by the construction of the project "Quevedo-Vinces" or indirectly due to the project's effects upstream and downstream. The LAWT insisted that the Ecuadorian State guarantees physical security of the leaders of the COORDENAGUA and stop threats and repression against opponents to this project.

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EXTRATERRITORIAL HUMAN RIGHTS OBLIGATIONS OF STATES: THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD

In September 2006, the International Council of FIAN decided that Extraterritorial Obligations (ETOs) will be one of FIAN International's five strategic programmes for 2007-2010. This decision was based on an analysis of the current situation of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR), and was taken with a background of five years of FIAN's pilot work in the area.

The analysis of the current situation of economic, social and cultural rights in times of globalisation – and growing awareness of importance of human rights altogether – starts with the recognition that the principle of universality of human rights implies the essential universality of human rights obligations. In other words: Universality – a key feature of human rights – does not only mean that these rights are the same everywhere and for everybody, but also that states carry obligations not only towards persons within their territories, but also to those outside. How such “extraterritorial obligations” are structured – and related to territorial obligations - is of great importance in all situations where foreign states, intergovernmental agencies or transnational corporations have become important actors.

The world has witnessed a sharply increasing density of activities of transnational and global scope. In such a world, the universality of human rights is threatened by views which hold that human rights are essentially territorial, in the sense that for the universal implementation of human rights it is sufficient that each state implements its obligations towards persons only within its own borders. The states' obligation to cooperate internationally to implement human rights everywhere and for everyone has not been effectively operationalised. Moreover, it is a reason for concern that direct human rights claims of persons in one state against another state – or an intergovernmental organisation – have not received sufficient attention. Such deficits need to be overcome in order to safeguard the universality of human rights.

Throughout the 20 years of its history, FIAN has been strengthening its work on the right to food by engaging in pilot projects on important aspects of ESCRs. One of these projects, regarding ETOs began in 2001, when FIAN together with the German protestant agencies Brot für die Welt and Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED) submitted the first parallel report on ETOs to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Due to the background of the two agencies – and to the involvement of FIAN Germany - it was not surprising that it was Germany's ETOs which were dealt with in this report. The report was welcomed by the Committee and gave rise to a more systematic and case-oriented work of the

before mentioned German coalition with the participation of the International Secretariat of FIAN. In the years 2002-2005 the coalition researched 85 cases of alleged extraterritorial violations by Germany. The results were intended to form the backbone of a more detailed parallel report on Germany before the UN expected for 2006.

The year 2006 produced the first results of this research, even though the parallel report had to wait: Germany was delayed with its official state report under the Covenant which had not yet been submitted by the end of the year. As suggested by the Committee in 2001, the report was expected to include information on extraterritorial obligations. FIAN decided to postpone its parallel report so that it could react to the information from the Germany government. Nine case studies, however, were chosen as the backbone for two preliminary publications – the first one in general on the different types of ETOs, and the second one on Germany's human rights obligations in the context of multilateral development banks. Both reports were launched in November 2006 in Berlin at an international seminar on ETOs “Human Rights without Borders – Responsibilities of Germany”, with participation from civil society, international experts and the German government. At the same time dialogue processes started with two German ministries, namely, the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry for Development Cooperation.

The mentioned studies analyse cases covering a wide range of topics relevant for extraterritorial obligations: Bilateral investment treaties, exports of products which are unsafe or displace highly vulnerable producers, the role of influential governments in multilateral development banks, - and the home state regulation of trans-national corporations which ignore foreign laws and international standards meant to protect economic and social human rights.

In the context of bilateral investment treaties, for example, the treaty between Paraguay and Germany was considered. The case at hand (Palmital) referred to activities of the German Embassy in Paraguay which allegedly instigated the Paraguayan senate to exempt an estate owned by German absentee landlords from the application of the Paraguayan agrarian reform legislation. This legislation can be seen as implementing art.11.2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to which both states are parties. The bilateral treaty itself allows for such expropriations. Nevertheless the expropriation was stopped and landless peasants who tried to support themselves by using the abandoned land were



violently expelled. Meanwhile there is an out of court settlement, which allowed the peasants to return to the land – the German government, however, has still to publicly clarify its position on the possibility of agrarian reform measures involving German landlords in Paraguay.

ETOs have gained considerable interest in a number of FIAN sections and in other human rights spheres. FIAN sections in Norway, Austria and Belgium also submitted parallel reports on the ETOs of their states to the UN Committee. Moreover, cases came up on South-South extraterritorial obligations thus further reinforcing a notion that the global scope of extraterritorial violations is not only a North South matter.

The issue has now left the pilot stage and entered FIAN's mainstream of activities. The strategic programme regarding ETOs will have a broad focus on case-work and will try to clarify the legal aspects with a view to constructing or reconstructing the institutions necessary to implement ETOs.

THE REFORM OF THE UN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD

2006 was a special year from different perspectives for the UN Human Rights System. Indeed, the long and challenging negotiations prior to the creation of the Human Rights Council finally led to the dissolution of the Commission on Human Rights and to the ongoing transition period. In concrete terms, this transition poses new challenges for NGOs: The new situation brings greater uncertainty and NGOs will have to make the best out of the fragile settlement of the new Council. For example, the planning of agenda matters, frequency and dates of sessions, which are important to NGOs' advocacy work, has greatly suffered in this set-up phase. However, above all, the uncertainty about the human rights protection and monitoring mechanisms in the new system has and will continue to demand much work and attention by civil society. Yet, some achievements have to be welcomed concerning the substantial work of NGOs.

The inaugural session of the Council, in June 2006, witnessed the adoption of two new instruments: the long-discussed Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. During this session, another two issues were of a special interest for FIAN work and for the right to food. In particular, the mandate of the Working Group on the Optional Protocol to the ICESCR and the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food. Both were dealt with in two resolutions (*all resolutions are available on the OHCHR web site at www.ohchr.org*)

Concerning the OP-ICESCR, the mandate of the working group was renewed and drafting can be re-started. The formulation of the resolution is the result of extremely hard negotiations and reads therefore somewhat mocking. However, the single most important achievement is that negotiations on a draft OP will start with the next session of the Working Group which will take place in July 2007. The resolution was adopted by consensus which was the reason why it was so difficult to find a formulation that would please, both, the very supportive States and the skeptical ones. With the new mandate, Catarina de Albuquerque, the Chair of the Working Group, proposed a draft OP to serve as a basis for what promises to be one of the largest battles for the advancement of ESCRs.

Moreover, the Council adopted a resolution to prolong for one year all mandates and special procedures of the dissolved Human Rights Commission. This of course included the mandate of the Special Rapporteur, Jean Ziegler, on the Right to Adequate Food. Under this interim arrangement, Mr Ziegler has pursued the work of his team and collaborated closely with FIAN. Concrete activities under this collaboration are to be found in the latest report to the Human Rights Council to be presented on June 11, 2007 in Geneva.

One of the biggest and exciting fields of work with the Special Rapporteur on the right to food and other special procedures in the forthcoming report is the debate on peasants' rights. The FIAN UN Coordinator participated in the 2nd session of the Human Rights Council in September 2006. Parallel, an expert meeting took place as a side event to this session. It was organised together with La Via Campesina and Europe-Third World Center, CETIM. The aim of the meeting was to strategize and promote the right to adequate food and various policies which are suggested in the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food. This meeting was mainly dedicated to the issue of access to land and resources and the struggle of marginalised and small peasants. As a follow-up to this meeting, three documents have been produced together by FIAN, LVC and the International Commission of Jurists (a Geneva based international NGO) stressing the rationale emphasising the reasons for special protection of peasants' rights; a compilation of existing international standards for the protection of these rights; and a definition of "peasants" (i.e. in a future convention on peasant rights). The work of the Special Rapporteurs on housing, food and human rights defenders have reflected and acknowledged this work. (three reports are accessible at: www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/hrcouncil/4session/reports.htm).

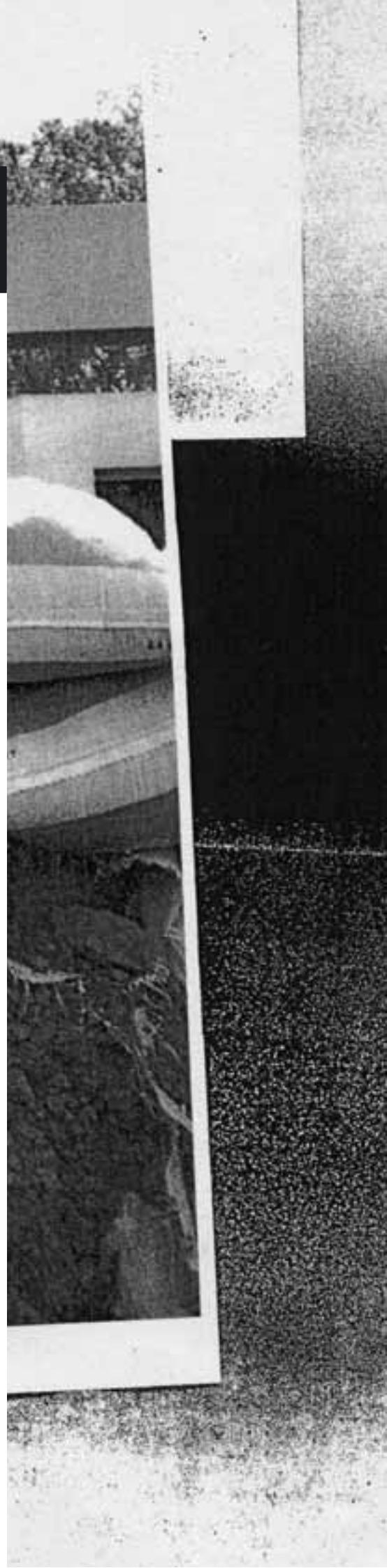
Finally, the Special Rapporteur addressed many allegations of violations through urgent action letters, after having received information by FIAN on cases in which we intervened through FIAN's urgent action and special intervention letters.



PUBLIC EYE ON DAVOS - POSITIVE AWARD FOR FIAN

On January 25, 2006 the German Environment and Development Organisation, Germanwatch, the Mexican Trade Union Euzkadi and FIAN received a "Positive Award" of the "Public Eye on Davos" initiative for having campaigned successfully against the illegal closure of a Mexican tyre factory supplying Continental. The award is given to campaigns which have led to a positive change in the policies and conduct of a company. It is part of the "Public Eye Award", which is presented every year in the beginning of the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos by the Swiss organisations "Declaration of Bern" and "Pro Natura".

FIAN and Germanwatch have been fighting for years against the misconduct of companies in the South. Since 2002, they supported the employees of the Continental tyre factory Euzkadi in Guadalajara, Mexico, in their struggle against the illegal closure of the plant. After having maintained a strike during three years, numerous talks in Mexico and Germany with representatives of Continental, politicians and journalists, many actions and a complaint because of a violation of the OECD-Guidelines, the workers reached their most important aims in the beginning of 2005: the re-opening of the Euzkadi-factory and the continuation of their jobs. Furthermore, the workers received a 50 percent share and are now co-owners of the factory, which was taken over by the trade union and the Mexican company Llanti Systems.





FOOD

IBSA: HUMAN RIGHTS BASED MONITORING - FROM THEORY TO PRACTICE

Since September 2004 FIAN International and the Faculty of Law of the Mannheim University under the supervision of Professor Eibe Riedel- the Chair of this Department and Vice Chairperson of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)- have been collaborating on the Indicators, Benchmarks, Scoping, Assessment (IBSA) project. The purpose of the project is to identify a set of human rights indicators for the right to adequate food. Towards the end of the first phase of the project, on May 22-23, 2006 an expert symposium “Measuring Developments in the Realisation of the Right to Food by Means of Indicators: The IBSA- Procedure” took place at the Law Faculty of the Mannheim University.


Representatives of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Food and Agriculture Organization, the International Project on the Right to Food in Development, the International Food Policy Institute, along with international Special Rapporteurs on the rights to food and health, and other institutions and organisations participated in the symposium, and agreed on a list of 37 indicators related to the right to food.

The indicators were chosen based on a human rights approach. They serve to analyse State structures, processes and outcomes related to the realisation of the right to food at national level. They are related to the specific right to food obligations and normative attributes and human rights principles in general. The selected indicators are also related to one or several of the Voluntary Guidelines on the right to food. Qualitative and quantitative types of indicators, are complementary and needed to capture required information; The selected indicators were tested in cases being supported by FIAN in the Philippines, India, Ghana and Brazil, in which their usefulness has been proved.

These indicators should serve as a starting point for a new dialogue between the ESCR Committee and the States parties of the ICESCR, in which further steps will be benchmarking, scoping and assessment process.

In a second phase of the project, beginning in 2007, the indicators should be validated at the national governmental level in three pilot countries, in order to get a definitive Human Rights Based monitoring instrument to be used worldwide. Once the indicators are validated, the project attempts to promote the adoption of a new General Comment on Indicators, Benchmarking, Scoping and Assessment and a Handbook on Human Rights Based Monitoring based on the Voluntary Guideline 17, which would serve to improve monitoring, both, at national and international level.

*The main background documents of IBSA are available at
<http://ibsa.uni-mannheim.de/>*



STEPS TO MEET THE CHALLENGES: MAINSTREAMING AND MONITORING THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD

There is a common perception in the international right to food community that one of the most important challenges we face is the implementation of the right to adequate food at national level. After the final adoption of the Voluntary Right to Food Guidelines by the Council of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the successful international standard setting has now to be realised in national practice. FIAN has a longstanding experience in that field. The new strategic plan adopted by the FIAN International Council in September 2006 clearly defines the Monitoring of States' Right to Food Policies as one of the priorities of the organisation. The political aim within this priority is to mainstream a bottom-up approach in monitoring the right to food in policies from the local and national to the international level, and to monitor states' compliance.

"How to speed up the implementation of the right to food at country level?" - was the question of an international expert seminar organised jointly with the Max Planck Institute of Comparative and Public Law (Germany) and the FAO in Heidelberg in September 2006. Following this, FIAN participated in a Special Event to the FAO Committee on Food Security that was held in November in Rome. The impressive number and quality of experiences and publications on advocacy and training was shared by politicians and practitioners. Information, legislation and justiciability, strategies and monitoring mechanisms illustrated during these events reinforced the progressive outcomes that have been made in conceptual and practical matters of the right to food during the last years. It has become clear that for a broader impact it is necessary to bring together the interested stakeholders from governmental and civil society, not only to share information and experiences, but also to mobilise the necessary alliances at national and international level.

At the country level, Guatemala is an example where a number of implementation instruments have been used. In June, FIAN co-convened an event together with the President of the Catholic Bishops Conference, government, civil society and international organisations to monitor the implementation of UN Special Rapporteur Ziegler's Report on the Right to Food in Guatemala. FIAN also joined a regional monitoring seminar of the Institute of Nutrition in Guatemala and FAO in December. To promote the justiciability of the right to food in land conflicts, FIAN and the Supreme Court organised a seminar especially for judges, attorneys and other state representatives. A justiciability training was also delivered to lawyers of civil society groups. As part of joint efforts with Action Aid in Guatemala, the National Rapporteur on the Right to Food of Brazil, Flavio Valente, was invited to share his experiences on monitoring and legislation with civil society and government representatives in Guatemala and Honduras.

In the monitoring field, new instruments have been developed. The first period of the IBSA project with the Mannheim University was finalised (see box), and first steps were taken to develop a Monitoring Tool based on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food. Indeed, the monitoring work has become one of FIAN's key areas of programme work. And it is not surprising that the role of proactive observer of right to food related policies is expected from the international human rights organisation that has pioneered the right to food approach.

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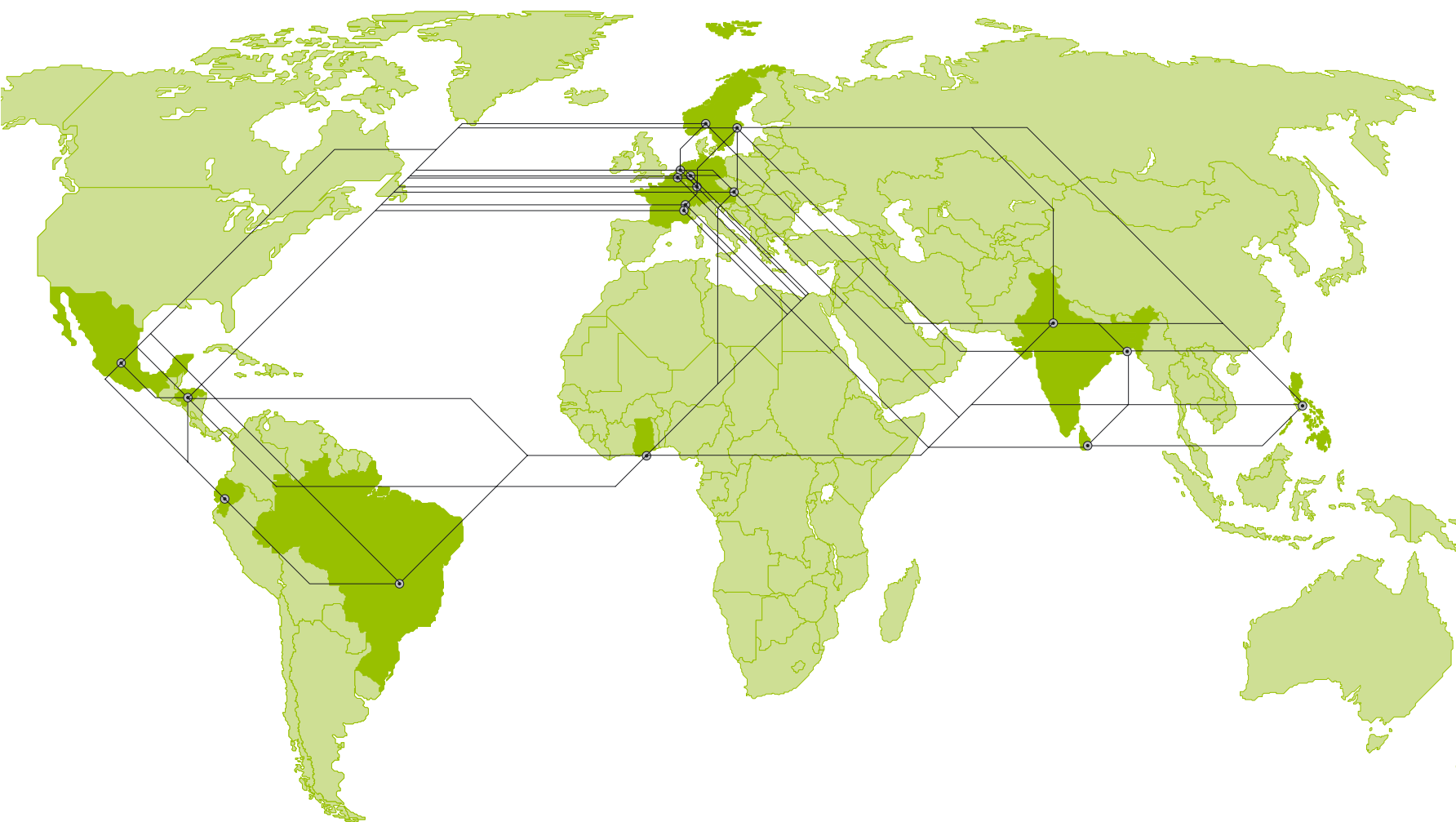
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FIAN WORLDWIDE NATIONAL SNAPSHOTS

FIAN's key members are its national Sections, which are legal entities in their own rights and have their own membership, and elected decision-making bodies. All FIAN chapters, including the coordinations and local action groups, work within the FIAN mandate, laid down in the organisation's statutes.

Every second year the delegates of the Sections gather at FIAN's International Council meeting to revise FIAN strategic policies and plans. They also elect the International Executive Committee, FIAN's Board. The International Executive Committee meets twice a year, elaborates and guides execution of FIAN's activities. The operative working unit of FIAN International is its International Secretariat headed by a Secretary General.

As the Sections periodically publish their own reports, the current snapshot attempts to give a flavour of the activities of the sections and coordinations, the human right to adequate food contexts they work with, and how the international character of activities shape the organisation as a whole. The overview also illustrates the situations of cooperation between the Sections in their struggle to fight the violations of the right to food.



SECTIONS

AUSTRIA

"Hunger. Power. Profits". This was the motto of an innovative film festival launched by FIAN Austria in collaboration with normale.at – a professional organiser of documentary films festivals. The Austrian Section together with other local civil society organisations screened a number of films in Vienna from December 1st – 3rd, 2006. Among the films were "Septemberwheat", an Adolf-Grimme award winning film set in the 1980s on hunger as a calculated factor in the "wheat business"; and "Die Hungermacher (Hungermakers)", which is an acclaimed documentary on the rural exodus (landlessness) affected by modernisation of agriculture in India. Peter Krieg, the director of "Septemberwheat" and Manfred Ladwig, the director of "Hungermakers" were invited to discuss with the audience the themes related to hunger and food in their films.

A total of 252 persons visited the screenings and many have signed up to be informed about the future work of FIAN and to take part in the struggle against violations of the right to food. The success achieved and the experiences made during the film festival have provided FIAN Austria not only with a fan-community of documentary-films but also with an intention to organise similar festivals in rural areas of the country.

BELGIUM

Among other activities, the highlight of the FIAN-Belgium Section was the celebration in September and October 2006 of the twenty-year presence of the Section in Belgium. The events highlighted the serious causes that underpin such an engagement. A lot of events (seminars, theatre plays, concerts) were organised by the Section's dynamic and motivated volunteers.

FIAN-Belgium promoted two training kits to be used by secondary schools (students from 16 to 18), in French and Dutch. These approach the question of the right to adequate food in a concrete way, with practical cases and concrete options for action.

A new case was adopted in Belgium. A local group began to support the populations threatened by the construction of the mega-dam La Parota in the State of Guerrero in Mexico. In December 2006, a board member met some Mexican organisations in the country that support the families whose right to feed themselves has been threatened. A tour in Belgium has been planned to raise public awareness and get stronger support.

BRAZIL

In the field of training and promotion, it is important to mention the systematic work which FIAN Brazil has been developing in four states of Brazil: Mato Grosso do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul, Alagoas and Minas Gerais. In these four states the Section works intensively on the claimability of the right to food based on clear situations of its violation. The local involvement and commitment in local issues has generated a good capacity for promoting, both, the right to food strengthening the struggle of the organisations against violations, and the profile of FIAN in these states.

In the context of case-work FIAN Brazil also believes that a close relationship with (and the Section's support for) the National Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Water and Land was very important, in particular in emblematic cases like Lagoa Nova and Guarani Kaiowá. This growing cooperation has also brought the Section to the point of proposing a candidate for the selection of the new rapporteurs in 2007. Clóvis Zimmermann has replaced Flavio Valente as the national National Rapporteur on the Right to Food in Brazil. There are many challenges, especially on case-work and to secure the Section's presence in commissions in a number of institutions .

GERMANY

In 2006 FIAN-Germany has dedicated a considerable amount of its resources on strengthening the right to adequate food in a number of African countries. Within the campaign for agrarian reform a speakers tour was organized with guests from South Africa. Their lively presentations supported by the exhibition "Our land - Our life - Our future" called for a true agrarian reform in South Africa to benefit the poorest. In the framework of the Flower Campaign the continuous work with and support of flower workers in Uganda finally bore fruit. 500 flower workers - most of them women - founded a union. In the Ugandan context unions have quite a difficult standing and the women founders involved took a considerable risk standing up for their rights. FIAN Germany congratulates and sends their best wishes to them.

The case work on the mining cases Iduapriem and Ahafo in Ghana has been followed up throughout the year. A lasting solution for the affected communities could not yet be reached, but intermediary results show at least some movement. For Iduapriem the monitoring advisory group - holding the mandate to monitor the action plan to solve the ongoing land conflicts - at least started its work. In the case of Ahafo some ground has been gained through the lobby activities in Germany. The German Executive Director to the World Bank sent a clear signal by voting against a new credit from the

World Bank for the mining activities there. This pushed the mining company Newmont to initiate a land access program to the benefit of the local communities. Further follow-up to the process is crucial and will be realised in a close and fruitful co-operation with FIAN-Ghana.

Last but not least, the Section's local groups and volunteers broke their own yearly record and realised a total of 98 events, presentations, info-booths, street actions and theatre performances. With dedication and creativity they promoted the right to food with almost two FIAN-events each week of the year. Many thanks to all of them keeping up a good FIAN spirit.

HONDURAS

In 2006, FIAN Honduras worked quite intensively on new instruments to implement the right to adequate food at the national level. Together with others, the elaboration of a draft Framework Law on the Right to Food began. In June, the Section had the opportunity of sharing experiences with the Brazilian National Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Flavio Valente, in particular on the legislation issue. During his visit audience with the President of the Supreme Court, Dr Vilma Morales, took place. At the end of that meeting, where FIAN presented several cases of right to food violations through forced evictions and land insecurity, Mrs Morales suggested to elaborate a Protocol on how to apply international human rights standards in situations of local land conflicts. In the follow-up of the meeting, FIAN Honduras produced a first draft Protocol on Forced Evictions to be discussed once again with national authorities. The concerning number and brutal character of forced evictions against peasant groups led to the decision to bring this issue up to the highest political level in the context of World Food Day 2006. A Memorandum with documented cases and several recommendations was handed over to the Vice-President of Honduras by representatives of FIAN Honduras and FIAN International. The Vice-President and the Agrarian Reform Minister welcomed the initiatives and an agreement was reached on a sustained dialogue about the cases. They also expressed their support to the initiatives for a Framework Law on the Right to Food and a Protocol which could prevent most of the forced evictions which still put at risk the right to food of poor peasant families in the country.

INDIA

In 2006 the national chapters and coordinations in India came together to form a national Section in the country. Workshops and consultation were conducted in India, assisted by FIAN International – the FIAN International strategic plan 2007–2010; FIAN India strategic planning and an Asian workshop and consultation on the right to food and Gender. All were held in Hyderabad from the 23rd to 29th of April 2006.

In December 2006, a FIAN international fact-finding mission composed of representatives of FIAN Sections from Germany, Norway, Switzerland and the Indian states of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka verified violations of the right to food in Karnataka related to the Kulwalli land tenants and the implementation of Supreme Court orders on the PDS (public distribution system) in the Davengere district. It also observed the threat of possible evictions of and demand for access to land by the Toda Community in the Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu and the imminent threat to the right to water and right to feed oneself of communities in the Tirunelveli district.

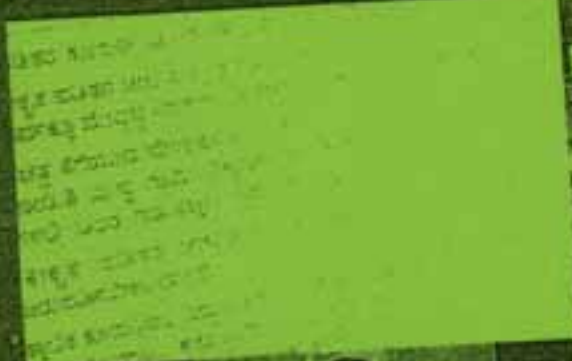
As part of the 15th Anniversary of FIAN Tamil Nadu, a public hearing on right to food violations in Tamil Nadu was organised in Coimbatore on the 11th and 12th of March 2006. It provided a platform to the victims of violations of the right to food to be openly heard in public in the presence of a jury which comprised of experts and activists in the field. The jury included Devinder Sharma, an expert in food security, New Delhi; Dr Swaminathan, Agriculture Economist, Coimbatore; Mr S.Nallasamy, an eminent advocate and farm leader, Arachalur; and, Dr Jeevanandan an environmental activist, Erode.

A one-day conference on the RtF and Right to Life was organised by FIAN-UP and FIAN Norway at Ravindralaya in Lucknow on November 26, 2006. *See FIAN Norway*

INDIAN SOCIAL FORUM 9TH-13TH OF NOVEMBER 2006

FIAN India organised a Consultation on "Promoting Right to Food Reports India: Holding the State Accountable" on the sharing of the cases on violations of the right to food in India on November 10th 2006 in New Delhi, and a seminar on the right to water "Water - Our Source of Life for Sale", on November 11th organised by VAK and FIAN India.

On October **16th 2006, WORLD FOOD DAY**, the Hunger Rally was held in Andhra Pradesh. About 600 people participated and four local organisations joined FIAN Andhra Pradesh. People from 15 villages gathered at Market Yard, Kaikalur and the procession started from Kaikalur market to Mandal Revenue Office. Children and women joined with slogans. Lots of play cards and banners gathered the public's attention. FIAN Andhra Pradesh submitted Memorandums to the Mandal Revenue Officer on behalf of 15 villages with different issues. A similar procession took place in the Medak and Khammam district highlighting the issues of scheduled tribe colony lands; ration cards; malnourished children; and starvation deaths



20/10/10	250	1/8
20/10/10	285	1/2
21/10/10	285	1/2

MEXICO

In 2006, FIAN Mexico maintained the intensive work on the right to adequate food and gender issue through a project with the World's Women Prayer Committee, as a follow-up to the FIAN Latin American Conference on Gender that took place in 2005. As a result of trainings and consultations, a manual on the Right to Food and Gender is being worked on. At the case level, FIAN México followed the case of the Parota mega-dam project which endangers the livelihood of thousands of peasants and fisher families in the Southern state of Guerrero. Several actions were taken on the case, from the support of the local efforts in México including the coordination of international visits by communities' representatives to Geneva, Brussels and Vienna. FIAN México together with the other human rights groups who join the ESCR-Network in Mexico, organised on World Food Day 2006 a caravan to the communities affected by this dam project. The intention was to strengthen solidarity for the communities. A press conference was organised to raise awareness of the case in the national media.

Another theme which has been on the agenda of the Section is the Right to Water. FIAN México joined the organisation of the **Alternative Event to the World Water Forum** which took place in March 2006, and is also a member of the National Coordination for the Right to Water in México that promotes an initiative to introduce the Right to Water into the Mexican Constitution.

NORWAY

A one-day conference on the Right to Food and the Right to Life was organised at Ravindralaya in Lucknow on November 26, 2006 by FIAN Norway and FIAN-UP. Over 700 people from disadvantaged communities from the urban and rural areas of Uttar Pradesh including Chikan Handicraft workers, brick kiln workers, victims of violations of the right to work from the Rai Barreilly district, women who are victims of violations of land rights and children belonging to slum dweller families participated. People with disabilities who are deprived of the right to work facilities in U.P. also participated. Speakers from the Indian Parliament, national ministries, activist groups and FIAN took part in discussions.

FIAN also participated in the **Norway Social Forum** in Oslo on October 19 – 22, 2006, visited by 1,400 participants. The theme of the event was the informal sector in India highlighting the problems of women workers in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh. As an underpaid work force with severe health consequences, many women are unable to feed themselves and their families, thus being dependent on their husbands.

Works of art were used to raise awareness and attention for this case. More than 400 beans were collected by participants, and glued on a work of art showing an Indian woman, painted by Astrid Solgaard, a FIAN member. The painting was delivered to Indian authorities with demands to secure wages for women

working in the informal sector, especially in the textile industry. FIAN Norway further encouraged Indian officials to implement the Minimum Wages Act, to elaborate a piece rate system, to reconsider the position of the labour inspector (preferably female), to establish a National Commission for the informal sector, to start social security schemes and health insurance for women, and to establish day care centres.

Together with other NGOs, FIAN Norway arranged seminars on the realisation and violations of the right to food, contributed to a debate on food sovereignty, and showed films about the landless workers movement in Brazil. As a result FIAN Norway attracted new members with interest to establish local groups.

In collaboration with FIAN Brazil, FIAN Norway in Spring 2006, organised a visit from representatives of the Tupinikim- and Guarani Indians in Norway to talk with Norwegian parliamentarians and representatives of the Norwegian Petroleum Fund on issues of access to land by indigenous populations in Brazil. Following the discussions, FIAN Norway, in the summer of that year, launched a campaign on the access to land by indigenous peoples highlighting a case of Brazilian Indians vs. the Company Aracruz Celulose. The campaign had two pillars: A postcard campaign addressing the Minister of Justice in Brazil, demanding that the Minister urgently, in September 2006, would decide in favour of the immediate regularisation of the indigenous lands.

Through investments made by the Norwegian Petroleum Fund in Aracruz Celulose, the State of Norway is a stake holder in this conflict. FIAN Norway demands that 1) Norway makes use of power as a stake holder to influence Aracruz Celulose to give the land back to the Indians, or 2) The Petroleum Fund withdraws from the company. This petition was planned to be handed over to the Norwegian Minister of Finance in September 2007, during a State visit by the Brazilian President Lula.

The campaign was visible in several places in Norway. Of special importance was the Section's presence at the festival for indigenous people, Riddu-Riddu, in northern Norway in the summer of 2006.

SWEDEN

In 2006 the Swedish Section focused on three different activity areas: The Millennium Development Goals; gender and the right to food; and extra-territorial obligations.

The largest event was held in October when a delegation from the Section in Honduras visited FIAN Sweden for one week. During the week in Sweden, Maria de Jesús Mejía and Jesús Garza participated in several activities in Stockholm and Gothenburg. In Stockholm, two public seminars were held, one internal gender-workshop and one Honduras-evening with a short presentation of FIAN Honduras, with music and nice food. In Gothenburgh, Maria de Jesús Mejía held a presentation at a

Swedish Women's Folk High School and visited the Department for Latin America Studies at the University of Gothenburg.

Another water mark for FIAN Sweden was the approval of two EU-financed projects, one with the FIAN Sections in Europe and another one with a new partner organisation in Sweden, UBV (Education for Development). It is a 3 year project focusing on agricultural and trade policies and the impact on the right to feed oneself of smallholder, agriculture workers and indigenous peoples in Latin America.

SWITZERLAND

On the occasion of the Day of the Landless (April 17) the Swiss Section in cooperation with FIAN France organised a photo exhibition and conference in Geneva on landless peasants in Brazil. The UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Jean Ziegler, attended the vernissage of the exhibition.

In 2004 the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) asked civil society all over the world to form national alliances against hunger in order to contribute to realisation of the Millennium Development Goal to halve the number of hungry people in the world until 2015. In response, the Swiss Alliance Against Hunger was founded on World Food Day 2006. FIAN Switzerland became a member of the Swiss Alliance and attended the founding celebrations in Bern. The president of FIAN Switzerland represents the organisation in the Committee of the Swiss Alliance Against Hunger. For the year 2007 the Alliance is planning different awareness raising activities all over Switzerland.

In December 2006 a representative of FIAN Switzerland participated in the FIAN Fact Finding Mission to South India.

During the year 2006 the Swiss Section organised several conferences and workshops in different parts of Switzerland in order to raise awareness about the right to food.

PHILIPPINES

On the celebration of **World Food Day, 16th October**, the victims of the oil spill in Guimaras marched into Metro Manila and organised a short picket in front of the Department of Agriculture building to make their voice heard. The victims also held a press conference attended by media representatives to stress that the residents in Guimaras province do not consume a meal three times a day and some are dying due to health complications after the oil spill. The research results were exposed to the press.

In the same month, FIAN-Philippines gathered information on the effects of biofuel production on the food situation in the Philippines. The Biofuel Bill was a pending bill in the Philippines during that time. The research illustrated that the Biofuel Bill would endanger the supply of sugar and coconut in the

consumer market. Also, an urban leader exposed the effects of the Biofuel Bill, which was eventually signed by the President of the Philippines.

THE RIGHT TO FOOD IN DISASTER SITUATIONS: THE BICOL EXPERIENCE

In June 2006, FIAN Philippines – in close collaboration with PARRDS and PEACE Foundation - organised an international fact finding mission on the agrarian reform related human rights violations in Bondoc Peninsula, Western Visayas and Southern Mindanao. The investigation covered 18 landholdings and a murder case of Enrico Cabanit, FIAN Philippines' former board member. The Mission found that, in the cases covered by the IFFM, big landowners and their employees are running amok of Philippine law and international law, and, with complete impunity, are engaged in a wide range of criminal activities that seriously undermine rural poor people's effective access to their human rights. In these cases, the Philippine State is failing abjectly to fulfil its obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of the rural poor population, as signatory to the various relevant international human rights conventions. The fact finding mission report was distributed to various relevant agencies of the Government of the Republic of the Philippines as well as to local, national, and international human rights organisations, and to the UN.

On November 28th, 2006, a super typhoon under the local name Reming hit the Philippines. and left some parts of Luzon in total destruction. In particular, Albay province suffered agricultural loss and the death of almost 570 persons. Following this disaster FIAN-Philippines, PEACE Foundation and Bicol Hegemony for Empowerment and Rural Development conducted a research in the province to explore the adequacy, effectiveness and fairness of the rescue and food relief operations. The results of the research shown that only 30-40% of household were relocated to evacuation areas. Therefore, only 30-40% have ample food supply from the local government of Albay. People from the barangays have not received any food relief since the day the typhoon hit the area. Moreover, the food relief brought by local and international organisations and private individuals was not properly distributed. Prices of food increased from 50% to 160%. An alliance of different NGO's in Albay and in Metro Manila made urgent demands. The research results were also exposed to the National Disaster Coordinating Council, the Department of Agriculture and Department of Social Welfare and Development.

COORDINATIONS

ECUADOR

In early December 2006 six persons got together in Quito, Ecuador, in order to set up a FIAN coordination in this country. This seed group had been built up by Natalia Landivar, an Ecuadorian who had worked with the International Secretariat for a number of years. Upon her return to Ecuador, Natalia invested her time in establishing FIAN in the country – building on contacts from her case work over the past years. The FIAN members in the seed group are activists with many years of experience in case-work and advocacy. In its meeting in December the seed group decided to turn to FIAN International to be recognised as FIAN Coordination Ecuador.

FRANCE

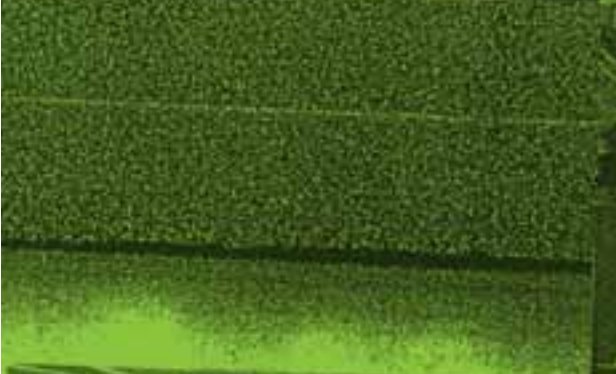
To celebrate the the 20th anniversary of FIAN, the coordination in France on the World Day of Human Rights, December 10th, 2006, organised an event for the students of the University of Grenoble. This included an expert conference, “Human Right to food as a pioneer in the revitalisation of ESCRs and the integration of Human Rights in national and international policies”. The conference was organised in partnership with the Human Rights Centre and the Master Programme “Theory and Practice of the Human Rights” of the Grenoble University. Among the invited speakers were Christophe Golay, adviser to the UN Special Rapporteur on Right to Food; Philippe Texier, a member of the UN Committee on ESCR, and Sandra Ratjen, UN Affairs Coordinator from FIAN International Secretariat. 30 persons attended the conference. Following the conference, a concert was organised in the Hall of the University with two local rap bands, “L’année du Singe” and “La Moza”. The Hall was full with 150 people attending the festive party.

GHANA

The work by the coordination in Ghana in 2006 focused primarily on the case work in the mining sector. One of these cases concerns the Ahafo Goldmine of the US Corporation Newmont. Work on this case started in September 2005 and was continued in January 2006. It reached a high point on January 31st with the decision of the Executive Board of the International Finance Corporation (IFC) regarding a loan to the Newmont Corporation. In its research, which was the basis for intensive lobby work, the Ghana Coordination together with FIAN Germany, demonstrated that the inadequacy of the remedies provided to the 10.000 people affected, specifically to the farmers who have not received any new substitute land, constituted a violation of their human right to food. This view was supported by an independent resettlement expert and by the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Jean Ziegler. Although, a week before the approval of the loan by the IFC Executive Board Newmont committed itself to an access to land programme, the German government voted against the project; the U.S.A., Belgium, the Netherlands abstained. Even though the loan was approved it still can be seen as a great success for FIAN and especially for FIAN Ghana.

Another case concerns the Iduapriem Gold mine in which an important step has also been made in 2006, again together with the German Section. After the assault of private security forces and the military on farmers that lead to the shooting, and killing of a farmer, FIAN in collaboration with its partner WACAM, was able to push the Monitoring Advisory Group (MAG) into action. The MAG is a body entrusted with the implementation of the Community Action Plan adopted, at that time by the Australian mining company which was eventually taken over by AngloGold Ashanti, and the IFC.

Furthermore, capacity building workshops on the case work were carried out in the country together with the FIAN IS. Also, the preparations have started for the transformation of the Ghana coordination into a full-fledged FIAN Section.



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WITH HUMAN
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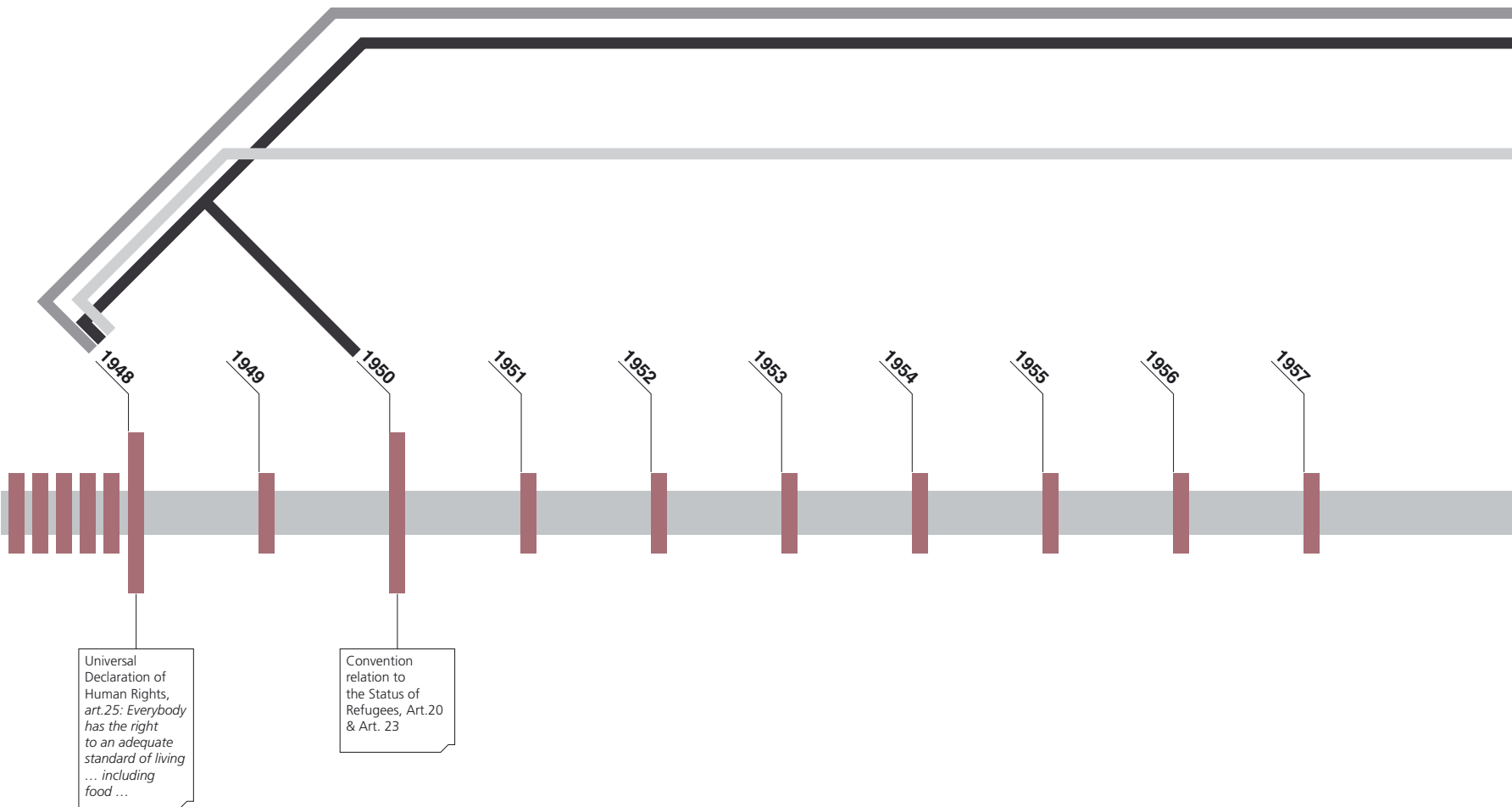
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2006 marked FIAN's 20th anniversary. Celebrations took place in different parts of the world. In Heidelberg, FIAN International Secretariat launched a year-long celebrations programme that included film screenings and discussions at the Latin American Film Festival; a series of debates on right to food related topics at the University of Heidelberg; participation in local public events; and an art exhibition portraying gold miners in Ghana. The highlight of the programme was the celebration week, from September 11 – 17, which not only celebrated the past, but also considered FIAN's future. The week started with the gathering of leading international and national experts on economic, social and cultural rights, and the right to adequate food in particular, at a two-day expert seminar. On the third day, an international symposium was opened by the Mayor of Heidelberg and the vice-president of FIAN welcoming over 120 participants from different countries and spheres. At the organisational level, the year coincided with the meeting of the FIAN International Council, the aim of which was to identify the new strategic directions of the organisation. An

art exhibition opening in the heart of the city, which included the works of local artists, served as a closing part of this celebration period.

The festive spirit in that week was signified by the presence of those who have been central to FIAN's history and success, and also those who will be central to FIAN's future.

The celebration year depended on the support and contributions from FIAN interns and volunteers: Katja Albrecht, Bastian Colombarooli, Mihai Doicescu, Maike Gorsboth, Kai-Uwe Koenig, Brigitte McBain-Haas and Arthur Mikoleit. We also gratefully acknowledge the support of: FAO, Agenda Bureau, City of Heidelberg; Destille, Fair + Quer, Glogner Druck, Heidelberger Rundschau, Heidelberger Volksbank and Vollkornbäckerei Mahl Zahn.



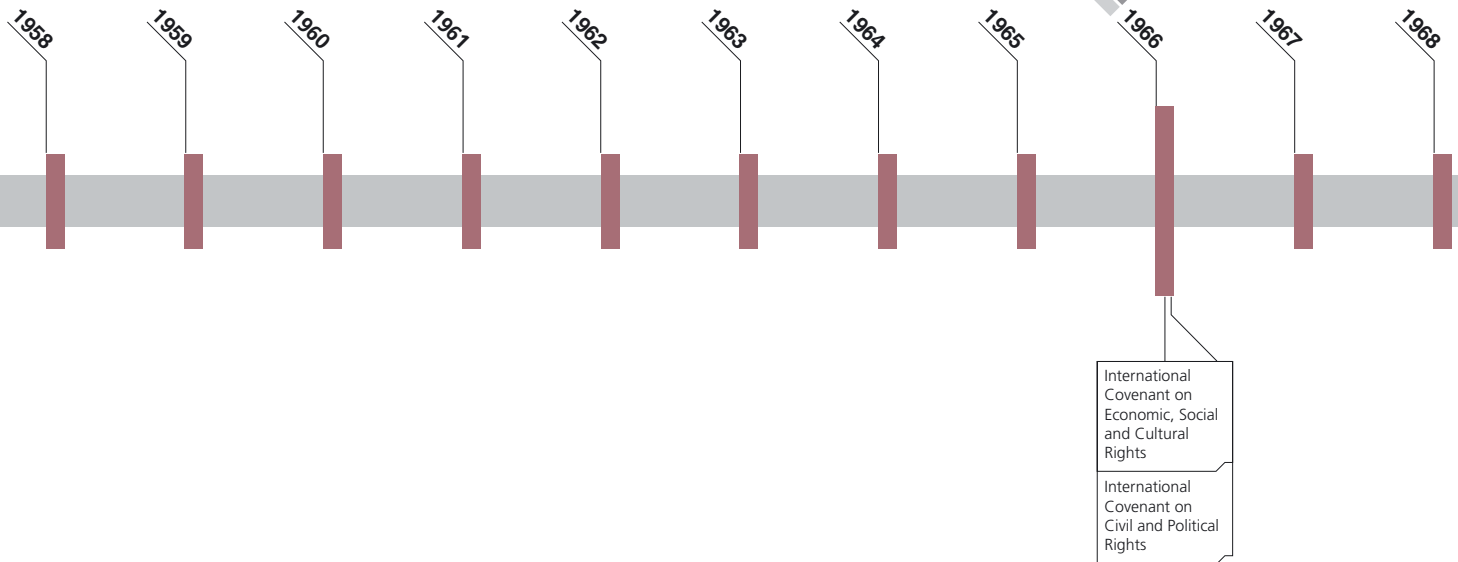
A SHORT LOOK AT LONG STORIES. 20 YEARS OF FIAN INTERNATIONAL

Rolf Künnemann / Human Rights Director, FIAN International



As one of the founders of FIAN International - and a former Secretary General - I was asked to share some memories of the founding of FIAN and some feelings about its development since then.

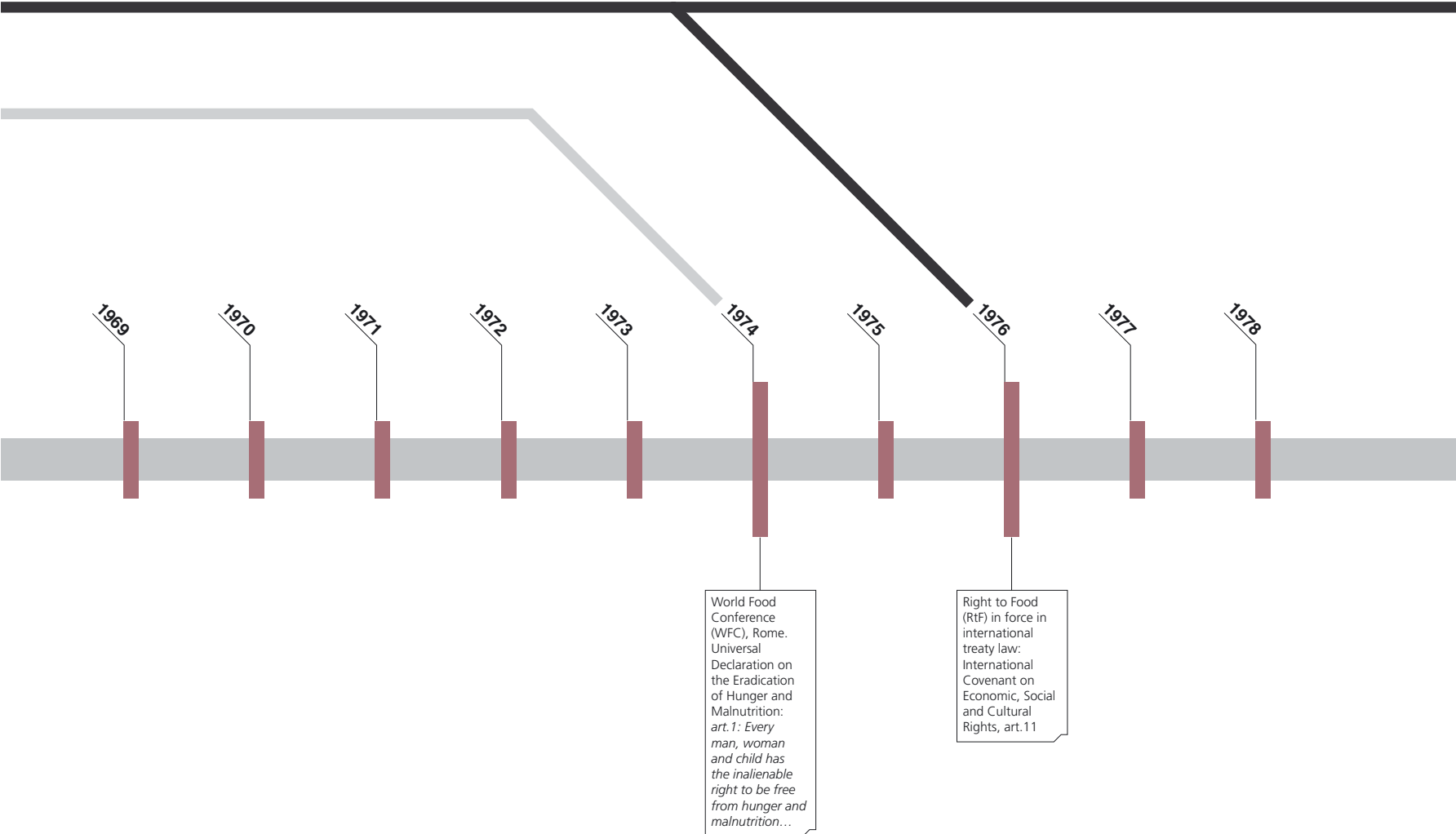
Well, FIAN has been an adventure from the very beginning. This became clear to me once again when I sat down last year and dug up my old diaries from the 1980s to write a piece called “Founding FIAN”. It recalls that there was a “pilot network” since 1983 trying out how right to food work could look like internationally. The fact that a pilot project was necessary reflects our lack of experience with the right to food in those days. There were doubts as how this human right could be operationalised for civil society work. The “pilot”, however, went very well so that the human rights organisation FIAN was founded after all - and that’s why you are reading this annual report. In my article I would not like to dwell on the founding period, but recall a few features of FIAN’s development since then.



The “pilot network” explains why FIAN at its founding was already more than just an idea: There were already people in a number of countries who had discussed the issue and had tried out different working methodologies. This explains why the first national sections came up rather quickly after the founding, even though FIAN International had no project grants - but ran on the contributions (in labour, cash and kind) of its enthusiastic members: The national sections in Belgium and Germany were founded in 1986, Norway in 1988, Austria in 1989, Sweden in 1990. Even though people from all parts of the world residing in Europe had contributed their experience to conceptualizing FIAN International, the pilot network had not extended beyond Europe. This was taken up in 1988 as soon as there were two of us (Michael Windfuhr and myself) in the International Secretariat. Michael turned west, I turned east. FIAN Tamilnadu completed its founding process in 1992, West Bengal in 1994, Mexico in 1995. In each of these sections the founding process had taken two-three years. Organisational development in the South in those days evolved around joint work of the people building the section and the International Secretariat - urgent actions, case-

work, parallel reporting. In Europe sections in the UK and France were founded in 1992/94. Unfortunately FIAN UK proved not to be sustainable.

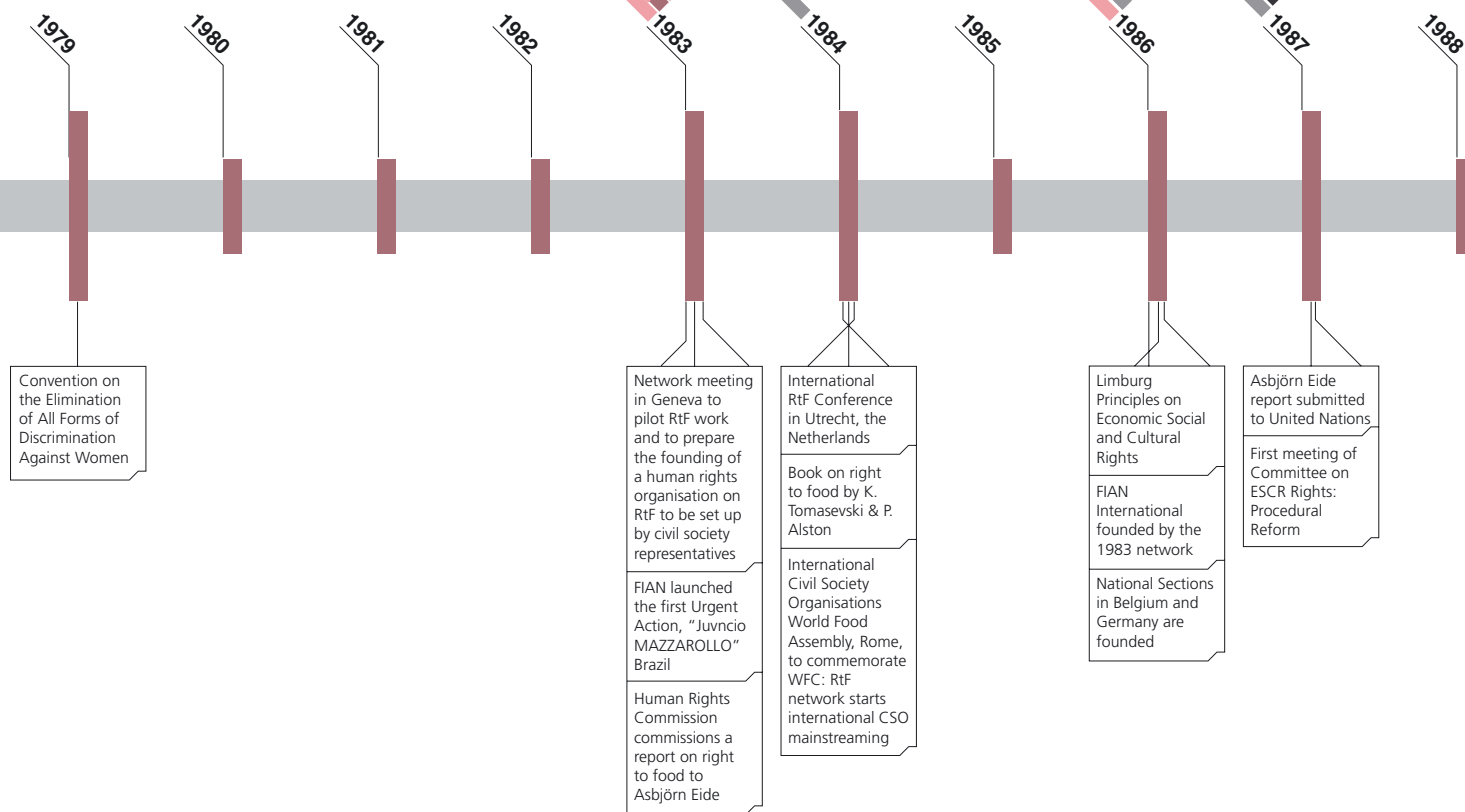
It was in the early 1990s, with funds picking up, that FIAN International, as we know it today, took shape. In 1996 FIAN started an exchange project with the Land Pastoral Commission in Brazil. It was very successful and lasted until 2005. One of its results was the founding of FIAN Brazil in the year 2000. Years of cooperation with individual members - and later co-ordinations - in Honduras and the Philippines lead to the founding of these two sections in 1999 and 2000. Uttar Pradesh (India) was next - in 2002. There has been no further section since then - although the colleagues in Ghana are close to it now. And yes - a lot of organisational development took place inside India with new chapters coming up and with the construction of a unified Indian section (2006). Serving these sections - in addition to the other activities (see below) - has taken its toll on the International Secretariat and new concepts for a more regionalised organisational development are currently under discussion.



Fighting violations of the right to food has been a key activity of FIAN International from the very beginning. The “pilot phase” already showed the positive impact of responding to local violations with international letter campaigns targeting the responsible authorities. Such successes are very motivating for all participants, of course. In its 20 years FIAN launched some 460 letter campaigns. About one third of them showed considerable impact. It would have been helpful to have known in advance which ones these would be. Even the less successful interventions, however, helped at least to improve the negotiating position of the victims and their support groups. There are moving testimonies from people to whom FIAN’s case work made a difference. While there is a wide variety of violations of the right to food, from the start, FIAN focused on land related issues. FIAN has tried to serve as many requests for intervention as possible. This has kept the organisation under considerable strain. In the last few years, however, the focus moved to a wider variety of programmes which influenced a more conscious choice of

cases. Since the end of the 1990s FIAN also broadened its tool box for case-work. In addition to the classic “long-distance” work of local FIAN groups (letter writing, information, external lobby) international fact finding missions, meetings with responsible authorities, and bringing cases to the UN became more important. Case work is tricky and reliable information is a key ingredient. I am glad that FIAN has made no factual or strategic mistakes in any of its many interventions over the past 20 years.

Parallel to the case work, promoting the right to food regime was identified as a major topic. By that time, reference to the human right to food was novel, and this human right - along with other economic, social and cultural human rights - was almost absent in the political arena, in civil society and even in human rights circles. FIAN started early in its life to put the focus on the UN system and here in particular on the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. In 1984 our pilot network met, at a Right to Food Conference in Utrecht, for the first time those few

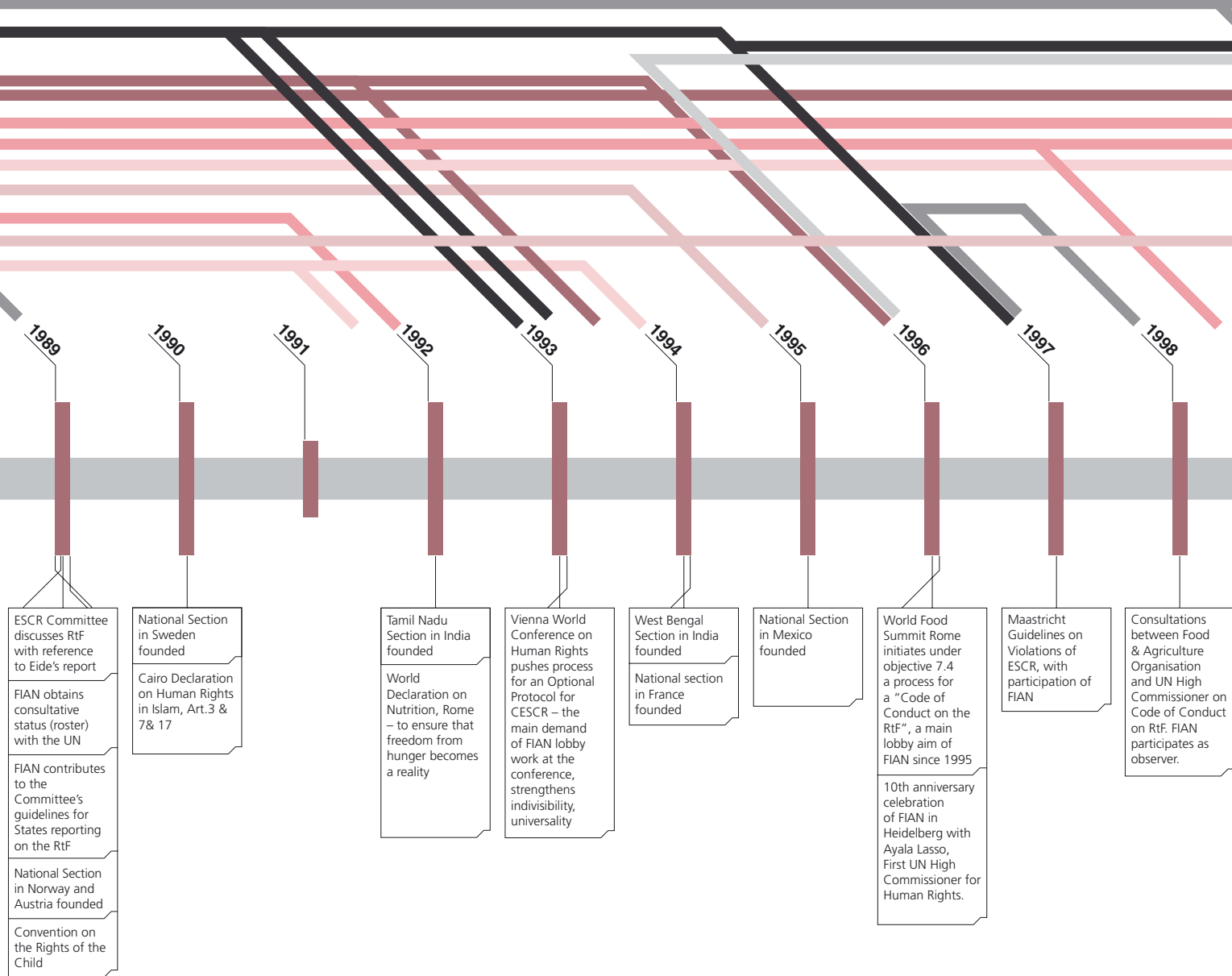


international lawyers who spearheaded the issue in their own spheres. Since then FIAN has always remained in close dialogue with legal experts. The founding years of FIAN were also the years when the UN Committee took up structural reform which made it similar to its sister committee under the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. FIAN started participating in this work and contributed in 1989 to the new guidelines for States reporting under the right to food in the Covenant. In the same year (only three years after being founded) FIAN was given consultative status at the UN. In the early 90s FIAN started the practice of parallel reporting. In 1994 FIAN's parallel reports on Kenya and Mexico had a major impact in the Committee. Since then FIAN has continued reporting.

A major issue for FIAN has been the Optional Protocol on the Covenant, to realise the right to complain at the UN about violations of the Covenant. In 1992, FIAN wrote (together with Habitat International Coalition) the first draft Optional Protocol. The Protocol was also our main lobby aim at the 1993

Vienna World Conference in Human Rights, where we showed up with a sizeable and well-organised FIAN delegation. The conference finally strengthened the move towards such a protocol. In the years since then the move turned out politically protracted and FIAN is still working on it, and we feel that we are close to a success. In 1995 FIAN started to work on a Code of Conduct on the Right to Food as our political aim at the World Food Summit 1996. The Summit included this Code of Conduct perspective as part of its objective 7.4 for follow-up work.

In 1996 FIAN celebrated its 10th anniversary with the then High Commissioner on Human Rights, Ayala Lasso, as a special guest. FIAN contributed in 1999 to the UN General Comment 12 on the Right to Food. The World Food Summit Five Years Later, which took place in 2002, saw a very impressive FIAN delegation in Rome, where FIAN's International Council meeting took place at the same time - not really by coincidence. This 2002 Summit established an intergovernmental working group to develop the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food". Since then FIAN

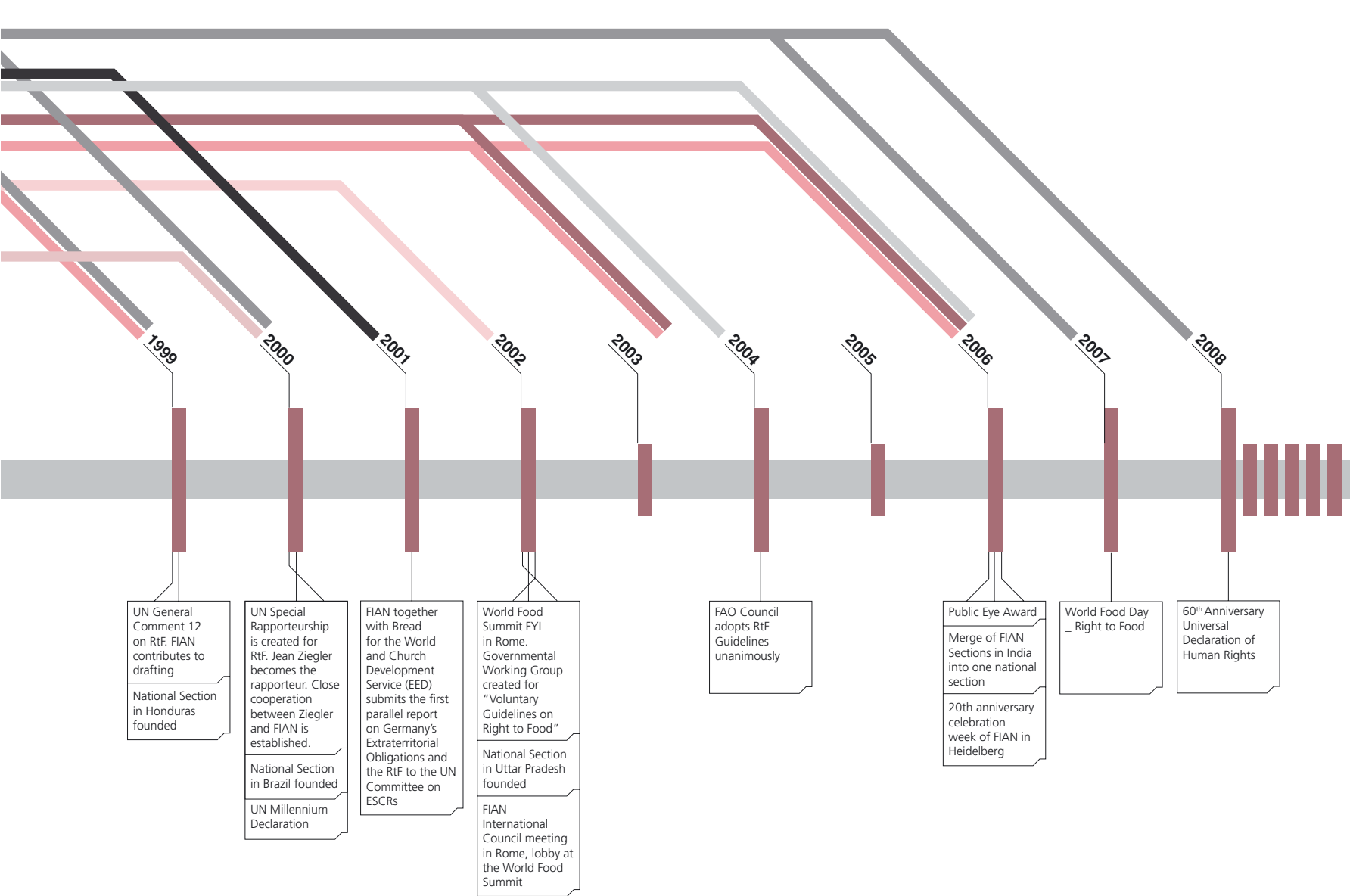


has been heavily involved both in coordinating NGO input and facilitating the work of governments in a series of workshops and negotiations of the intergovernmental working group. In 2004 the Guidelines were adopted by the FAO, and are now used by FIAN together with the Right to Food Unit of the FAO to advance the monitoring of the international right to food standards available meanwhile.

Challenging states' policies from a right to food perspectives through campaign work was applied in the mid 1980s on the issue of food aid in the context of a campaign "For People's Right to Feed themselves". In 1997, the international FIAN conference in Paris laid the foundations for the Global Campaign on Agrarian Reform together with the international peasants' coalition La Via Campesina. This has been the major global campaign of FIAN International since then, challenging the World Bank's agrarian reform approach. It managed to put the issue back on the agendas in many countries and circles.

In its first years FIAN had been so activist oriented that it believed exclusively in learning by doing: All of FIAN's activities were seen as naturally building the capacities of civil society around food as a human right and there was nothing like a FIAN education programme on the right to food. In the early 1990s FIAN increasingly recognized that capacity building needs special efforts and in 1995 this was addressed in an international FIAN Conference on "Education and Training" in Bury St. Edmunds, UK. FIAN workshops on capacity building around the human right to food in civil society have been a major activity of FIAN in many parts of the world since then. In recent years such workshops also targeted supreme court lawyers and advocates.

Throughout its history FIAN had to make judicious choices to carefully expand its sphere of activities. It is this gradual process which led to the five strategic programmes of the 2006 International Council and its gender strategy - with a clear view of FIAN's successful methodology combining case-work and lobby work.



The state of the human right to food in the world today is critical - and the organisation will have to address even greater challenges in the years to come - such as the issue of extra-territorial obligations. FIAN can count on a growing enthusiastic membership, an experienced International Executive Committee and the determination of the newly appointed Secretary General. Some things did change to the better for food as a human right over the past two decades. The human right to food has become a major term of reference and working tool in important civil society organisations and social movements, in some intergovernmental organisations - and a number of governments. There is reason for hope that this will create the political will - and the institutions and mechanisms - for the full realisation of the human right to adequate food.

SEPTEMBER, 11-12 / EXPERT SEMINAR

HOW TO SPEED UP IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

FIAN International, the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the Max-Planck-Institute (MPI) for Comparative Public Law and International Law, hosted a two-day expert seminar focusing on challenges in implementation of the right to food (RtF) at national level. The principles that underpinned the programme were in relation to the FAO's Voluntary Guidelines on the RtF (2004), and provisions of international law. Human rights experts, academics, civil society and government representatives from diverse regions attended the seminar to explore the overarching discussion such as:

THE ROLE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS IN SUPPORT OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD: RIGHT TO FOOD AT THE LEVEL OF THE UN-SYSTEM

Asbjörn Eide, *Norwegian Institute for Human Rights*;
Margret Vidar, *Coordinator (ad interim) RtF Unit (FAO)*;
Rüdiger Wolfrum, *Director Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law*

HOW TO SPEED UP IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES FOR THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL? KEY OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Arne Oshaug, *Professor, Nutrition Askerhus University, Oslo*;
Flavio Valente, *National Rapporteur on the RtF, Brazil*;
Michael Windfuhr, *Secretary General, FIAN International*;
Hannah Owusu Koranten, *Secretary WACAM*;
Jesus Garza, *FIAN -Honduras*;
Christian Courtis, *ICJ - International Commission of Jurists*

ISSUES AT STAKE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD

Sigrun Skogly, *U. of Lancaster, UK*;
Christoph Goley, *Adviser to the UN-Special Rapporteur on the Right to adequate Food*;
Fons Coomans, *U. of Maastricht, Netherlands*;
Joseph Schechla, *Habitat International Coalition*;
Yves Berthelot, *CFSI - Comité Français pour la Solidarité Intl'*;
Kerstin Mechlem, *FAO - Legal Office / MPI*;
Wenche Barth-Eide, *U. of Oslo, Nordic School for Nutrition*;
George Kent, *U. of Hawaii, Institute for Political Science*;
Renate Schüssler, *Gender Coordinator, FIAN International*;
Ujjaini Halim, *IMSE - Institute for Motivating Self Employment - Calcutta and FIAN Intl'*;
Abigail Booth, *Raul Wallenberg Institute - FIAN-Intl'*

FIAN together with FAO will be compiling the report of the seminar with a set of recommendations.



WITH HUMAN RIGHTS AGAINST HUNGER: CHALLENGES IN TIMES OF GLOBALISATION

Strengthening the realisation of the right to food (RtF) and the mobilisation of all relevant actors in the process of combating chronic hunger was an aim of the international symposium.

This was the official event to commemorate the 20th anniversary of FIAN with over 120 participants worldwide representing international, national governmental and development organisations, NGOs, social movements, local communities, legal and academic institutions. The ownership of the event was devoted to the full representation of FIAN sections from Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe. The symposium took place at a crucial moment as the next round of the World Food Summit was approaching to mark its tenth year, from October 30 – November 4, 2006.

The underlying message of the discussions was that persistent chronic hunger is a structural problem affecting mainly rural populations. Inputs were made by Alexander Müller (FAO Assistant Director General), Asbjørn Eide (Norwegian Institute of Human Rights), Sigrun Skogly (Lancaster University), and Flavio Valente (National Rapporteur on the RtF in Brazil). The implementation stage of the Voluntary Guidelines sets new challenges for the FAO, as a capacity building organisation mainly working with governments. It requires substantial institutional and political changes at national and international levels to challenge, for instance, a top down structure of agrarian reform and policy formations. States should take every opportunity to involve international and local governments, social partners and NGOs in this process to help establish models of participation and mechanisms to monitor the process.

FIAN sections and partner organisations illustrated a number of cases such as the starvation deaths in India (Ravi Kumar, FIAN Andhra Pradesh), effects of extractive industries in Ghana (Hannah Owusu-Koranteng WACAM; Mike Anane, FIAN Ghana), impacts of free trade agreements on milk producers in Ecuador (Frank Brassel, SIPAE), and the daily struggle of access to land in Brazil (Irio Luis Conti, FIAN Brazil). As demonstrated by cases, the violations are results of unfair or absent resource distribution systems, no consultation with people effected by policies and trade agreements, inefficiency of complaint mechanisms and governmental lack of political will .

Eibe Riedel (UN Committee on ESC Rights), Joseph Schechla (Habitat International Coalition), Hannah Owusu-Koranteng (WACAM Ghana), Nico Verhagen (La Vía Campesina), Michel Doucin (Human Rights Ambassador, France), and Volker Röben (Max Planck Institute) exchanged their views on methods to mainstream RtF through national systems, effectiveness of diplomatic methods between governments to facilitate this process and contribute to the establishment of international and national justiciability mechanisms, i.e. the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant of ESC Rights, a set of norms to monitor operations of multinational co-operations, further elaboration of the RtF with regards to the rights of peasants and cooperation with grassroots and governments to build capacity to monitor policy issues.

Concerns about the responsibilities of non-state actors operating in other countries, trade agreements involving seeds patterns and genetically modified organisms, transparency in future directions of agrarian and land reform in the South dominated the follow-up discussions.

In concluding, Sigrun Skogly, President of FIAN International said, **"[...] the right to food is a legal, political issue. It is a matter of political struggle to get a legal set of standard recognised and implemented. The success lies in the realisation of these rights at the same priority level as the political and civil rights. The VG is a tool, but there won't be much of a difference unless the Guidelines are heavily implemented and used. The efforts of the international institutions will only be successful if they cooperate with expert and civil society communities"**



FIAN INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING IN HEIDELBERG – PRIORITIES FOR FIAN

From September 14-17, 2006, more than 40 delegates attended the FIAN International Council meeting in Heidelberg, representing sections and co-ordinations from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. The aim was to define FIAN's strategy for 2007-2010 and to elect a new International Executive Committee (IEC). The Council meets every second year, and this time the gathering coincided with the organisation's 20 years of existence.

In the light of the preceding international symposium and reception to celebrate FIAN's anniversary, the IC acknowledged that the organisation has come a long way in advocating the human right to food, as is seen by FIAN's many accomplishments: FIAN supported local victims of right to food violations in concrete cases, and contributed to standard setting of the right.

The implementation of the human right to food and the related states' obligations pose enormous challenges for FIAN. These challenges have to be met in order to arrive at a world free from hunger where every person's access to food in dignity is guaranteed. FIAN has had a pioneering role in the promotion of the right to food in civil society and beyond. The human right to food receives much more attention than ever before, and yet, – its implementation is still lacking. Changing political environments, at international and national level, provides both opportunities and risks for FIAN, as mentioned by the parting Secretary General Michael Windfuhr in his farewell speech.

For almost a year, regional and national consultations took place in the organisation to identify areas of programmes and to integrate a gender strategy into FIAN's strategic planning and priorities for 2007-2010. The delegates representing their sections finally agreed on five programmes: peasants' access to land and agricultural resources; the right to water; extraterritorial state obligations; monitoring states' right to food policies; and the justiciability programme. Integral to the programmes is a dual-track approach to gender: as a cross-sectional working task in all working areas of FIAN and in more general women focused activities.

The delegates elected Sigrun Skogly (United Kingdom) as president of FIAN, Jesus Garza (Honduras) as vice-president, Georg Näger (Germany) as treasurer. Other persons elected to the International Executive Committee are Ujjaini Halim (India), Frank Brassel (Germany/ Ecuador), Irio Conti (Brazil), Mike Anane (Ghana), Abigail Booth (Sweden) and Ria Teves (Philippines).

Despite its tight time schedule the IC took place in a very amicable and productive atmosphere. The delegates

welcomed the opportunity to exchange ideas and compare the situations of their sections and co-ordinations. Next to the discussions on the new thematic focus of FIAN's activities, the IC also addressed future challenges of the organisation's infrastructure. In particular, all participants agreed that new structures are essential to strengthen communication and interaction between the sections. The newly elected IEC was asked to initiate and coordinate a comprehensive, participatory organisational development process concerning matters of regionalisation and decentralisation. How to further strengthen case work, urgent actions and letter campaign were also crucial points of discussions.

FIAN's celebration by the Council provided a pleasant evening in a cordial atmosphere with an opportunity to review two decades of struggle for the realisation of the human right to food. Stories were told about the first years of the organisation, at that time located in a basement of a member's house close to Heidelberg. The delegates gained some insights into the daily work of the International Secretariat. Local FIAN wine, international cuisine, music and dancing turned the evening into a lively birthday party. The IC delegates and the members of the IS thanked the outgoing Secretary General, Michael Windfuhr, for his enormous contributions to the development of FIAN International and to the international standard setting on the right to food. Michael left the International Secretariat after 18 years of work as FIAN staff.





MEMORIES OF ROTENBERG: FOUNDING FIAN INTERNATIONAL ON JUNE 7, 1986

Schloss Rotenberg is a small castle on a hill slope overlooking the village of Rotenberg some 20 km south of Heidelberg, Germany. In 1986 it was sort of a youth hostel: Several beds per room. Many people knew each other, and spirits were high. So having people in multiple rooms was not an issue. The only “international expert” present was Katarina Tomasevski. We managed to find a single room for her - in the tower of the castle.

The majority of the founding members had already been cooperating for two to three years in a pilot network. Over the past months, the network had benefited from its 1985 conference in Uppsala, Sweden, where agreement was reached on many conceptual points of the new organisation: On the basis of this document - and the statutes of Amnesty International - we prepared detailed draft statutes and circulated them. We had also spent quite a bit of money on a specialist lawyer checking their consistency with German law.

Getting the budget together for the conference had not been easy. We combined the founding conference with a seminar on land rights and rural workers' rights. Most of the total cost was covered by the network's own resources. The four translators alone absorbed one third of the budget. We were fortunate that accommodation and food was cheap and that most of the travel costs were covered by the participants themselves. Most of them lived in Europe while the others were on tour in Germany at that time. In spite of the moderate budget, the conference turned out to be truly international - with people from 13 countries in five continents: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Norway, Philippines, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

Katarina was the resource person on the right to food. Lot Felisco and Bobby Propongo from the Philippines and Elio Scheffler from Brazil provided input on land rights and rural workers' rights. We had the seminar in the morning and started the founding conference after lunch. Per-Ake Wahlström took the chair. First on the agenda was the discussion of the FIAN statutes. Thanks to the painstaking preparation of the draft, there was wide agreement. Still, some clarifications and amendments remained - and they took their time. After dinner we finalized the statutes. Per-Ake then asked who would be willing to found FIAN International according to these statutes. 24 persons raised their hands. Per-Ake declared FIAN International to be founded - and asked those who had raised their hands to sign the statutes.

The election of FIAN's first International Executive Committee (IEC) by the founding members was next. The vote was one by one. The first president of FIAN was Per-Ake Wahlström (Sweden), vice-president Roger Plant (U.K.), treasurer Harald Rohr (Germany). Other members were Sigrun Skogly (Norway), Stéphane Jost (France) and Petra Sauerland (Germany). Per-Ake Wahlström called a constituting meeting of the IEC for the next day. The conference then determined the membership fees for the individual members and future national sections and discussed how to make FIAN known. It was after 10 p.m. when the meeting closed with a call to widen individual membership and to form national sections.

FOOD FIRST INFORMATION & ACTION NETWORK

FIAN Coordination FRG
Polf Künnesann, 06224/72553
Sabine Deluigi, 06222/52333

Nov. 12, 83

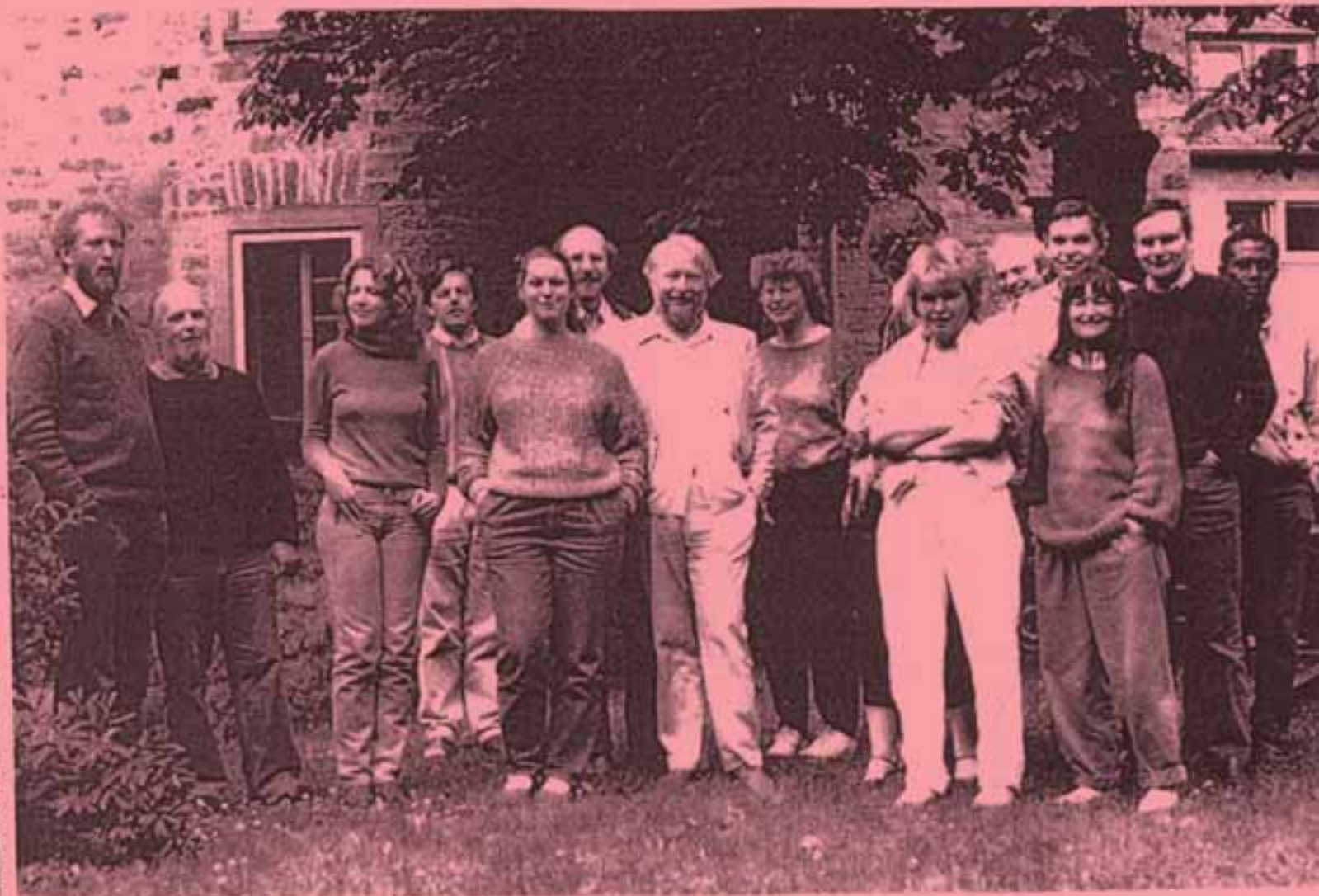
Concerning: Urgent FIAN-Action for Juvêncio MAZZAROLLO, Brazil

Background: Juvêncio Mazzarollo (J.M.) is journalist and editor of the newspaper "Nosso Tempo". J.M. has been publishing material on the Itaipu-Project (dam and reservoir) at Foz de Iguaçu in Paraná on the border to Paraguay. J.M. criticised the practices of local land owners and was attacked by the authorities for the line of his newspaper.

On Sept. 26, 1982, he was sentenced under Article 42, Paragraph V of the Lei de Segurança for "subversive propaganda". The reason was an article in Nosso Tempo from 1981, which criticised government representatives and authorities and described the eviction of peasants in the region of Itaipu.

By the end of September 1983 on completion of J.M.'s first year in

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**SPANISH,
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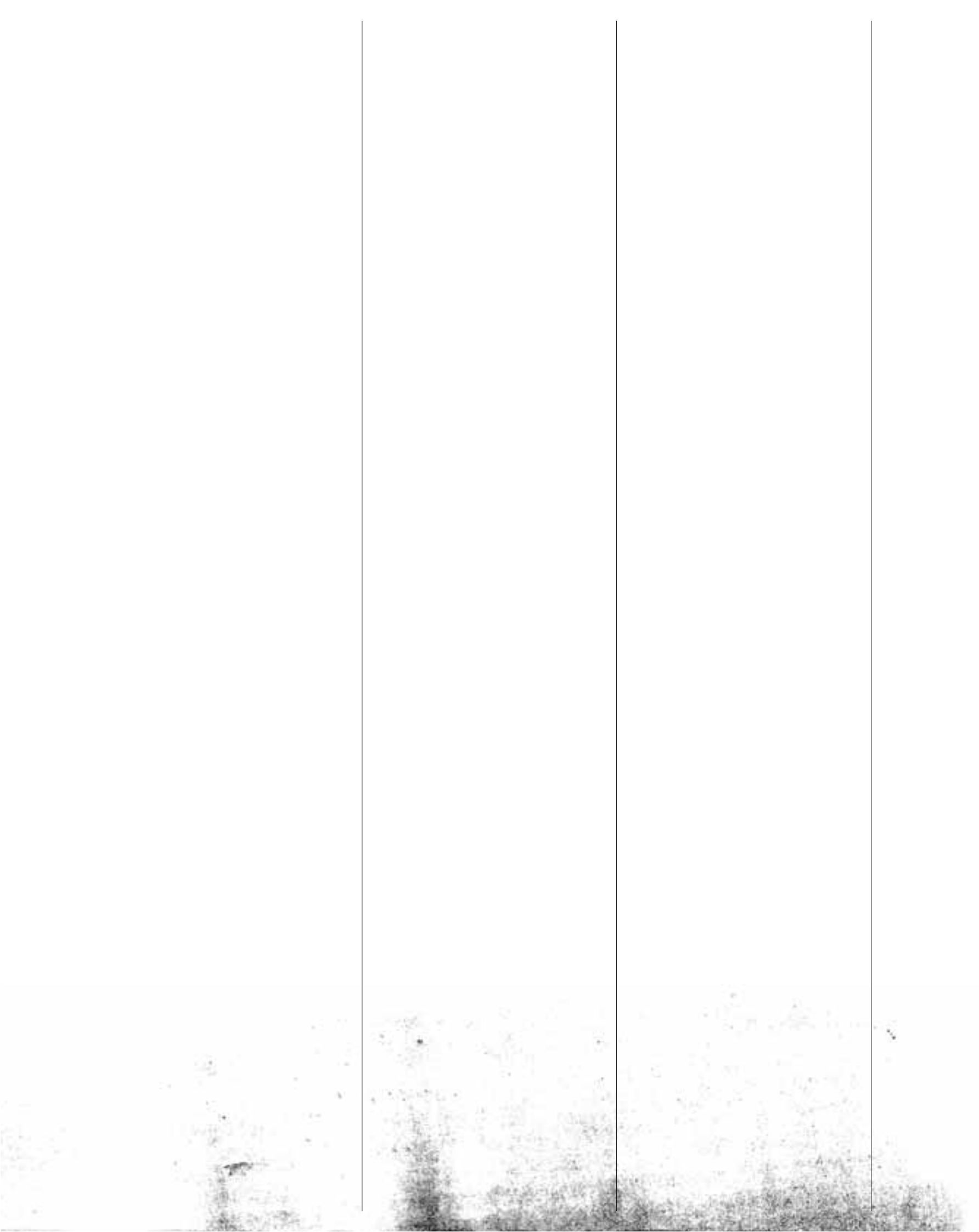
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PUBLICATIONS PRODUCED IN THE YEAR

R07: Informe Alternativo sobre Derechos Económicos Sociales y Culturales

A ser presentado en 37^a período de Sesiones del Comité DESC Noviembre de 2006

Published: 2006-11-20,

Parallel Country Report on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in El Salvador, presented to the UN-Committee on ESC-Rights, in Spanish language.

Rapport parallèle sur les Droits Economiques, Sociaux et Culturels au Salvador, présenté au Comité des Nations Unies sur les DESC en espagnol.

G52: No Action to be taken

Tracking down the World Bank's Inspection Panel Report and Management Response Coal Mining Project Parej-East, India.

Published: 2006-11-03

"No Action to be taken" Seguimiento del informe del panel de inspección del Banco Mundial y de la respuesta de gestión del proyecto de extracción de carbón Parej-East, India.

"Pas de mesures à prendre" En suivant à la trace le rapport du Panel d'inspection de la Banque mondiale et la réaction de la direction- Projet de mine de charbon à Parej-East, Inde.

R06: Investigating some alleged violations of the human right to food in West Bengal and Orissa (India)

Report and Recommendations of the International Fact Finding Mission to West Bengal and Orissa, India, in December 2005.

Published: 2006-11-01

Informe y recomendaciones de la misión investigadora internacional a Bengala Occidental y Orissa, India, en diciembre de 2005.

"Investigation de violations présumées du Droit à l'alimentation au Bengale occidental et en Orissa (Inde)" Rapport et recommandations de la Mission internationale d'investigation au Bengale occidental et en Orissa, Inde, en décembre 2005.

G50: Germany's extraterritorial human rights obligations

Introduction to the concept of extraterritorial state obligations explained by six case studies focusing especially on multilateral development banks and the role of Germany.

Published: 2006-10-31

"Las obligaciones extraterritoriales de DDHH de Alemania " Introducción del concepto de obligaciones extraterritoriales de los Estados explicadas mediante seis estudios de casos de Paraguay, Camerún, Sudáfrica, México, India, con el foco de atención en los bancos multilaterales de desarrollo y en el papel de Alemania.

"Obligations extraterritoriales de l'Allemagne au titre des droits humains" Introduction au concept d'obligations extraterritoriales des Etats à travers six études de cas. Accent mis sur les banques multilatérales de développement et le rôle de l'Allemagne.

G51: Germany's extraterritorial human rights obligations in multilateral development banks

Introduction and case study of three projects in Chad, Ghana and Pakistan

Published: 2006-10-31

"Las obligaciones extraterritoriales de DDHH de Alemania en bancos de desarrollo multilaterales" Introducción y estudio de casos de tres proyectos en Chad, Ghana y Pakistán.

"Obligations extraterritoriales de l'Allemagne au titre des droits humains dans les banques multilatérales de développement" Introduction et étude de cas de trois projets au Tchad, Ghana et Pakistan.

G49: Annual Report 2005

With human rights against hunger

Published: 2006-10-01

"Informe Anual de 2005" Combatiendo el hambre con los derechos humanos

"Rapport Annuel 2005" Les Droits Humains pour combattre la faim

Right to Food Quarterly Volume 1 Issue 1, 2006

FIAN's new periodical for the RtF expert community

Nueva publicación de FIAN sobre el derecho a la alimentación, orientada a la comunidad de expertos

"Right to Food trimestriel N° 1, 2006" Nouveau périodique de FIAN pour la communauté des experts en droit à l'alimentation

R01: Acceso a la tierra y los recursos productivos

Hacia una interpretación sistemática de las Directrices Voluntarias de la FAO sobre el Derecho a la Alimentación

Published: 2006-03-06

"Access to land and productive resources" Towards a systematic interpretation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food, English summary and Spanish full report

"Accès à la terre et aux ressources productives" Vers une interprétation systématique des Directives Volontaires de la FAO sur le Droit à l'alimentation. Document en espagnol et résumé en anglais

i12: Gender Matters

"Fighting Right to Food violations from a Gender perspective" The FIAN Gender Strategy 2007-2010

Published: 2006-03-06

"Género hace una diferencia" Luchando contra violaciones del Derecho a la Alimentación desde una perspectiva de Género. La estrategia de Género de FIAN 2007-2010

"Le genre fait la différence" Combattre les violations du Droit à l'alimentation à partir d'une perspective de genre. La stratégie de genre de FIAN 2007-2010

R03: El derecho a la alimentación: Reto para la justicia

Memoria de un Seminario "Derecho a la Alimentación: Un reto para el Sector Justicia" realizado por la Corte Suprema de Justicia de Guatemala, la Escuela de Estudios Judiciales Guatemala y FIAN Internacional en julio de 2005.

Published: 2006-03-02

"The right to food: challenge for the judiciary" Report of a seminar in Guatemala 29/30 July (only available Spanish)

"Le Droit à l'alimentation: Un défi pour la justice" Mémoire d'un séminaire en juillet 2005.

R02: La lucha por el agua de las comunidades ribereñas de la cuenca del río Guayas

Informe sobre la lucha por el agua de comunidades ribereñas en Ecuador.

Published: 2006-03-20

The struggle for water of the riverside communities of the river basin Guayas

Rapport sur la lutte pour l'eau des communautés riveraines d'Equateur

R04: Globalizando la defensa del derecho

Informe sobre La exitosa campaña por la defensa de los derechos de los trabajadores mexicanos contra el consorcio de llantas alemán Continental

Published: 2006-03-02

"Globalising the defense of rights" Report about the successful campaign for the defense of Mexican workers' rights against the German tyre consortium Continental

"Globaliser la défense du droit" Rapport sur le succès de la campagne pour la défense des droits des travailleurs mexicains contre Continental, consortium allemand de pneus.

R05 The human right to food in Malawi

Report of the international fact finding mission to Malawi, April 2006.

Published: 2006-08-01

Informe de la misión investigadora internacional a Malawi, abril de 2006. La misión estuvo guiada por Derechos y Democracia y FIAN Internacional

"Le Droit à l'alimentation au Malawi" Rapport de la Mission internationale d'investigation au Malawi en avril 2006.

RIGHT TO FOOD QUARTERLY

On the occasion of its 20th Anniversary, FIAN International launched the first issue of a new periodical, the *Right to Food Quarterly*. Although the interest and the community around the right to food has notably widened in recent years, there is currently no periodical available focusing on this important ESC-right. With this publication, FIAN intends to fill this gap and aims to provide experts, activists and other interested persons with information and analysis on the right to adequate food, and ESC rights in general. The content scope encompasses current developments and different aspects of the right to adequate food, information on justiciability of this right, analyses of selected cases, news from the UN human rights and food systems, and information on relevant events, publications and websites. The RtFQ seeks to provide a space for authors from civil society, governmental and inter-governmental organisations and scholars to contribute their knowledge and experience to the development of right to adequate food matters. The *Right to Food Quarterly* is developed as an online publication. Subscription is free. Its graphical design is composed to make it appear both attractive to the reader viewing it on a screen as well as in a printed version. The journal is currently available in English. The enthusiastic interest expressed in this publication will justify a Spanish edition to come.



Con motivo de su 20.º aniversario, FIAN Internacional presentó la primera edición de su nueva publicación *Right to Food Quarterly*. A pesar de que en los últimos años ha aumentado el interés y el número de interesados por el derecho a la alimentación, actualmente no existe ninguna publicación periódica que se centre en este importante derecho. Con *Right to Food Quarterly*, FIAN busca cubrir este vacío y ofrece a los expertos, activistas y otras personas interesadas información y análisis sobre el derecho a una alimentación adecuada, y sobre los derechos económicos, sociales y culturales en general. El contenido de *Right to Food Quarterly* abarca los progresos actuales y los distintos aspectos del derecho a una alimentación adecuada, información sobre la justiciabilidad de este derecho, análisis de casos seleccionados, noticias sobre los sistemas de derechos humanos y de la alimentación de las Naciones Unidas, así como información sobre actos, publicaciones y páginas web relevantes. *Right to Food Quarterly* pretende ofrecer un espacio para actores de la sociedad civil, organizaciones gubernamentales, no gubernamentales y expertos, a fin de complementar sus conocimientos y experiencia sobre el desarrollo de temas relacionados con el derecho a una alimentación adecuada. *Right to Food Quarterly* ha sido elaborada como publicación online. La suscripción es gratuita. Su diseño gráfico ha sido creado a fin de hacer la publicación atractiva para los lectores de la versión electrónica y de la versión imprimida. Actualmente está disponible en inglés. El gran interés suscitado por esta publicación justifica la realización en el futuro de una versión española.

A l'occasion de son 20ème anniversaire, FIAN-International a lancé le premier numéro d'une nouvelle revue trimestrielle intitulée *Right to Food Quarterly*. Même si l'intérêt pour le droit à l'alimentation a considérablement augmenté ainsi que le nombre de personnes intéressées par ce droit, il n'y avait pas encore de revue qui ciblait cet important DESC. Par cette publication, FIAN essaie de combler le vide et vise à fournir aux experts, aux militants et personnes intéressées information et analyse sur le droit à une nourriture adéquate et sur les DESC en général. Ce premier numéro présente les avancées actuelles et différents aspects du droit à une alimentation adéquate, de l'information sur la justiciabilité de ce droit, des analyses de cas sélectionnés, des nouvelles des organes des Droits Humains et de l'alimentation aux Nations Unies, de l'information sur des événements importants, des publications et des sites internet. Le *Right to Food Quarterly* cherche à être un espace ouvert aux auteurs de la société civile, aux organisations gouvernementales et intergouvernementales et aux universitaires, un espace où ils peuvent contribuer par leurs connaissances et expérience à des progrès en matière de droit à une nourriture adéquate. Le *Right to Food Quarterly* est une publication sur internet. Pas de droits à payer pour y accéder. Le graphisme rend aussi attractive à l'écran qu'imprimée sur papier. Pour le moment, cette revue n'existe qu'en anglais. L'intérêt enthousiaste manifesté par les lecteurs justifiera dans le futur une édition en espagnol.

FINANCIAL PICTURE

FINANCIAL PICTURE (INCORPORATING AN INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2006

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, 2007. The budget of the FIAN sections and co-ordinations is not part of this financial picture. The accounts are in Euros (€).

ESTADOS FINANCIEROS (CUENTA DE INGRESOS Y GASTOS) PARA EL AÑO CERRADO EL 31 DE DICIEMBRE DE 2006

Estos estados financieros están extraídos de la información de los estados contables estatutarios auditados por un contador independiente (RWS – Riedl, Appel & Hornig GmbH). La auditoría certificada fue firmada en enero de 2007. Los presupuestos de las secciones y coordinaciones de FIAN no están incluidos en este balance. Los estados se calculan en euros (€).

TABLEAU FINANCIER, CLÔTURÉ LE 31 DÉCEMBRE 2006

Ce tableau financier reprend des informations des comptes statutaires soumis à l'audit d'un expert comptable indépendant agréé (RWS – Riedl, Appel & Hornig GmbH). La certification de l'audit a été signée en janvier 2007. Le budget des sections et coordinations de FIAN n'apparaît pas dans ce tableau. Les comptes sont en euros (€).

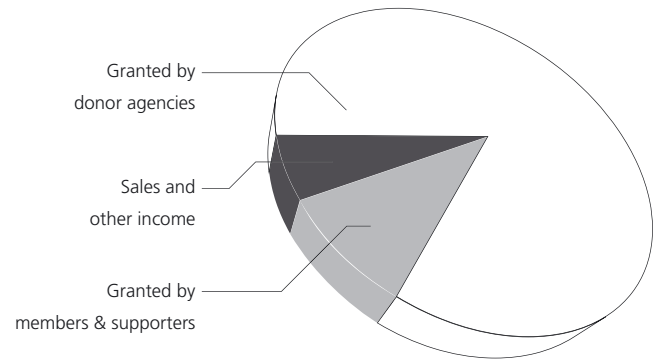
	2006 (€)	2005 (€)
INCOMING RESOURCES / INGRESOS / PRODUITS		
Project Income / <i>Ingresos de proyectos / Projets financés</i>	713,379.06	876,300.33
Membership dues / <i>Cuotas de miembros / Cotisation des membres</i>	59,141.59	50,680.16
Miscellaneous / <i>Otros / Divers</i>	39,010.28	21,797.74
Donations / <i>Donaciones / Dons</i>	8,745.62	5,717.31
Sales / <i>Ventas / Ventes</i>	516.40	2,188.66
Transfer from sections / <i>Transferencias de las secciones / Transfert des sections</i>	597.50	2,043.50
Interest income / <i>Ingreso por intereses / Intérêts perçus</i>	897.02	465.29
Total Incoming Resources / Ingresos Totales / Total produits	822,287.47	959,192.99
RESOURCES EXPENDED / GASTOS / CHARGES		
Personnel expenses / <i>Gastos de personal / Frais de personnel</i>	455,173.52	486,684.81
Transfer to sections / <i>Transferencias a secciones / Transfert aux sections</i>	113,710.69	163,920.20
Seminars-conferences-meetings / <i>Seminarios-conferencias-reuniones / Séminaires-conférences-réunions</i>	85,894.90	57,350.11
Travel expenses / <i>Gastos de desplazamiento / Dépenses de voyages</i>	71,799.48	78,810.30
Publications / <i>Publicaciones / Publications</i>	35,819.96	47,859.25
Offices expenses / <i>Gastos de oficina / Dépenses de bureau</i>	36,800.69	39,503.78
Rent / <i>Alquiler / Location</i>	36,638.06	35,597.48
International executive committee meetings / <i>Reuniones del CEI / Réunions du CEI</i>	12,176.21	14,513.08
Accounting costs / <i>Costes de contabilidad / Frais de comptabilité</i>	4,166.57	4,154.31
Depreciation / <i>Depreciación / Amortissement</i>	1,732.08	3,517.37
Expenses for FIAN Solidarity Fund / <i>Fondo de Solidaridad / Fonds de solidarité</i>	1,200.00	3,134.56
Miscellaneous / <i>Otros / Divers</i>	7,480.76	3,264.51
Total Resources Expended / Gastos Totales / Total charges	862,592.92	938,309.76
Result from ordinary activities / <i>Resultado de actividades ordinarias / Résultat des activités ordinaires</i>	-40,305.45	20,883.23
Flow into working capital reserves / <i>Flujo hacia las reservas de capital / Flux alimentant les fonds de roulement</i>	-40,305.45	20,800.00
Total Result / Resultado Total / Résultat	94.55	83.23

WHERE THE FUNDS CAME FROM

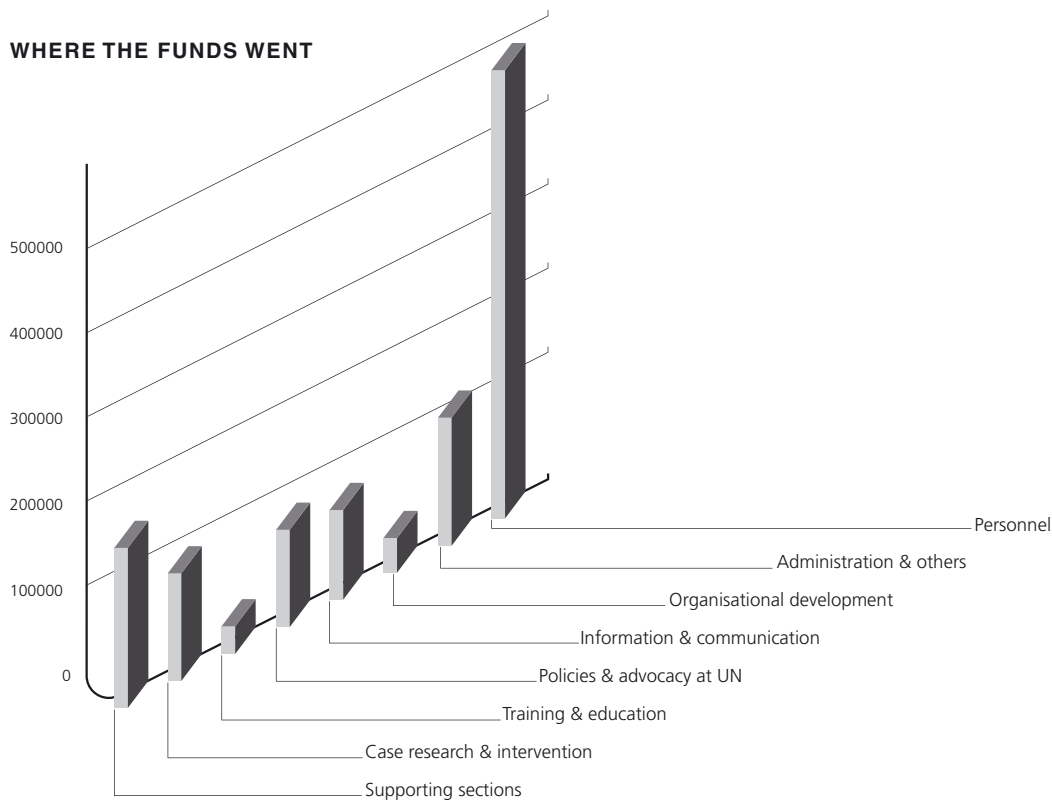
FIAN International's funds came from three sources:

The contributions of FIAN's members, the project co-financing grants of donor agencies and institutions, and – at minor scale – income from sales and interests.

A further diversification of funds, including a significant increase of membership fees in the financial mix, is a key objective for FIAN's future strategy on finance.



WHERE THE FUNDS WENT



We gratefully acknowledge the following institutions and organisations that co-financed FIAN International's work in the year 2006:

- Action Aid (UK)
- Bread for the World (Germany)
- Broederlijk Delen (Belgium)
- Development + Peace (Canada)
- EED (Germany)
- FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
- GTZ (Germany)
- HIVOS (The Netherlands)
- ICCO (Netherlands)
- Landesstiftung Baden Württemberg (Germany)
- Misereor (Germany)

- NCOS (Belgium)
- NORAD (Norway)
- NOVIB (Netherlands)
- Rights & Democracy (Canada)
- Sida (Sweden)
- University of Mannheim (Germany)
- Weltgebetstag der Frauen (Germany)
- Welthungerhilfe (Germany)
- Destille / Fair + Quer / Glogner Druck / Heidelberg Rundschau / Heidelberger Volksbank / Vollkornbäckerei Mahlzahl

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At the outset of the period covered in this report, the International Executive Committee Members of FIAN were:

Stein Terje Vikan, *President*

Jesus Garza, *Vice President*

Dorothea Greiling, *Treasurer*

Mike Anane

Abigail Booth

Bernhard Ehlert

Lut Lozoya Lozoya

Martin Tanchuling

Marrie Teller-Peron

In September 2006, the International Council of FIAN elected the following members of the Executive Committee:

Sigrun Skogly, *President*

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Jesús Garza, *Vice President*

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Georg Näger, *Treasurer*

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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

¿CÓMO PUEDES PARTICIPAR?

- Puedes tomar parte en las acciones urgentes de FIAN
- Puedes ser miembro de FIAN
- Puedes crear un grupo local en tu área
- Puedes llevar un caso de FIAN acerca de una violación hasta que se resuelva
- Puedes apoyar el trabajo de FIAN con un donativo
- Puedes informarte y difundir información sobre FIAN

QUE POUVEZ-VOUS FAIRE?

- Vous pouvez participer aux Actions Urgentes de FIAN
- Vous pouvez devenir membre de FIAN
- Vous pouvez former un groupe local dans votre région
- Vous pouvez suivre jusqu'à sa solution un cas de violation adopté par FIAN
- Vous pouvez soutenir le travail de FIAN par un don
- Vous pouvez vous informer et parler de FIAN autour de vous

DONATIONS/ DONACIONES/ DONATIONS:

H & G Bank Heidelberg (Germany)
International Account No. (IBAN): DE2767 2901 0000 5807 8409
BIC/SWIFT Code: GENO DE 61 HD 3
National account number: 58 07 84 09
National bank code: 672 901 00

MORE INFORMATION AT/ MÁS INFORMACIÓN EN/ PLUS D'INFORMATION Á

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