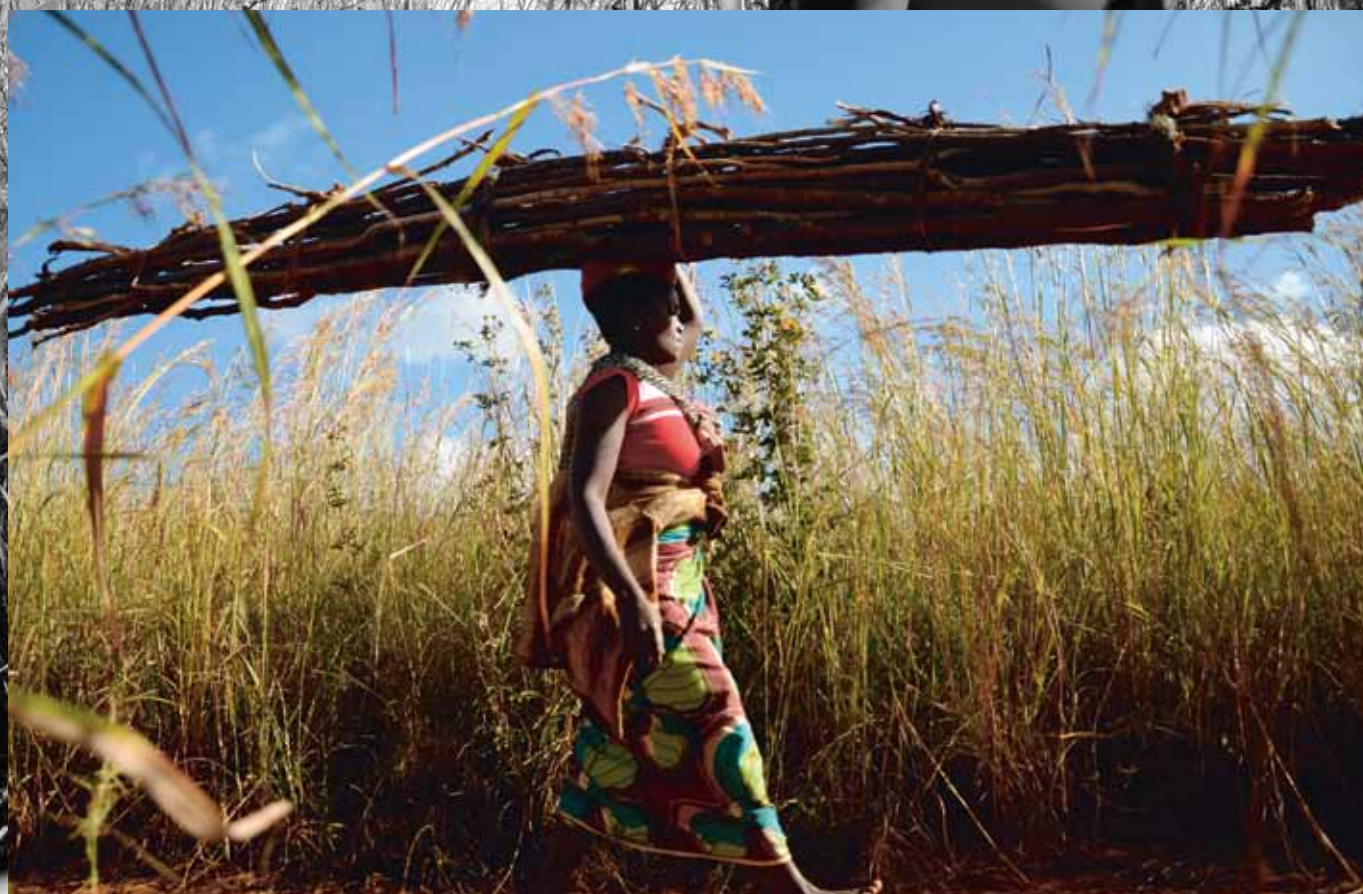


FIAN International ANNUAL REPORT 2012



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About FIAN

FIAN is an international human rights organization that has advocated for the realization of the right to adequate food for more than 25 years.

FIAN consists of 19 national sections and coordinations, as well as individual members from over 50 countries around the world. FIAN's International Secretariat is based in Heidelberg, Germany and Geneva, Switzerland.

The overall mission and strategies of FIAN are defined and revised by the FIAN International Council, with operational affairs guided by the International Executive Committee.

FIAN is a non-profit organization without any religious or political affiliation and has consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations.

Founded in 1986, FIAN's vision is a world free from hunger, in which all people can fully enjoy their human rights with dignity, particularly the right to adequate food.

FIAN's mission is to expose violations of people's right to food wherever they may occur. FIAN stands up to unjust and oppressive practices that prevent people from being able to feed themselves. The struggle against discrimination of marginalized groups, including women, peasants, and indigenous peoples, is an integral part of FIAN's mission. The organization strives to secure the access to the resources that people need in order to feed themselves, now and in the future.

FIAN's work is based on human rights, as laid down in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights. FIAN analyzes and documents concrete cases of violations of the right to food around the world, raising awareness among social movements, non-governmental and governmental bodies and the general public.

FIAN responds to requests from affected groups whose right to food is threatened or violated and mobilizes support through protest letter campaigns, advocacy and legal recourses. FIAN exerts public pressure on governments in order to hold them accountable for violations of the right to food, following through on cases until the victims receive appropriate redress.

FIAN's consultative status with the United Nations has enabled the organization to contribute to international advocacy efforts pertaining to the human rights protection system, particularly in favor of marginalized groups. FIAN has an active presence at various UN institutions in Rome and Geneva, as well as within regional human rights mechanisms.

In all these achievements and processes, FIAN works closely with social movements and other non-governmental organizations, and in so doing, has expanded spaces for civil society participation at all levels. ▀



↑ **Members of a family affected by floods caused by the Lakshmanpur Dam—Nepal.** *Photo: Rani Pabst*

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↑ **“No to mining”—Marlin Mine—Guatemala.** *Photo: Tom Henning Bratlie*

Foreword by the President

FIAN and the international community have much to celebrate this year in the fight for the human right to adequate food. We have witnessed victories in 2012 that were often the result of years of hard work on the part of FIAN and its partner organizations, networks and social movements.

One major success came in the form of the final required ratification of the Optional Protocol (OP) to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which will allow the treaty to come into force in 2013. The OP will allow individuals and groups to seek justice in an international forum for violations of their rights, including their right to adequate food, when governments fail to address these violations at the local or national level. After more than 20 years of campaigning for elaboration and ratification together with a coalition of more than 300 civil society groups, FIAN celebrates this entry into force as a major victory in the struggle for human rights protections.

FIAN also welcomes the launch of the Maastricht Principles on Extraterritorial Obligations of States as crucial to upholding the principle of the universality of human rights. States have often tended to limit their human rights obligations to their own territories, which has allowed for significant gaps in human rights protection. The principles, drafted by 40 experts in international law and human rights from around the world, including from FIAN, aim to close these gaps and provide a much needed instrument for human rights organizations, social movements, states and the UN in dealing with extraterritorial violations of human rights.

This year has also been a landmark year for FIAN as an organization, which has grown over the past 26 years from a small group of human rights defenders, into an inter-

nationally renowned human rights organization. Our International Council (IC) meeting was held in Brazil this year, marking the first time in FIAN history that the biennial meeting was held in the global South. I am proud to have been elected by the IC as president of the International Executive Committee, FIAN's decision making body that consists of representatives from all of the regions in which we work around the world. I would also like to convey special thanks to outgoing IEC members Irio Conti, Aurea Miclat-Teves, Georg Näger and Salvador Molina for their outstanding work over the past six years. I will work together with our new board members to maintain the same level of commitment and dedication to the organization that the outgoing members have shown. Finally, I would also like to welcome the recently established FIAN coordination in Colombia who joins us in working towards our common goals.

A very different experience took place in February this year when, on the occasion of World Yoga Day, almost 500 yoga studios in more than 50 countries participated in a yoga marathon that donated money and spirits to FIAN International and the fight for the right to adequate food. We thank all those who participated.

Finally, we are prepared for the challenges ahead of us. Bearing in mind that among the most marginalized and discriminated people who suffer hunger and malnutrition, 60–70 percent are women and children, we must continue to intensify our efforts to integrate the struggle for women's rights in our common work for the right to adequate food for all. Many steps have been taken in 2012 by FIAN and our partners in this struggle, and many more steps are yet to come. ▀



Anita Klum



Message from the Secretary General

The increase in violations of the human right to adequate food and nutrition goes hand in hand with the deepening of the economic and financial crisis in the US and Europe. The governments of the richest industrialized states, in the service of their transnational corporations and economic elites have, on the one hand, intensified the constriction of their social protection budgets and imposed a brutal structural adjustment on the less developed member states of the EU, and, on the other hand, have engaged in bypassing all multilateral intergovernmental mechanisms with the aim of guaranteeing unregulated and unconditional access to natural resources, cheap labor and markets in less industrialized states, both north and south.

Within this context, the richer industrialized countries experience an ever increasing concentration of wealth in the hands of few, and an enormous rise in unemployment, homelessness, and despair for the majority. At the same time, in less industrialized countries, the violence against women, urban and rural workers, peasants, fisherfolk, and indigenous peoples, among others, continues to grow as they try to organize and fight for their right to adequate food, for their land, for jobs, and for better pay.

Improving the quality of case work is central to enabling the groups, communities and peoples who fight against violations of their rights, to campaign, with our support, against the increased aggressiveness of abusers and violators and to further protect the affected groups and communities against violence and the criminalization of their struggle. In this regard, FIAN International continued to sharpen its case work methodology, and observed victories, some only partial but still relevant, in cases we follow throughout the world, as you will read in this report.

These advances were also associated with the increase in activities of our FIAN office in Geneva, which managed to bring specific dimensions of cases to the attention of the UN Human Rights Council and treaty committees, and to facilitate the presence and visibility of our affected partners, so that they may express their own views and claims before the different human rights bodies. Our presence, likewise, continued to be strong at the food-related UN institutions in Rome with the final approval of the Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and of the Global Strategic Framework on Food Security and Nutrition.

Finally, in 2012, FIAN International took fundamental steps towards the further consolidation of its networking strategy. The creation of the Global Right to Food and Nutrition Network was approved in September 2012, in Rome, in a meeting involving a significant number of our traditional strategic partners, such as those representing peasants, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples, and pastoralists, as well as some new partners representing urban and rural food workers, women and gender issues, children's rights, and health workers, among others. Close cooperation is also on-going with academic institutions interested in working together on right to food issues.

The tasks ahead and the challenges posed by the increasing magnitude of the violations, demand that we broaden our strategic partnership with social movements linked to the groups most affected by them. Only then we will increase the chances of advancing the struggle for human dignity. ▴



Flavio Valente



International Working Programs →

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↑ Man working in tree plantation—Niassa Province, Mozambique. *Photo: Geoff Arbourne*

Fighting violations of the right to food

Case work involves an array of interventions which are carefully selected in cooperation with affected communities and/or their support groups, addressing responsible authorities at various levels (local, national, regional and international). The cases summarized below depict the manner in which FIAN supports the struggle for adequate food through its case work.

The peasant communities living in the Bajo Aguán valley, **Honduras** continue to experience an alarming situation of violence, repression and killings. From September 2009 to 2012, 55 people were murdered in the conflict over land, which has been called the most serious situation of violence against peasants in Central America in the last 15 years. FIAN International has been following the conflicts in the area since 2000 and frequently joins in international statements denouncing the violence.

A public hearing was convened in May by FIAN together with eight organizations and international networks that have been monitoring the human rights situation. Its principal objective was to bring attention to the conflict through the testimonies of the affected peasants. One result of these hearings was the release of a documentary, co-produced by FIAN, entitled “Bajo Aguan: The Clamor for Land” which explores the violent conflict and impunity surrounding the lack of access to land.

In September 2012, after the killing of the peasants’ lawyer, Antonio Trejo, several international bodies including the European Union and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, as well as three United Nations Special Rapporteurs issued statements condemning the killings.

The indigenous Guarani-Kaiowá of **Brazil** have been forced from their traditional lands since the spread of monocultures began during the 1970s. The Guarani are currently living in extreme poverty without access to land. In November 2007, the Federal Public Ministry and the National Foundation for the Support of the Indigenous Peoples signed an agreement in which the government committed to identify and demarcate 36 lands of the Guarani by 2009. However, to date this has not yet taken place and the attacks on the indigenous community have continued.

The Guarani case, at the present time, involves a joint effort between FIAN Brazil and the International Secretariat to bring the case before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. In January, FIAN Brazil together with partner organizations and other support groups delivered information requested by the Commission regarding the issuance of precautionary measures for the Guarani. Additionally, FIAN Brazil, supported by FIAN Belgium, successfully petitioned the European Parliament to intervene on behalf of Guarani, by addressing the Brazilian Embassy in Brussels.

In June, Brazil participated in the Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations and through the statements that were made by FIAN and others, the UN recommended that the Brazilian government “complete the demarcation of indigenous lands, mainly related to the Guarani Kaiowá,” among other recommendations. The inclusion of this case in the final recommendations is a small breakthrough since it can now be used as an instrument of international enforceability to put political pressure on the Brazilian government to meet these recommendations.

While FIAN witnessed an increase in violence against the Guarani towards the end of 2012, there was a partial success in the case at the beginning of 2013, with the publication of an order which recognized an area of about 41,571 hectares within the municipality of Iguatemi, as being the traditional territory of the Guarani-Kaiowá. This order constitutes a small but important step in the demarcation process of Guarani territories.

After 9 years of political and legal struggle, **Mexican** peasants finally triumphed over La Parota hydroelectric dam with an agreement by the government that affirms that the state will not approve the dam if the affected communities do not accept it, if they are not justly compensated, or if it will impact the environment.

In 2003, the Federal Commission for Electricity undertook preparatory steps in the construction of La Parota dam in the territory of 35 peasant communities in the state of Guerrero, causing 25,000 inhabitants to face displacement and loss of livelihoods.

FIAN International has supported the peasants’ struggle since 2004 with two urgent actions in favor of the peasants who, in their struggle to defend their land rights against the construction of the hydroelectric dam, were met with violence and repression. FIAN also contributed alongside other organizations, such as Habitat International Coalition and Espacio DESC, to the elaboration of two amicus curiae briefs with regard to the judicial decision, which has contributed to the current process.

Approximately 120 families living on the rural property of Las Pavas in **Colombia** have been evicted several times from the land they have been cultivating since 1997 when it was abandoned by its original owner. The community has suffered forced evictions, attacks by paramilitary groups, and the destruction of their crops and harvests despite a constitutional

court ruling in May 2011 which declared that the forcible eviction of the families was illegal, and affirmed that the community's human rights were violated.

In October 2012, the constitutional court reaffirmed the rights of the peasants recognized in the first decision. According to the decision of the high court, the eviction cannot be executed as the forfeiture process requested by the families is already taking place. Moreover in November 2012, the Colombian Institute of Rural Development issued a declaration in line with the decision of the Constitutional Court with regard to the land, opening up the possibility of its being returned to the community. Despite rulings in their favor, the community continues to be threatened and attacked by non-state actors interested in their lands.

Hacienda Luisita is a sugarcane plantation in the **Philippines** that was due to be distributed in 1988 to over 6,000 landless farmers under a national agrarian reform program. However, to date, the land distribution process has been stalled. In April of 2012, the Supreme Court unanimously ruled for land distribution and land valuation in favor of the farm workers, which was widely reflected in various media outlets as a great success. FIAN launched an Urgent Action in May 2012 calling for an immediate distribution of the land, which was later transformed into a petition and widely disseminated.

The screening process for the beneficiaries of land redistribution officially began a few months after the Supreme Court ruling. While the first deadline for the final master list was set in September 2012, it was delayed several times. Notwithstanding, early 2013 has been a promising start for this matter with the release of the master list of beneficiaries by the government and an estimated distribution date of May/June 2013.

In late 2012, the **Nepali** government agreed to allocate funds in response to demands for the resettlement of 59 families who were displaced from their homes by flooding. Beginning in 1984, a series of floods swept away approximately 22 hectares of cultivated land in Jogbuda on which many families were sustaining their livelihoods. As a result of the floods, the community, especially women and children, were deprived of basic education and health services and faced hunger and malnutrition. FIAN worked together with the community and local organizations to demand the resettlement and recuperation of the livelihoods of the affected families. With its recent decision, the government aims not to merely provide housing to the displaced, but rather to create a model village complete with access to clean drinking water facilities, education, employment and health care.

With the announcement of the creation of Banke National Park by the government of **Nepal** in 2010, the



↑ **Woman working in tree plantation—Niassa Province, Mozambique.** Photo: Geoff Arbourne

livelihoods of the villagers in Balapur were threatened. The majority of the villagers are subsistence farmers whose access to resources would be severely limited by the restrictions that a national park would impose, causing detrimental effects on their livelihood. In early 2012, FIAN sent an open letter and organized an Urgent Action directed to the minister of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation demanding resettlement. After many months of campaigning, including protests that resulted in injuries to demonstrators, it was decided that the District Forest Office and Banke National Park would submit separate reports regarding the impact of this project on the village including viable options to ensure the livelihood and security of the village and the feasibility of resettlement. To date the reports have yet to be finalized.

Peasant communities in province of Niassa, **Mozambique**, are facing food insecurity and violations of their right to adequate food due to the establishment of large-scale tree plantations. One of the companies operating in the province is Chikweti Forests of Niassa. Though the main responsibility for the violations of the right to food of local people lies with the Mozambican state, Sweden is responsible as well, due to its promotion and financing of the establishment of the plantations through its development agency, among other reasons.

In late September, a delegation of peasants from the Mozambican peasant organization toured Europe and met with government representatives and investors in Sweden and other countries in order to explain the problems they are facing and articulate their demands. While some authorities and investors that stand behind Chikweti have shown a willingness to meet some of the demands of the delegation, the human rights violations in Niassa have not yet been addressed.

In an effort to increase the pressure on the Swedish government to address the demands of the commu-

nities, FIAN launched an Urgent Action in October 2012 and published a study about the case. FIAN also co-produced a soon to be released documentary film on the issue.

In August 2001, the government of **Uganda** brutally evicted more than 2,041 from their land in the Mubende District of Uganda. The land was leased to a German coffee company, Neumann Kaffee Gruppe, for the purposes of a coffee plantation.

FIAN has intervened in a number of ways in this matter, including through support for a land demarcation survey. In 2012, FIAN, together with Misereor and the European Commission, has supported the production of a documentary film by a German filmmaker about the plight in Mubende entitled "Coffee To Go: With a Taste of Eviction".

A legal action filed by the peasants to reclaim this land and property has been pending for 11 years and has been subject to continual delays. On February 26, 2013 the first content hearing took place and a judgment was published on March 28.

The judgment clearly condemns the irresponsible acts of the coffee company, stating: "The German investors had a duty to ensure that our indigenous people were not exploited ... and they should have not moved into the lands unless they had satisfied themselves that the tenants were properly compensated, relocated and adequate notice was given to them."

Currently the judgment is under intense debate in the Ugandan media because the judgment was issued primarily against the lawyers who were not parties to the case. Furthermore it is unclear why the judge would acquit the Ugandan government of all responsibility for the eviction carried out by the Ugandan Army.

The defendants have declared that they will appeal the judgment. FIAN will continue to support the evictees. ▀

Access to Natural Resources

The loss of access to natural resources such as land and water continues to be one of the main causes of violations of the human right to adequate food. This has been further exacerbated by the new wave of land grabbing that has been taking place in recent years. Land grabbing involves large-scale land acquisitions, often in developing countries, by domestic and transnational companies, governments, and individuals. These lands are acquired for the purposes of production of agrofuels, investment by agribusiness or mining, among others, and can have devastating effects on the food security of those displaced.

The fight against land grabbing continued to be one of the main areas of FIAN's activities in 2012. FIAN has worked closely with affected communities and social movements of food producers. FIAN is guided by the Dakar Appeal against Land Grabbing signed by more than 900 organizations from all over the world that calls for an immediate end to land grabbing and the restitution of the lands that have been taken away from local communities. FIAN further positions its work in the context of the Global Alliance Against Land Grabbing that was launched by social movements of food producers in Nyéléni, Mali, in 2011. We support the Alliance through case work and the support of concrete struggles on the ground, inter alia, through capacity building, advocacy and by bringing the core demands of those affected to international policy forums, such as the UN Human Rights System.

FIAN has also continued its work on cases of land grabbing by documenting the impacts of tree plantations on the right to adequate food of peasant communities in Niassa province in Mozambique. The case involves several European investors and a Mozambican delegation came to Europe to state their demands in 2012. These activities were carried out within the context of the campaign "Hands off the Land—Take Action Against Land Grabbing," which FIAN launched together with partners in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America. It aims to raise awareness among the public and decision makers about the human rights impacts of land grabbing as well as to achieve better compliance of states with regard to the promotion and protection of the right to food and water in relation to land acquisitions and agricultural policies. While a planned research visit to Mali had to

be postponed due to the coup d'État in the country, field visits were carried out to Argentina and Paraguay. The findings of these visits will be published in 2013.

Closely related to the efforts to oppose land grabbing, FIAN participated in the process for the negotiation of Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, which were endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security in May 2012. These Guidelines are the outcome of a process that lasted more than three years and that counted on the active participation of peasant, fisherfolk, pastoralist and indigenous peoples' movements. The Guidelines are the first international instrument on the governance of land, fisheries and forests, which applies an approach based on economic, social and cultural rights. FIAN, together with many other civil society organizations, will use the Guidelines to support current struggles against land grabbing and to defend the rights to land and natural resources of small-scale food producers. FIAN also issued a study on the monitoring of the Tenure Guidelines, underlining the need to hold governments accountable.

FIAN has continued to support the efforts of the international peasant movement, La Via Campesina, towards a UN declaration on the rights of peasants. After several years of advocacy, the UN Human Rights Council adopted a resolution to establish a working group for the elaboration of a declaration in September 2012. The threats peasants are facing from land grabbing and increasing food price volatility call for the urgent need for specific protection of peasants under international human rights law. There can be no hope for sustainable food production for all, without the guarantee of rights for all peasants. ▲



↑ **View of open pit Marlin Mine—Guatemala.** *Photo: Tom Henning Bratlie*



↑ **View of Marlin Mine—Guatemala.** *Photo: Tom Henning Bratlie*

Income, Nutrition and Related Policies

One important program involves FIAN's work in documenting cases and drafting position papers regarding violations of the right to adequate food with relation to inadequate income, nutrition, and food policies and programs. In recent years, FIAN has increasingly addressed the effects of malnutrition on women and children and the impact of the agro-industrial model on agriculture, its sustainability and the related rights of peasant farmers and agricultural workers.

Through this lens, FIAN has watched with great concern how agribusiness—the corporate model of food production and marketing—has expanded its influence within states and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs). This expansion of power threatens the advancement of agro-ecological peasant farming, which has proven to be the most advantageous in terms of poverty reduction, sustainability and the nutritional value of food. This expansion also hinders the capacity of states and IGOs to regulate corporate activities involved in the food system.

In response to the growing influence of agribusiness FIAN has been in contact with its partners from various social movements related to the global right to food and nutrition, as well as with members of civil society of the former UN Standing Committee on Nutrition to get involved in conducting a critical analysis of the G8 Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition for Africa which includes the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa and the World Bank led initiative, Scaling Up Nutrition.

FIAN has carried out a number of case studies related to employment, cash transfers, malnutrition of women and children and the impact of the agro-industrial model on the human right to food and nutrition in a number of countries. These case studies provide important input to the ongoing strategic discussions and critical analysis of the present agro-industrial model and food system, and towards a rights and agro-ecology based agriculture and food system.

Over the last two years, FIAN International, together with the University of Hohenheim and the Geneva Infant Feeding Association, has worked intensely on the right to adequate food and nutrition with a gender perspective. One of the results of the joint work is a ground breaking book on gender and the right to adequate food and nutrition which will be released in 2013. A preliminary version was offered to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food as an input into his report to the Human Rights Council on the “adequacy” dimension of the right to food and his report on women's rights and the right to food.

The guarantee of a basic income is an important element of the right to adequate food and nutrition.

Urgent steps need to be taken to provide this guarantee to all sectors of the population, and FIAN is increasingly working towards that end. However, FIAN rejects policies that attempt to reduce the right to adequate food to programs that merely provide access to cash transfers, basic income or food assistance, and which do not respect, protect or promote access to resources, jobs and fair wages.

This year, FIAN Philippines evaluated cash transfer programs in their country, identifying the failure of these programs to use a rights-based approach. On this basis, FIAN Philippines facilitated, in partnership with other organizations and social movements, the establishment of a National Coalition for the Right to Food, with the objective of pushing for a National Food and Nutritional Security Policy, guided by a human rights-based framework.

FIAN Brazil, with the support of the FIAN International Secretariat, has been working on the food and nutritional security situation of the indigenous Guarani Kaiowá people, and the related social determinants of hunger, with a special emphasis on malnutrition in women and children.

Finally, FIAN Mexico together with peasants and indigenous women evaluated a social protection program in order to determine whether it was coherent with the international standards on the right to food. During the final phase of the process FIAN International's Secretariat prepared written and oral statements together with the women on the topic, which were then submitted to the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, and which were also published in a report by FIAN Mexico.

As a result, the Committee issued specific Concluding Observations to Mexico, which included many of the recommendations from the statements in order to ensure the program's coherence with a rights-based approach, including elements to ensure women's access to productive resources and loans, among others.

FIAN will continue to campaign in years to come on these issues in order to support the empowerment of rights holders and to ensure a human rights approach to policies and governance surrounding the right to food. ▀



↑ **Man cooking—Mozambique.** Photo: Geoff Arbourne



↑ **Girl at a well—Mozambique.** Photo: Geoff Arbourne



↑ **Civil society organizations' parallel consultation to the 27th FAO Regional Conference for Africa—Brazzaville, Congo.**
Photo: Léa Winter



↑ **Woman speaks during a community meeting—Togo.** *Photo: FIAN International*

Scaling-Up Right to Adequate Food Accountability

The right to adequate food accountability program includes a series of work streams that aim to strengthen the accountability of duty bearers with respect to the right to adequate food at the national, regional and international level, and aim to empower rights holders by developing and contributing to setting international human rights standards.

A key activity in 2012 was FIAN's facilitation of the consultative process among interested civil society organizations and social movements towards the launch of the Global Right to Food and Nutrition Network. The Global Right to Food and Nutrition Network founding documents were discussed and approved by the founding members. The Network's Call to Action defines the nature of the network as:

"... an initiative of public interest civil society organizations and social movements (peasants, fisherfolk, pastoralists, landless people, consumers, urban people living in poverty, agricultural and food workers, women, youth, and indigenous peoples) that recognize the need to act jointly for the realization of the human right to adequate food and nutrition. The Network opens a space for dialogue and mobilization of its members to hold States accountable for their obligations to realize this right; it supports the struggles of social movements and groups fighting against the violation of this right; it supports and does its best to protect human rights defenders against repression, violence and criminalization; and it moves to end the impunity of state-condoned violations and of non-state human rights abusers."

Among the founding members are representatives from a variety of organizations and networks, such as: Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance (EAA), World Organization against Torture (OMCT), Observatory DESC, Peoples' Health Movement (PHM), Inter-American Platform for Human Rights (PIDHDD), both world fisher folk forums (WFFP and WFF), the World Alliance of Mobile Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP), International Indian Treaty Council (IITC), International Union of Food Workers (IUF), International Baby Food Action Network (IBFAN), African Right to Food Network (RAPDA), Brot für die Welt, Dan Church Aid, Centro Internazionale Crocevia, Terra Nuova; others are still in the internal decision making process. FIAN will serve as the facilitator and operational secretariat to the Network. The Network will be officially launched within the framework of the "Vienna+20" conference held by civil society organizations in June 2013.

The Right to Food and Nutrition Watch 2012, published by Brot für die Welt, FIAN and ICCO in partnership with other 12 organizations and networks, offered a multi-faceted overview of how an imbalanced concentration of power with regard to decision-making, results in the persistence of hunger and malnutrition. The 2012 edition analyzed and described the right

to food accountability situation in nine countries and regions. Most of the articles were based on national monitoring reports compiled by Watch consortium partners and others. In October and November 2012, the Watch was presented in 38 different events in 30 countries worldwide.

FIAN also supported the presentation of monitoring reports and statements to the UN Human Rights system: During the 48th session of the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights in May 2012, FIAN presented an oral statement on Peru. During the 49th Session in November, FIAN supported the presentation of the parallel report from the Ecuadorian civil society delegation and hosted them in Geneva. At the 52nd session of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in New York, FIAN submitted a statement on peasant and indigenous women of Morelos and Guerrero, Mexico. During the 53rd CEDAW Session, FIAN supported the presentation of the parallel report on behalf of rural women in Gnita, elaborated by the Togo Chapter of the African Right to Food Network. Finally, FIAN submitted written contributions on the right to food in Germany, Burkina Faso and Colombia to the Universal Periodical Review of the Human Rights Council.

The Global Strategic Framework on Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) was approved by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in October 2012 as the primary, human rights based global reference document to be used for coordination and coherence in decision making with regard to food security and nutrition. Civil society has played a crucial role in promoting right to food accountability within the elaboration process. The co-facilitation of inputs by FIAN and La Via Campesina over a two year process and, particularly, in the drafting period in 2012, was highly appreciated by the civil society organization working group on GSF and other actors within the multi-stakeholder setting of the CFS.

The Framework includes important paragraphs that highlight intergovernmental consensus and commitment to implement, inter alia: the human right to food through national, regional and global policies; policies that prioritize small scale food producers; living wages and labor rights; the new Guidelines on Responsible Governance on Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, including through redistributive reforms; women's rights by fighting all forms of discrimination; the human rights dimension of social protection;

nutrition policies within a human rights perspective with emphasis given to the social determinants of nutrition and nutrition sensitive development. The GSF negotiations also reached an important consensus with regard to monitoring and accountability systems of national and global policies on food security and nutrition: these should be human-rights based, with particular reference made to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

FIAN has advised and supported national and international partners on how to use the right to adequate food as a justiciable right in case work at the national level and before regional human rights bodies. In several cases, FIAN has supported partners to promote right to food justiciability as part of the national or regional strategy. Specific efforts have been undertaken through international attention and expertise with regard to the Mubende case (Uganda, national level), the case of the Guaraní Kaiowá (Brazil, national and regional level), the Bajo Aguán case (regional level), and work on a Guatemalan mining law which should be declared unconstitutional, according to Guatemalan civil society organizations and the *amicus curiae* brief provided by FIAN.

FIAN has campaigned for more than 20 years, along with its allies at the national and international level, to ensure entry into force of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (OP-ICESCR), which will come into force in 2013. The OP will allow individuals and groups to seek justice in an international forum if their rights—including the right to adequate housing, food, water, sanitation, health, work, social security and education—are violated and their government fails to ensure access to an effective remedy at the national level. In early 2013, Uruguay provided the crucial tenth ratification of the Protocol, which will bring the treaty

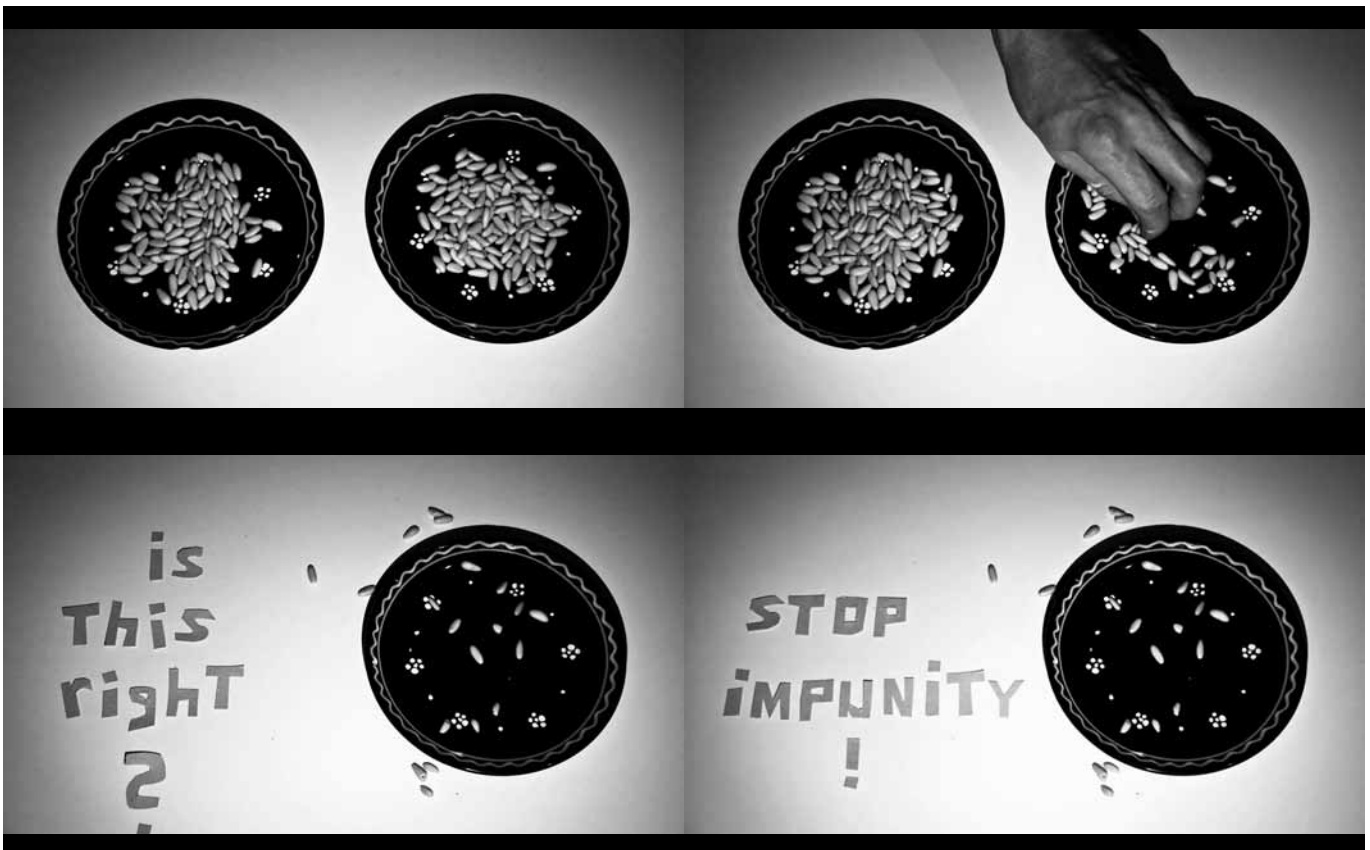
into force on May 5th, 2013. The ten state parties to date are: Argentina, Spain, Ecuador, Mongolia, Bolivia, Bosnia & Herzegovina; Slovakia, El Salvador, Portugal and Uruguay. This is a major success for FIAN given that it along with Habitat International Coalition first began working on the initiative for the OP-ICESCR in 1989 and built the coalition which today is made up by 300 civil society organizations around the globe.

The Maastricht Principles on Extraterritorial Obligations of States (ETOs) were launched at a side event to the Human Rights Council in March 2012. This international expert document on the Principles can be used by human rights defenders, lawyers and legal experts, and civil society organizations. The ETO Consortium changed from a loosely connected coalition to a member-led network with rules of procedure, elections and a detailed working structure. FIAN's role in both the development of the Principles and the facilitation of the Consortium was crucial and was publicly recognized. FIAN acted as the secretariat of the ETO Consortium throughout 2012, and facilitated two working groups: one on land grabbing, and the other on food, nutrition and health. In the second half of 2012, important progress was made in strengthening the secretariat of the ETO Consortium, including the establishment of the ETO website.

In order to raise awareness about the correlation between hunger and impunity, an online art contest "Stop Impunity—Hunger on Trial," was promoted by the FIAN European sections at the beginning of 2012. Several works of art received awards for their visual interpretation of the call to fight impunity of right to food violations. The art contest was part of a broader effort of the FIAN European sections to raise awareness, which focused on bringing attention to chronic hunger as a consequence of continued impunity of right to food violations. ▀



↑ **Beans.** Photo: Geoff Arbourne



↑ **"Is This Right?"**—Winning entry for FIAN's Stop Impunity Art Contest. Photo: Johannes Koch

Worldwide — FIAN at the National Level →

20



↑ **Man on bike—Niassa Province, Mozambique.** *Photo: Geoff Arbourne*

Africa

Burkina Faso

FIAN Burkina Faso's main activity in 2012 was the documentation of the Essakane case, supporting the inhabitants of six communities living in Essakane, in the northern region of Burkina Faso, who were relocated due to gold mining activities.

In December 2012, the mining company at issue, the communities and FIAN began a direct dialogue about the case, and as a result, the company has taken concrete measures which will likely have a positive impact on the realization of the human rights of the affected communities. However, it is imperative that the Burkinabé authorities also assume their responsibilities and act to meet their obligations with regard to human rights. Additionally, a short documentary was produced by ZIN TV, supported by FIAN Burkina Faso, FIAN Belgium and FIAN International regarding the living conditions of communities affected by mining in Burkina Faso, specifically the Essakane community. The documentary will be available in May 2013.

In collaboration with FIAN International, FIAN Burkina Faso organized a training session in September 2012 open to its members and organizations about human

rights themes, including: theory and practice of the right to food in Burkina Faso; human rights based analysis of right to food violations and regional interventions and international interventions and processes. ▀



↑ Relocated villagers cultivating sorghum instead of traditional millet—Essakane, Burkina Faso. Photo: Florence Kroff

Asia

India

FIAN Andhra Pradesh has successfully implemented activities this year with regard to the right to food, water, livelihood, land and social security schemes and to demand compensation for families affected by the Krishnapatnam Port. FIAN held capacity building activities to help local communities understand and claim their rights, provide skills on monitoring mechanisms regarding right to food violations and advocacy skills. A number of cases of right to food violations were documented and information was disseminated to concerned authorities.

FIAN Uttar Pradesh has been working actively on the right to food and shelter case involving slum dwellers in Lucknow. Homeless people are not entitled to any food related subsidies from the food ministry because without shelter they cannot get ration cards. FIAN U.P. is following the case in collaboration with the Informal Sector Workers' Forum. FIAN U.P. organized several meetings with community, local officials and other stakeholders concerning this issue. In late 2012, hundreds of community members gathered in front of the State Assembly to demand their right to shelter and to deliver

a memorandum to the Chief Minister in that regard. This event was widely covered in the media.

FIAN Tamil Nadu has been working on several cases, like the right to food for women and access to government pension schemes. The chapter organized programs to raise awareness regarding these issues at the community and state level. A two day national consultation was co-organized in late 2012 which involved many participants from different states and district levels sharing their experiences with regard to the struggle for the right to food and food sovereignty. The participants of the consultation sent a demand letter to the Indian Minister of Food which demanded, among other things: greater access for women over productive resources; that India devise policies for agrarian reform to fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition and demand that the government take practical measures to ensure food sovereignty for all.

Throughout 2012, **FIAN Karnataka** has been conducting a campaign for the right to work in order for people to be able to realize their right to food. FIAN successfully intervened in two cases in 2012 regarding the right to work. The first case involved the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act



↑ A farmer speaks about lack of irrigation water during a village meeting—Ramgarh, India. Photo: Matthias Kötter

(MGNREGA) which was introduced in the district during the year 2006–07. A number of other non-governmental organizations were working on its implementation but have been facing problems, apathy and corruption from the elected members and bureaucracy. Non-governmental organizations brought together the local agricultural workers, informed them about the Act, and helped them to obtain jobs. However the workers were facing problems, such as not being provided with work or not being paid. FIAN Karnataka brought the organizations together and formulated a strategy which included conducting workshops for workers to gather evidence for a public hearing. At the hearing ten specific cases of violations of the right to work were presented with documentation. The district coordinator of MGNREGA was held accountable.

A second case involved villages that were ravaged by flooding. The state government relocated the villagers into inadequate temporary tin sheds in nearby areas, which denied them access to resources and to employment, threatening their right to food and water. FIAN again intervened and ultimately forced the government to take action.

Over the past year, **FIAN Rajasthan** continued its work on food security among mine-workers and in drought prone villages of the Thar Desert in India. Efforts to generate public awareness about this issue reached over 8,000 mine-workers. A comprehensive case study regarding the implementation of different food security schemes in mineworker communities titled “Wheel of Misfortune” was compiled and circulated. A booklet on the right to food entitled “Adequate Food For All: The Right to be Liberated From Hunger” was written and published. Technical trainings on food security and the right to food were organized for the non-governmental organizations in the area.

FIAN Rajasthan also took part in key government consultations regarding drought mitigation and food security. Stronger links developed between local authorities focusing on the rights of mine workers, such as an initiative to provide state compensation to families of silicosis victims and to increase access to healthcare in mining settlements. FIAN Rajasthan will continue its efforts to further promote food security among mine workers in the state where approximately 2.5 million people are employed. ▲

Nepal

FIAN Nepal is currently actively working on ten cases, a number of which have recently become success stories with a number of positive developments in the remaining cases.

One major success involves the indigenous Kumal of Pipaltar, Dhading who finally established their right to water after 30 years of struggle. The Kumal community had been suffering from the effects of a blockage of irrigation water by a neighboring community. When FIAN intervened, the case was put forth to the District Irrigation Department and a legal agreement satisfying both communities was achieved.

In 2012, FIAN Nepal organized a successful international visit to the sites of 9 different cases by a delegation from FIAN International, FIAN Nepal, FIAN India, FIAN Philippines and FIAN members from Bangladesh in an effort to strengthen FIAN’s approach to case documentation. FIAN Nepal officially launched a right to food project in July with the objective of sharing FIAN Nepal’s work with a wider audience. The issue of the right to food in Nepal has recently been integrated into many other local NGO programs as a result of FIAN Nepal’s lobby work and influence. ▲

Philippines

After more than ten years of struggle, which included legal actions and harassment, approximately 160 Filipino farmers and their families were finally able to enter the farmland granted to them through the process of agrarian reform. FIAN began supporting the farmers in 2005 with an urgent action addressed to the Supreme Court, and continued to campaign for the fulfillment of the farmers’ demands in close cooperation with its local partner organization. The farmers’ success gives hope to those still struggling for their land around the country. FIAN Philippines continues to support these agrarian reform cases through participation in dialogues, community consultations, an urgent action and petition. With the aim of consolidating said struggles for the right to adequate food in rural and urban poor areas, the National Food Coalition headed by FIAN Philippines launched the National Food Campaign in October 2012 which urges the Philippines to pass the National Food Act into law, guaranteeing the right to adequate food to all. ▲

Europe

Austria

In April 2012, FIAN Austria, together with Via Campesina Austria, Attac and normale.at, hosted the fifth annual documentary film festival for the right to food: “Hunger. Power.Profit.” More than 1,300 people in seven cinemas across Austria watched films and participated in expert panel discussions on peasant resistance to land grabbing, European patterns of food consumption and new methods of fighting for the right to adequate food such as community supported agriculture.

During the film festival FIAN announced the first prize winner of the international art contest “Stop Impunity, Hunger on Trial,” a promotion designed to attract attention to the millions of food producers struggling against resource and land grabbing. The winning project was a short film titled “Is this right?” by Johannes Koch, selected from over 50 entries sent in from countries around the world.

In October 2012, Claire Quenum, a representative from FLORAISON, a non-governmental organization in Togo working for economic, social and cultural rights of rural and urban women, visited Austria on her speakers’ tour of Europe to raise awareness regarding violations of the right to food occurring in Togo as a consequence of phosphate mining activities. At the panel for the presentation of the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch 2012 in Vienna, Ms. Quenum presented the situation of women’s right to food in Togo. ▴

Belgium

In 2012, FIAN Belgium organized or actively participated in the organization of at least 48 mobilization events on the right to adequate food, which reached a general audience of more than 4,300 people.

FIAN Belgium participated in a number of events ranging from trainings, information stands at local festivals encouraging people to mobilize for the right to food, public actions, screenings of documentaries, participation in local debates, and provision of information to schools.

The events were mainly organized by activists of the FIAN local groups with support of the FIAN Belgium office. Of great assistance to the local groups was a training tool entitled “Se nourrir est un droit!” (To feed oneself is a right!) which was finalized in March 2012. The training tool includes eight thematic papers about hunger and the right to food and six methodological papers on press work, communication, mobilizing events, and Urgent Actions.

FIAN Belgium organized 12 lobby meetings reaching more than 67 government officials, members of Parliament and institutional authorities at the European, national



↑ **Women join the National Food Coalition campaign—Philippines.** Photo: Bobby Diciembre

and local level on such issues as the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, the negotiation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure, the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy, the Declaration of Peasants' Rights, agrofuels and information related to specific cases. ▲

France

FIAN France participated in the 6th annual "Festival Alimenterre" by promoting the film "The Dark Side of the Green," a documentary about the struggle of the indigenous Guarani-Kaiowa of Brazil to save their ancestral territories from the endless appetite of the ethanol industry. This film was the most watched at the festival with 8,386 viewers. FIAN France presented the film and informed the audience about the year-long struggle of the Guarani-Kaiowa, and FIAN's role in supporting them during the Naturissima fair and in a round table discussion in a fair trade shop in Grenoble. ▲

Germany

One of the highlights for FIAN Germany in 2012 was the campaign it led for more transparency regarding human rights within the supply chain of coal from Colombia to German energy suppliers. More than 1,000 people supported an electronic petition to the German parliament in this regard. With the support of two political parties the issue became the subject of parliamentary debate. In addition, representatives of coal mining communities in Colombia were able to speak about this issue at the annual shareholders' meetings of two major German energy suppliers.

FIAN Germany actively supported the negotiations regarding the Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure and undertook research of land grabbing cases and related issues. One such issue involved facilitating a dialogue between European institutions and civil society on the impacts of the trade scheme "Everything but Arms" on human rights violations in the sugar industry in Cambodia. As a result the European Parliament passed an urgent resolution calling upon the European Commission to investigate alleged human rights abuses and to temporarily suspend the agreement in cases where human rights abuses were identified.

The German section was also focused on the right to food in Germany. FIAN published a related policy brief as well as a submission to the Universal Periodic Review. On a regional level, FIAN Germany led the European Right to Food Summer School which aimed to bring together international experts, human rights activists, students



↑ **Demonstration during FIAN's European Right to Food Summer School.** *Photo: Tom Henning Bratlie*

and engaged individuals and provide them with advanced training on right to food, accountability and justiciability issues. ▲

Netherlands

As part of the Dutch leg of the speakers' tour on the tree plantations in Niassa, Mozambique, FIAN Netherlands organized advocacy meetings with politicians, government officials and the private sector. FIAN Netherlands also engaged in advocacy efforts for the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and participated in civil society networks around land grabbing, the reform of the food system and the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure.

FIAN Netherlands (co)organized over 20 public events in 2012, including lectures at various universities, film screenings, debates, workshops, a human rights training weekend and the second international conference of the research project "Lands and Rights in Troubled Waters." The subjects covered during these events included, among others: the presentation of cases of right to food violations such as the situation of the Guarani-Kaiowá in Brazil and Mubende in Uganda; the right to food as it pertains to gender; the Voluntary Guidelines on the Land Tenure and extraterritorial human rights

obligations of states. FIAN invited Claire Quenum from the Togolese women's rights NGO, Floraison, to the Netherlands to raise awareness regarding violations of the right to food occurring in Togo as a consequence of phosphate mining activities. ▀

Norway

FIAN Norway's work has made an impact in 2012. Its successful lobbying and advocacy efforts resulted in a new strategy by the Norwegian government on food security with a climate perspective. Several of FIAN Norway's main issues are included in the strategy, including an emphasis on the right to food, and a call for cooperation with peasant organizations and a demand that agro-investments be in line with recommendations by the UN Committee on World Food Security. In 2012 FIAN Norway participated in fact finding and research missions in connection with its partnership with FIAN India, wherein it researched a number of cases

including: a case involving access to health centers; a case involving access to housing for the urban poor; and a case involving maintenance of an irrigation system where a fact finding mission was conducted in 2011. FIAN Norway is currently focusing on two cases related to extraterritorial obligations of the Norwegian state. The first case is Marlin Mine in Guatemala which involves a Norwegian pension fund that holds an investment in the mining company involved in human rights violations in the region. The second case involves another fund which holds investments in controversial tree plantations in Niassa, Mozambique. ▀

Sweden

In 2012 FIAN Sweden participated in a campaign to regulate the investments of public pension funds. In an effort to create public awareness and to address the ministers and government directly a postcard action campaign was launched. The postcards were designed



Latin America

by one of Sweden's leading political cartoonists. FIAN Sweden also contributed to a public inquiry before the Swedish government highlighting the need to regulate these investments. The resulting report will be provided to several agencies and bodies for consideration as well as to the Council on Legislation and will likely be discussed within the Parliament prior to voting on related issues. This year's major contribution by FIAN Sweden was to make clear references to human rights law and to insist that the regulation should be in accordance with the Maastricht principles.

While researching pension fund investments, FIAN Sweden discovered large investments in extractive industries that are involved in cases of human rights violations in Ecuador and Burkina Faso. FIAN Sweden spent much of 2012 preparing to host a speaker's tours in 2013 comprised of members from the affected communities in Burkina Faso and Ecuador. ▴

Switzerland

FIAN Switzerland had a very exciting 2012, including the organization of seven conferences on the right to food and human rights in general. FIAN Switzerland held a demonstration during a meeting of commodity traders to highlight the issues with relation to food speculation. Finally, FIAN Switzerland further developed their partnership with other coalitions and organizations, while working on lobbying, at the international level (UN), the Swiss federal level and with regional and local authorities. In December, following several conferences, a new report on the impacts of the city of Geneva on the right to food in countries located in the global south was published. At the same time, Mr. Jean Ziegler, the first UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, was elected Honorary President of FIAN Switzerland. ▴

Brazil

As indigenous peoples and traditional communities continue to be victims of human rights violations in Brazil, this year FIAN Brazil focused on two priority cases: the first involving the Quilombola community of Brejo dos Crioulos and the second involving the indigenous Guarani Kaiowá.

With regard to the Brejo dos Crioulos case, FIAN Brazil has been working with community organizations to support and monitor the implementation of the Presidential Decree of 2011 to expropriate the land corresponding to the Brejo dos Crioulos territory, to allow the people to return. In October 2012, in a meeting with the president of the National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform, it was agreed that all administrative measures would be taken by December 2012 to guarantee the payment of the land in 2012. However, these measures still have not been implemented.

With the intent of calling attention to the serious delays observed in the demarcation of the territories of traditional peoples and communities, FIAN Brazil has included in its political agenda plans to fight the attempts of the Brazilian legislative branch to rollback legislation that guarantees fundamental rights of traditional populations, including the access to their traditional territories, which guarantee their livelihoods and are an integral part of their ethnic, social, cultural and religious identity.

In an attempt to speed up the resolution of these cases, FIAN Brazil has also included them in the agenda of the Standing Commission on the Right to Adequate Food of the National Food and Nutrition Security Council and of the Special Commission for the Monitoring of Violations of the Right to Adequate Food in the National Human Rights Council. In this context, FIAN Brazil has worked to guarantee these commissions as permanent institutions regarding the enforceability and monitoring of the right to adequate food, working in accordance with the Paris Principles. ▴

Colombia

FIAN Colombia received its official designation as a FIAN coordination in 2012. As FIAN's newest coordination, they carried out work on two cases of violations of the right to food. One of the cases involves families of African descent in the Community of Monte Oscuro who face violations of their right to food due to restrictions of their access to land by large development projects. FIAN Colombia, together with the International Secretariat, sent an open letter to the president regarding this issue and has since been in close contact with the Colombian Institution for Rural Development which has been tasked with making a determination regarding this land.

In 2012, FIAN Colombia was active in political decisions that surround the issue of food nationally and supported a legislative bill that sought recognition for the right to food in the Colombian constitution. Although the lobbying efforts were unsuccessful, they will continue to pursue this issue through contact with elected officials and attempt to keep this issue at the forefront of political debate.

FIAN Colombia also helped to spread the message about the right to food through various publications, capacity and community building events, as well as through participation in the National Coalition Against Land and Territory Grabbing. In 2012, FIAN Colombia helped organize the “First National Congress for the Right to Food, Nutrition, Sovereignty and Security” which was held in Bogotá and involved many partner organizations. ▴

Ecuador

This year FIAN Ecuador strengthened its work on training regarding the right to food and enforcement mechanisms by working directly with similar organization and with public officials. FIAN Ecuador also held panel discussion and open forums related to the right

to adequate food, including: a public presentation on the case of the indigenous community of La Toglla and a celebration of the events surrounding World Food Day which included the participation of members of the state, civil society organizations, international organizations, and social movements. Regarding support of partner organizations, the National Congress of People without Land, Water and other basic resources was an important event to bring together the demands of various grassroots organizations of the Ecuadorian coast. In November 2012, a delegation from FIAN Ecuador, together with other Ecuadorian civil society representatives, participated in the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural rights session regarding Ecuador where they presented important conclusions from recent reports on the right to food and land and territory in Ecuador. Side meetings were held with UN special rapporteur teams on human rights defenders, the right to food and the right to water on the case of Kimsacocha, where those defending the Kimsacocha wetlands against a mining project have been met with criminalization and violence.

At the regional level FIAN Ecuador has strengthened its relationship with the Andean Community and Paraguay



↑ Knowledge Exchange: Women and Food—Ecuador. Photo: FIAN Ecuador

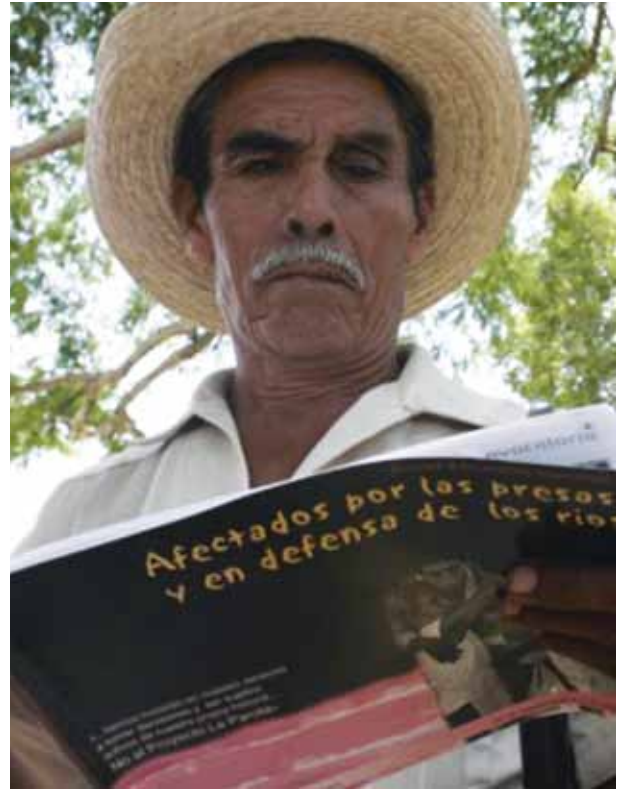
for Food Sovereignty and Security through the exchange of experiences and a joint development of the systematization of work in each country. FIAN Ecuador has also worked alongside partner organizations of the Welt Hunger Hilfe in Peru in the struggle for the right to adequate food. In 2012, FIAN also participated in a regional workshop on extraterritorial obligations with the ETO Consortium of Latin America and during the Second Congress of the Right to Adequate Food in Colombia. ▲

Honduras

According to the latest report of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders from her official country visit in 2012, Honduras is among the most dangerous countries in the Western hemisphere for human rights defenders, journalists, lawyers and activists of the LGBTI and peasant movements. The UN reports that today Honduras is among the countries with the highest number of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in the world. The large increase in murders of women—known as “*femicidio*”—was recognized recently by governments at the EU-Latin America Summit. Within this extremely difficult context, FIAN Honduras has continued its daily work for the defense of human rights of the most affected groups and communities, by following cases and developing capacity building measures for human rights defenders in different parts of the country. In 2012, priority attention was given to the agrarian conflict in the Bajo Aguán. FIAN Honduras has been working in close communication with the affected peasant communities and has helped in publicizing the terrible situation of continued violence against human rights defenders, through a number of interventions including an international public hearing held in May 2012 in Tocoa. ▲

Mexico

Throughout 2012, FIAN Mexico continued to build partnerships to advance Mexico’s General Law on the Right to Food which aims to ensure effective implementation of the right to food as enshrined in the Mexican constitution. To that end, FIAN Mexico supports the adoption of the work plan of the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger, as well as the integration of cases to the Right to Food Observatory in Mexico, led by the regional FAO office. Furthermore the section facilitates reflection processes regarding the right to food with like-minded organizations. FIAN Mexico has joined the Alliance for Food Health which works on themes related to malnutrition, lack of access to drinking water in schools, consumer rights and breastfeeding, among others. On the occasion of International Women’s Day, together with



↑ **Man reading about the defense of rivers—
La Parota—Mexico.** *Photo: Coalición Mexicana
por el Derecho al Agua*

various women’s organizations, FIAN Mexico launched the Right to Food Observatory in the state of Guerrero. Finally, FIAN Mexico supported the campaign towards the ratification of the Optional Protocol, which will finally come into force in May of 2013. ▲

Resources →



↑ Boy in a market in San Miguel Ixtahuacan near the site of the Marlin Mine—Guatemala. Photo: Tom Henning Bratlie

Financial Picture

The Financial Picture (Incorporating income and expenditure account) for the year ending on December 31, 2012.

The financial picture is an extract of the information from the statutory accounts of FIAN International Secretariat, audited by an independent chartered accountant (PKF Riedel Appel Hornig GmbH). The budgets of FIAN International sections and coordinations are not part of this financial picture. All amounts are listed in Euros (€).

	<i>2011 (in €)</i>	<i>2012 (in €)</i>
Income		
Project Income	1.408.762,88	1.480.040,67
Membership dues	43.921,12	47.468,75
Miscellaneous	120.365,01	109.587,71
Donations	4.225,00	5.159,24
Sales	745,00	470,00
Interest income	1.989,35	979,78
Total income	1.580.008,36	1.643.706,15
Expenditures		
Personnel expenses	741.043,65	865.794,43
Transfer to sections	333.814,87	344.857,16
Travel expenses	150.132,32	133.174,75
Seminars / conferences	71.142,45	73.774,42
Publications	78.044,47	94.889,18
Office expenses	69.697,41	63.620,82
Rent	25.307,87	30.199,96
IEC	22.138,52	20.878,63
Accounting Costs	4.916,70	5.600,66
Depreciation	5.006,28	5.739,46
Total expenditure	1.501.244,54	1.638.529,47
Result from ordinary activities	78.763,82	5.176,68
Flow to / from reserves	78.700,00	5.100,00
Result	63,82	76,68

FIAN Publications 2012

All publications can be downloaded at ↗ www.fian.org.

Periodicals

Right to Food and Nutrition Watch 2012

“Who Decides about Global Food and Nutrition? Strategies to Regain Control”

Editors: Anne Bellows, Pablo de la Vega, David Kane, Stineke Oenema, Antonio Onorati, Maarten Immink, Biraj Patnaik, Fernanda Siles, Sara Speicher, Saúl Vicente, Bernhard Walter, Martin Wolpold-Bosien, Léa Winter

Published by: Brot für die Welt, ICCO, FIAN International
English, Spanish, French
(October 2012)

Also available at: ↗ www.rtfn-watch.org

Right to Food Journal Vol. 7 (Formerly Right to Food Quarterly)

Analysis of trends in the right to food arena

Editors: Wilma Strothenke and Marina Litvinsky

Published by: FIAN International

English
(June 2012)

FIAN International Annual Report 2011

Summary of the successes and main activities undertaken by FIAN International and its worldwide sections and coordinations.

Editors: Wilma Strothenke, Marina Litvinsky

Published by: FIAN International

English, Spanish
(April 2012)

Case and Country Reports

The Right to Food of Indigenous Peoples in Latin America

The fight of the Sawhoyamaxa in Paraguay and the Guarani-Kaiowá in Brazil for their rights

Author: Angelica Beck

Published by: FIAN International and FIAN Germany
English
(April 2012)

Women's Right to Food in Togo

Alternative written report submitted on behalf of rural women in Gnita, Togo and Togo-based NGOs, to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women

Edited and published by: FLORAISON, GRADSE and RAPDA-Togo, with the support of FIAN International

English
(October 2012)

Human Rights Impact of Tree Plantation in Niassa Province, Mozambique

Study investigating the impairing of the rights of peasant communities through the establishment of tree plantations in Niassa province, Mozambique.

Editor: Philip Seufert

Published by: FIAN International for the Hands Off the Land Alliance
English
(September 2012)

La política alimentaria con perspectiva de género y derechos humanos

Result of training workshops in Guerrero and Morelos, Mexico, on building community-based food policies with a gender and human rights perspective

Prepared by: Ana María Suárez Franco, Leticia Correa Miranda, Dinorah López Velázquez

Published by: FIAN International and FIAN Mexico
Spanish
(October 2012)

Universal Periodic Review on Germany

Submission to the UPR on the status of the right to food and nutrition in Germany, including an analysis of social security benefits and of the Asylum Seekers Benefits Act

Edited and Published by: FIAN Germany
English
(October 2012)

Reports, Studies and Policy Papers

(Bio)Fueling Injustice?

Europe's responsibility to counter climate change without provoking land grabbing and compounding food insecurity in Africa

Authors: Sylvain Aubry, with the support of Philip Seufert and Sofía Monsalve Suárez

Published by: EuropAfrica and FIAN International
English
(January 2012)

Report of the 5th Conference of the Consortium on Extraterritorial State Obligations (ETOs) in Geneva, Switzerland

Author: Rolf Künemann

Published by: FIAN International
English
(March 2012)

Monitoring the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests: A Civil Society Perspective

FAO Land Tenure working paper

Authors: Philip Seufert and Sofía Monsalve Suárez

Published by: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
English
(June 2012)

Gender, Nutrition, and the Right to Adequate Food Workshop Report

When so many call for inclusion of women and a gender perspective in food security, why is the status of women and girls in terms of food security still not improving?.

Prepared by: Anna Jenderedjian, Daniela Núñez and Ana Eisermann

Published by: FIAN, GIFA, Universität Hohenheim Center for Gender and Nutrition
English
(July 2012)

Guidelines, Manuals and Toolkits

Guidelines to Secure People's Access to Land

Overview of the new "Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security"

Editors: Claire Guffens and Florence Kroff, FIAN Belgium

Published by: Hands Off the Land Alliance
English
(June 2012)

Contacts

FIAN International Executive Committee Members

In 2012 the International Council of FIAN elected the following members of the International Executive Committee:

President

Anita Klum (Sweden)

Vice President

Prem Dangal (Nepal)

Treasurer

Markus Greiling (Germany)

Amado Higante (Philippines)

Anne Bellows (USA)

Huguette Akplogan Dossa (Benin)

Milton Yulán (Ecuador)

Suman (India)

Ulrich Sauerland (Germany)

FIAN International Secretariat

Willy-Brandt-Platz 5
69115 Heidelberg
P.O. Box 10 22 43, 69012 Heidelberg
Germany

phone: +49-6221 65300 30

fax: +49-6221 65300 33

contact@fian.org

↗ www.fian.org

FIAN International Secretariat—Geneva office

Maison des Associations
15, Rue des Savoises
1205 Genève
Switzerland

phone: +41-22 328 03 41

fax: +41-22 328 03 42

suarez-franco@fian.org

winter@fian.org

FIAN Sections

FIAN Austria

Schwarzspanierstraße 15/3/1
1090 Wien
Austria

phone: +43-1 2350239 11

fax: +43-1 2350239 20

office@fian.at

↗ www.fian.at

FIAN Belgium

Rue van Elewijck 35
1050 Bruxelles
Belgium

phone: +32-264 084 17

fian@fian.be

↗ www.fian.be

FIAN Brazil

Rua 19, n° 35—Ed. Dom Abel—
1° andar sala 02—Centro
Goiânia-GO
Brazil

phone: +55-62 3092 4611

fian@fianbrasil.org.br

↗ www.fianbrasil.org.br

FIAN Germany

Briedeler Straße 13
50969 Köln
Germany

phone: +49-221 702 0072

fax: +49-221 702 0032

fian@fian.de

↗ www.fian.de

FIAN Ghana

P.O. Box 2052
Accra
Ghana

FIAN Honduras

Colonia Tepeyac
Boulevard Las Minitas
Apartamentos Vista Hermosa No. 17
Tegucigalpa
MDC Honduras
Mailing address: Apdo. Postal 5303
Tegucigalpa. A.M.d.C., Honduras
phone: +504-213 9258
fax: +504-232 6780
fian@fian.hn
↗ www.fian.hn

FIAN India

5/26-A, Ground Floor, Jangpura-B
New Delhi-14
India
phone: +91-11 2437 1223
fianindia2011@gmail.com
↗ www.fian.in
(Visit website for individual India
chapter contact information)

FIAN Mexico

Huatusco 39, Col. Roma Sur,
Deleg. Cuauhtémoc, C.P.06760,
México D. F.
México
phone: +52-55 5211 6256
fax: +52-55 5211 6256
fian_mex@yahoo.com.mx
↗ www.fianmexico.org

FIAN Nepal

P.O.Box 11363
Kathmandu
Nepal
phone: +977-1 50 11 609
fax: +977-1 55 27 834
info@fiannepal.org
↗ www.fiannepal.org

FIAN Netherlands

De Wittenstraat 25
NL-1052 AK Amsterdam
Netherlands
phone: +31-20 770 0435
fian@fian-nederland.nl
↗ www.fian-nederland.nl

FIAN Norway

Kirkegata 5
0 153 Oslo
Norway
phone: +47-901 38 264
fax: +47-22 47 92 01
post@fian.no
↗ www.fian.no

FIAN Philippines

91 Madasalin Street, Sikatuna Village
Diliman, Quezon City
Philippines 1101
phone: +63-23 517 553
fax: +63-241 339 35
fian.philippines@gmail.com
↗ www.fianphilippines.org

FIAN Sweden

Tegelviksgatan 40
116 41 Stockholm
Sweden
phone: +46-864 393 47
info@fian.se
↗ www.fian.se

FIAN Switzerland

Maison des Associations
15, Rue des Savoises
CH-1205 Geneva
Switzerland
phone: +41-22 328 0340
fax: +41-22 328 0342
fian@fian-ch.org
↗ www.fian-ch.org

FIAN Coordinations

FIAN Burkina Faso

03 BP7104
Ouaga 03 (BF)
Burkina Faso
mobile: +226-766 275 11
mobile: +226-789 795 76
fianburkina@gmail.com

FIAN Colombia

Cra 10 No. 24 – 76 Oficina 302
Bogotá
Colombia
phone: + 57 (1) 2840047 Ext. 22.
porderechoalimentacion@gmail.com

FIAN Ecuador

La Isla N27-24 y Jose Valentin
Sector de Las Casas
Quito
Ecuador
phone: +593-22 237 622
fax: +593-23 203 834
info@fianecuador.org.ec
↗ www.fianecuador.org.ec

FIAN France

c / Cap Berriat
3 & 5 rue Georges Jacquet
38000 Grenoble
France
mobile: +33-630 84 33 76
contact@fian.fr
↗ www.fian.fr

FIAN Zambia

Plot 339, Off Kudu Road
Kabulonga Extension
Lusaka
Zambia
mobile: +26-60 966425 784
anglmwape@yahoo.com

For FIAN contacts in other
countries, please contact the
FIAN International Secretariat.

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