

FIAN International ANNUAL REPORT 2014



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Germany

European Commission

FAO—Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN

Heks

Switzerland

ICCO—Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation

Netherlands

IDRC—International Development Research Centre

Canada

Misereor

Germany

NORAD—Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation

Norway

République et canton de Genève

Switzerland

SDC—Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

Switzerland

SEI—Stockholm Environment Institute

Sweden

SEZ—Stiftung Entwicklungs-Zusammenarbeit Baden-Württemberg

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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 since 1986.

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

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

FIAN International 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 International's vision is a world free from hunger, in which all people can fully enjoy their human rights with dignity, particularly the human right to adequate food and nutrition, as expressed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments.

FIAN International's mission is to expose the violations of people's right to food wherever they may occur. FIAN stands up against 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 our mission. The organization strives to secure access

to the resources people need in order to feed themselves, today and in the future.

FIAN International'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 actors and governmental bodies.

FIAN International 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 up the cases until the affected people receive appropriate redress.

FIAN International'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 favour 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 International works closely with social movements and other non-governmental organizations, expanding spaces for civil society participation at all levels. ▀



↑ **Girls and women celebrating the 25th anniversary of FIAN India—Araku Valley, India.** *Photo: FIAN India*

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↑ **FIAN International Council Meeting in 2014—Vaalbeek, Brussels.** *Photo: FIAN International*

Foreword by the President

Ten years ago, in November 2004, the FAO Council adopted the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. Also ten years ago I was, as the Secretary General for The Swedish Foundation for Human Rights, together with FIAN Sweden, celebrating the adoption of the Guidelines, which we had together been lobbying for.

The tenth anniversary took place in 2014 and the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition and other civil society organizations and social movements seized the opportunity to take stock and, more importantly, to call for renewed commitment by governments, UN agencies, civil society and other stakeholders, for the full realization of the human right to adequate food and nutrition.

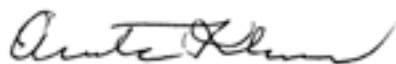
This assessment served to highlight key issues: Governments must urgently exercise the political will needed to address inequities in the current food systems, by mainstreaming the right to food in coherent food, nutrition, energy and trade policies. Implementation and accountability of human rights must be strengthened, for example, by applying right to food framework legislations at the national level. And last but not least, democratic institutions and mechanisms are compelled to engage the social groups most affected by hunger and malnutrition in their policy-making spheres to end social exclusion and discrimination.

A short video was produced on the occasion to reaffirm what shall not be forgotten: The right to food as well as all human rights arises from the struggle of the people—and must be proactively defended every single day.

The FIAN International Council meeting was celebrated in Brussels last November, where a historic decision was reached to reform the FIAN Statutes to guide more adequately the road ahead for the organization which will turn 30 years old in 2016. With the changes in Statutes, FIAN is now officially registered as FIAN International, since the original title FoodFirst Information and Action Network does no longer reflect the character of our organization. Council Meetings will be held every three years instead of two, thus allowing more time for decision implementation in between meetings. Questions on membership, as well as voting rights, were clarified, seeking to make FIAN's governance structures more democratic.

Also, the Strategic Plan was revised. Gender and women's rights were agreed to be further mainstreamed throughout the Plan, by prioritizing the full realization of women's rights as human rights as well as the nutritional situation of pregnant women, mothers and small children. Similarly, the Council has emphasized the importance of joining forces with other organizations and social movements and developing common strategies in relation to the international debates on food and nutrition policies.

These relevant decisions, along with our experiences from the last ten years with the Right to Food Guidelines, have allowed FIAN International to become a more effective and sensitive tool for the people. Our commitment continues for our common struggle towards the realization of the human right to adequate food and nutrition for all peoples. ▀



Anita Klum



Message from the Secretary General

FIAN International continues alerting global public opinion of the new wave of predatory political and economic initiatives, carried out by powerful countries and related Transnational Corporations (TNC). They are the major contributing cause to systemic violations of the human right to adequate food and nutrition, associated with resource grabbing, low pay, hazardous working conditions, displacement, child labor, increased violence—in particular against women—and criminalization against affected communities, especially, human rights defenders.

We have also alerted against the growing threat of corporate capture of intergovernmental, UN, and national food and nutrition related policy spaces which could be observed in the different policy fields FIAN works on, such as responsible governance of land tenure, food and nutrition governance, elaboration of new human rights instruments and human rights accountability, regulation of investments, and regulation of TNC activities.

2014 was a period of crystallization. A more precise identification of pressing challenges in these fields was carried out by FIAN International, along with its strategic partners, civil society organizations and social movements alike. The private corporate sector, including TNC, increased its presence and activity in food and nutrition intergovernmental and UN policy fora discussions, with the support of industrialized wealthy countries. The hacked political spheres included FAO, Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) aimed at addressing global malnutrition issues, World Health Organization, Committee on World Food Security (CFS), and the Post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals process.

FIAN International understands that these apparently sectoral initiatives are an integral part of the implementation of the Global Redesign Initiative spearheaded by the World Economic Forum which seeks to place business in the

lead of the agenda setting and claims to “improve the state of the world” by removing “barriers” such as inter-governmental decision making and UN democracy. An example of this is the G8 New Alliance for food security and nutrition for Africa, which allegedly aims at reducing hunger and malnutrition, but in reality promotes deep changes in African countries’ land and seed laws, promoting the interests of corporate investors.

In parallel, 2014 was marked by the launch and strengthening of initiatives aimed at counteracting these challenges. The welcomed proposal by the governments of Ecuador and South Africa to create an Open-Ended Intergovernmental Working group, tasked to draft a binding human rights instrument to regulate TNC activities, resonated with civil society.

FIAN International together with our partners supported the initiative with the creation of a Treaty Alliance that helped the Intergovernmental Working Group be approved by the Human Rights Council in June 2014. At the same time, the proponents of the Working Group have been and continue to be faced with challenges, in particular those posed by powerful countries, such as the demand that the private corporate sector be represented in the Working Group.

FIAN International agrees that TNC and businesses have a role and must be heard, as social actors with human rights responsibilities, but never as right holders, duty bearers or mandate holders. They must be held accountable to the peoples of the world.

The treaty will be a fundamental exercise not only to regulate TNC and economic power abuses, but to reaffirm people’s sovereignty over national states and global governance and to establish the primacy of human rights over other international legal systems. ▲



Flavio Valente



International Working Programs →



↑ Community members in a meeting—Sawhoyamaya, Paraguay. Photo: Philip Seufert

Fighting violations of the right to food

Case work is FIAN International's main and most efficient instrument to intervene in violations of the right to adequate food and nutrition affecting communities globally. It seeks to empower rights holders to claim their rights and contribute to impact national and international policy decisions and legal frameworks according to human rights standards. The following are some of the major advances made by FIAN through its case work in 2014.

Many Adivasis (indigenous peoples) in the Araku Valley, located in the State of Andhra Pradesh in Southern **India**, are suffering hunger and malnutrition and facing water-borne diseases, due to the failure of the government to fulfil its obligations under the right to food. Concerns include the inadequate implementation of social security schemes—such as employment guarantee scheme—, a limited public distribution system, as well as lack of access to safe drinking water, irrigation water, and to natural resources. Collecting information, capacity building workshops, and advocacy trainings characterized the Araku Valley case work in 2014. A research visit carried out in unison by FIAN India, FIAN Norway, and FIAN International in December investigated and documented the case with special focus on the right to work, the right to water, and access to natural resources of these indigenous communities. A research visit report is forthcoming in 2015.

Every year, devastating floods and subsequent erosion threaten the lives and livelihoods of more than 3,000 families in Banke district living near the river Rapti in the Midwestern region of **Nepal**, who since years repeatedly are facing loss of their agricultural lands and livestock as well as displacement. The natural phenomenon of flood and erosion has been severely aggravated after the Government of India constructed the Laxmanpur Dam in 1985 and, in particular, after the construction of the Kalkwala Afflux Bund in 2000, both situated along the Indo-Nepali border in Indian territory. To address this situation, FIAN International sent an Open Letter to the Nepali authorities and launched an Urgent Action campaign on Human Rights Day in December, requesting the Prime Minister of Nepal to establish comprehensive data on the impacts the dam has had on the enjoyment of the right to adequate food of the affected communities, to ensure remedies to the affected people, and to demand compliance of the Government of India with the existent agreements and treaties between Nepal and India.

In **Philippines**, the right to food of 6,212 farm workers in Hacienda Luisita continues to be threatened despite the issuance of land titles by the Department of Agrarian Reform (DAR) in October 2013, primarily due to lack of support services from the government. With no means to support or sustain farm production, a majority of the farmworker beneficiaries were forced to lease their farm lots to ariendadors (middlemen/middlewomen or planters who can lease land to grow

crops, mainly sugarcane) for a minimum period of 3 years. The informal lease contract gives the ariendadors full control over the land and prevents the farmworker beneficiaries to cultivate the awarded land and to fulfil their right to adequate food. In early 2014, FIAN launched an Urgent Action campaign seeking immediate installation of farmworkers in their land and provision of social protection measures and essential support services (e.g. seeds, irrigation facilities and farming machineries) to the beneficiaries and their families. The government has conducted land surveys and set up landmarks for demarcation, but up to now, failed to provide essential support to the Luisita farmers. Thus far, they are unable to make their land productive and feed themselves and their families adequately.

Similarly, the right to food of 500 tenant-farmers and their families in the coconut plantation of Hacienda Matias in Philippines is threatened. For over ten years, the tenant-farmers have been demanding the distribution of the 1,716 hectare landholding in Quezon Province under the national agrarian reform program (referred to as Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program—CARP). In April 2014, FIAN International launched an Urgent Action campaign, calling for the fast-track distribution of the Hacienda Matias to the tenant-farmers and their families that would enable them to grow their own food. The Office of the President of the Philippines finally favoured the redistribution of the property under CARP in June 2014. However, only 260 out of 500 Hacienda Matias farmers received their land titles (Certificates of Land Ownership Award) by the end of 2014, and they still do not have full access to and control over the lands awarded to them, which can guarantee the realization of their right to food.

Advances took place in the Mubende District in **Uganda**, in which more than 4,000 people were violently expelled in August 2001 from 2,524 hectares of land to benefit a German coffee company's investment. In a historic decision, the High Court of Uganda ordered in 2013 the company lawyers to compensate the evictees. However, the company appealed against the judgment and no money has been paid to this date. Likewise, people expelled still live in extreme poverty near the coffee plantation. FIAN International continued collaborating in the preparation for Uganda's review session by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in June 2015. Concerns regarding this eviction that has destroyed people's means of livelihood were brought

to the attention at the Committee's pre-session in December 2014, highlighting the violation of their right to work and related labour rights, right to adequate food and nutrition, right to health, and other social and economic rights. Furthermore, FIAN participated in a seminar on Extraterritorial Obligation of States (ETOs) celebrated in Kampala in August, where the Mubende case was used as an example. The workshop discussed the extraterritorial reach of States' human rights obligations within the African Human Rights System, especially in relation to access to natural resources.

The Indigenous Guarani-Kaiowá communities in Mato Grosso do Sul in **Brazil** have faced a long history of exploitation and exclusion since colonization, which has been accentuated since the spread of soy and sugarcane monocultures began in the 1970s. Having been subject to severe and systematic human rights violations for decades and expelled from their ancestral lands, the Guarani-Kaiowá struggle to live in accordance with their culture and traditions, fighting for their right to food and for other related human rights. FIAN has been supporting this case since 2005. In 2014, FIAN accompanied a Guarani-Kaiowá delegation during a two-week speakers' tour in Europe, following a petition campaign in 2013 seeking to guarantee the right to territory of indigenous people and traditional communities in accordance with the current land titling policy. The tour aimed to make visible the

violence the Guarani-Kaiowá communities face due to their fight for their right to territory. Moreover, it raised public awareness about the situation of the approximately 30,000 indigenous peoples who continue today to suffer discrimination on issues such as access to territory, health care, education and political participation.

The Sawhoyamaxa indigenous community in **Paraguay** celebrated a historic victory in June 2014, as an expropriation bill enabled the community to return to its ancestral lands after over twenty years of struggle and resistance, in compliance with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ruling of 2006. As a result of a takeover of ancestral land by a private company in the 1990s, the indigenous community has suffered from lack of access to nutritious food, health facilities and education. FIAN International, jointly with local organizations, has been supporting the claims of the Sawhoyamaxa over the last eight years. Between April and June 2014, open letters were sent by FIAN International to the Paraguayan authorities calling for the adoption of the expropriation bill and increased compliance with the State's human rights obligations. Although the adoption of the expropriation bill is certainly a historic development, the expropriated land owners continue to challenge the bill and the communities do not enjoy control over their territory yet. FIAN will continue monitoring the situation



↑ Villagers who had been evicted from their land work on a garbage dump to earn their living — Mubende, Uganda.
Photo: Gertrud Falk/ FIAN Germany

and demanding that the government takes steps to make the bill a reality and fulfill its human rights obligations.

The number of cases of forced evictions, criminalization and repression by the State of Paraguay and non-State actors in the country continued to be alarmingly high in 2014. In the context of an occupation of lands known as Marina Kue, 17 people—eleven peasants and six police officers—were killed in the rural district of Curuguaty on 15 June 2012. This massacre has become one of the most serious cases of human rights violations and criminalization of social struggles in Latin America, pointing to concerns over access to land and adequate food. A number of peasants are accused of multiple charges and are to stand trial in 2015, while their lawyers have been criminalized. Throughout 2014, FIAN International sent open letters to the Paraguayan authorities and other relevant actors, demanding investigation into allegations of human rights violations against peasants concerning the eviction and massacre of 2012, as well as clarification over ownership issues on the Marina Kue lands, among others. In addition, a report concerning these violations was published in June 2014, based on the findings of an International Fact-Finding Mission conducted in Paraguay in September 2012.

Camotán is one of the poorest municipalities in **Guatemala**; over half of children under five are malnourished. Chronic malnutrition is the result of a situation of extreme poverty, characterized by insufficient food, poorly paid jobs, limited access to land, and substandard basic services. In 2013, landmark decisions by a juvenile Court declared the State responsible by omission for the violation of the right to food and other human rights of five undernourished children living in Camotán. FIAN has supported the process of the lawsuit since its inception, providing advice and working with national coalitions. The sentences represented a milestone in Guatemalan human rights jurisprudence, yet a lack of coordination and political will to fully implement the sentences and an absence of coherence of public policies with human rights were noted in 2014. A report published in July includes observations of a monitoring visit conducted by FIAN on the implementation of the judgments issued by the Court, which was followed up by an international fact-finding mission carried out in November–December 2014. FIAN International will continue to work with local groups to monitor and ensure the full implementation of this unprecedented ruling in favour of the right to adequate food. The report of the mission will be available in mid-2015. ▀



↑ Mobilizations in favor of saving the Agrarian Reform Program—Manila, Philippines. Photo: Astrud Lea Beringer

Access to Natural Resources

The right to adequate food and nutrition includes the right to produce food alone and with others while having access to and control over the necessary land, water and other means of production. Nevertheless, the current global food system continues to destroy peasant farming, fishing and other food producing systems, and further increases pressure on communities and human rights defenders globally due to the growing aggressiveness of the private sector and some states in land grabbing and their appetite for resources.

The scale of land dispossession worldwide, the multiple threats against the world's peasantry (including peasant farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, gatherers, indigenous people and other traditional communities), and the degree of soil and environmental destruction geared FIAN International's work in 2014 for an increased protection of the access to natural resources for the rural poor. FIAN continued giving support to concrete struggles on the ground to defend and claim the rights to natural resources for food production. An example is the case of the communities of Sanamadougou-Saou, Sansanding and San in Mali, where affected communities with the support of the Malian Convergence Against Land Grabbing (CMAT) and FIAN have been able to roll back land grabbing to an important extent.

The Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (Tenure Guidelines)—which were approved in 2012 by the FAO with active support of FIAN International—have been instrumental in supporting affected communities and effectively advocating for the right to food and the defense of customary land rights. For this reason, FIAN has increased efforts to support social movements in building their capacities to use the Tenure Guidelines to fight against land grabbing and as a reference tool for a human rights analysis in case studies, reports and advocacy strategies around the globe. One key element of this work included the elaboration of a Peoples' Manual on the Guidelines, to be published in 2015, aiming to provide practical guidance to social movements and other organizations on how to promote economic, social and cultural rights in their communities.

FIAN was also active in developing initiatives related to monitoring the implementation of the Guidelines. On the one hand, FIAN International is closely involved in the discussions of the Working Group on Monitoring of the Civil Society Mechanism of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), which seeks to monitor the implementation of policy decisions from the CFS,

including the Tenure Guidelines. A proposal by the Civil Society Mechanism for such a CFS monitoring mechanism started being developed in 2014 and will be fed into the CFS' discussion on the topic in 2015. On the other hand, FIAN started applying the Tenure Guidelines to monitor cases of violations of the right to food related to land. Examples include a Fact-Finding Mission to Guatemala in November 2014 and the assessment of land laws by FIAN Ecuador in December 2014.

For FIAN International, commoditization of nature and concentration of food producing resources in few hands needs to halt, the same way a decentralized, autonomous and sustainable peasant farming must be promoted. For both purposes, the increasing recognition of the human right to land and new standard setting in relation to the rights of peasants is critical. In 2014, advances on a clear and authoritative human rights interpretation of land and natural resources in the UN human rights bodies gathered momentum. FIAN Germany in collaboration with Brot für die Welt, German Human Rights Institute and German Society for the United Nations organized an expert workshop in September 2014, which served as advocacy work towards convincing European governments of the importance of a UN Declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas.

FIAN International also attended the informal consultations held in November and December in Geneva on the contents of such a Declaration, convened by the Bolivian ambassador as chair of the Human Rights Council's working group and tasked with drafting the declaration. At these sessions, FIAN along with La Via Campesina, International Union of Food workers, World Forum of Fisher Peoples and other partnering organizations, emphasized the international obligation of states to cooperate to achieve the closing of protection gaps for discriminated groups such as small peasants, fisherfolks, rural workers, landless peasants, among others. ▀



↑ **Demonstrators walk across the streets to support the Philippines' Agrarian Reform program—Manila, Philippines.**
Photo: Astrud Lea Beringer



↑ **Fisherfolk working at sunset—Mali.** *Photo: Philip Seufert/FIAN International*

Income, Nutrition and Related Policies

FIAN International's work in 2014 on income, nutrition and related public policies included a cross-movement dialogue and joint analysis on existing food and nutrition policies. The focus this year was on adequate income of rural and urban workers, the rights of women and children to adequate food and nutrition, and the prevention of the corporate capture of food and nutrition governance spaces.

Collaborators gathered in Geneva at a three-day workshop in June to discuss how social struggles can be unified in the path towards holistic, human rights-compliant and sustainable food systems. FIAN International, together with members of the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition, gathered representatives from social movements (e.g. small-scale food producers, indigenous peoples and workers, human rights organizations and activists, nutritionists and health professionals, women's rights organizations, and academics), seeking to achieve people-centered food systems that can guarantee the protection of basic human rights and dignity of food producers and consumers throughout the globe.

FIAN's efforts towards the promotion and protection of the right to adequate food and nutrition of urban and rural workers were strengthened in 2014. A rights-based analysis of the working conditions and related violations of the rights of agricultural women workers was finalized, based on FIAN's casework and on information from partner organizations, such as the International Union of Food Workers (IUF). The study analyzes the discriminatory working conditions women endure from a human right to adequate food and nutrition perspective and offers recommendations to states about how to address them. Similarly, a paper on the right to adequate food and nutrition of plantation workers was published in October. Outlining ways to strengthen the power of plantation workers and trade unions representing them, this paper proposes policy steps towards an agenda on the rights for plantation workers that would ensure their human right to food.

Furthering the work done in South America, FIAN International supported FIAN Brazil, together with the University of Campinas (Brazil), in carrying out a community assessment of the food and nutritional security situation of three Guarani-Kaiowá communities. In parallel, FIAN International, jointly with FIAN Burkina Faso, continued to develop a conceptual framework and tools to explore the links between women's rights, children's rights and the right to adequate food and nutrition in situations of displacement, with a focus

on the Essakane gold mining case. A report on the study will be published in early 2015.

Due to the increase of private sector involvement in the area of social protection, a policy paper was written to highlight how the G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa initiative ignores general human rights principles, contradicts a human rights-based framework in key issues relevant for small-scale food producers, and, ultimately, benefits private corporate interests. This fact sheet was finalized in cooperation with FIAN Germany, highlighting concerns about AGRA (Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa), investments on land, the use of the Tenure Guidelines, violations of women's rights, social protection and income, nutrition, and SUN (Scaling Up Nutrition) Initiative.

FIAN International participated actively throughout 2014 in the preparation towards the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), which took place in November in Rome. Raising concerns about a multi-stakeholder model in the ICN2 process, a statement by CSOs highlighted the urgency to protect and enhance people's right to food and nutrition, and warned about the possible establishment of a "UN Nutrition" entity without any transparent disclosure and democratic discussion precisely as Member States debate the ICN2 proceedings. FIAN will continue working toward lasting solutions to address the challenges of malnutrition in all its forms with a human rights-based approach to food and nutrition security.

FIAN International achieved significant advances in the promotion of a holistic view of the right to adequate food and nutrition within the food sovereignty framework and with strong women's rights and gender equality dimensions. In this context, in 2014, FIAN made a submission to the CEDAW Committee (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) on the situation of women's right to adequate food and nutrition in India, partook in a three-day Expert Panel Meeting held by UN Women in Rome, and participated in a regional workshop in Mexico City on women's economic, social and cultural rights, organized by ESCR Net, among others. ▀



↑ Villagers gathering—Burkina Faso. Photo: FIAN International

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↑ Reading of a civil society declaration at Second International Conference on Nutrition—Rome, Italy Photo: FIAN International



↑ Farmers and activists rallying for the implementation of reforms—Manila, Philippines. Photo: Astrud Lea Beringer



↑ Protesters backing food sovereignty speaking out against TTIP—Vienna, Austria. Photo: FIAN Austria

Promoting Right to Adequate Food Accountability

The world is grappling with an increasingly corporate-led global governance system of food and nutrition, making the promotion of duty bearers' accountability for their human rights obligations under the right to adequate food imperative. Aiming to take advantage of and further develop human rights institutions, FIAN allies with civil society organizations and social movements, to work hand in hand on issues around justiciability, extra-territorial obligations of states (ETOs) and monitoring of right to food policies.

Food security and human rights remain deeply threatened by the concentration of land ownership, corporate domination of food systems and policy incoherence. FIAN International supported in October a hearing requested by peasants from Latin America and social organizations before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the current state of the right to food in the Americas. Main topics in Washington included the fragile situation of small-scale farmers and indigenous peoples due to the impact of development models, problems around seed regulation, and the role of the justice system in these matters.

The third International Mission on the Right to Food and the Situation of Human Rights Defenders in Guatemala took place from 21 November to 3 December. Visiting six emblematic cases of violations of the right to adequate food and nutrition, the mission held meetings with state authorities, international organizations, and civil society organizations. A report will be available in mid-2015.

The Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition, born in 2013 as an initiative of public interest civil society organizations and international social movements (including peasants, fisherfolk, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, and food and agricultural workers), took advantage in 2014 of the political momentum for a critical assessment of the Right to Adequate Food Guidelines and to catalyze political commitment for the right to adequate food. In preparation for the 10th anniversary of the Guidelines, adopted in 2004 by the FAO, a consultation meeting of social movements and civil society organizations (CSO) was held in Rome, as well as an online discussion was designed by the FAO Right to Food Team and FIAN International to seek input for solidifying the human right to adequate food and nutrition. To mark the 10th anniversary of the Guidelines, a video and a CSO synthesis paper were published in three languages portraying people as rights-holders with a crucial power and role to claim their human right to food. Both were facilitated by the Global Network, with the support of the member organizations of the Civil Society Mechanism to the Committee on World Food Security.

The criminalization of social protests continued to fragment peasants' struggles and weakened global economic and solidarity initiatives, especially the women's struggle. Various collective statements were submitted by the Global Network throughout the year demanding

foreign policies to stop impairing people's human rights and abide by the FAO Tenure Guidelines, thereby emphasizing the right to adequate food and nutrition, indigenous peoples' right of a Free Prior Informed Consent and peasants' rights, among others. FIAN International also co-organized in September a speakers' tour in Europe with a delegation composed of members from the indigenous Guarani-Kaiowá communities of Brazil, which raised awareness of the international community about ongoing violence against these communities because of their fight to defend their right to territory. In parallel, FIAN Sweden hosted an Indigenous leader from Ecuador in a national tour to sensitize about the ten-year long struggle of the communities against the establishment of a mine in the wetlands of Kimsakocha, which threatens peasants' access to both water and food.

The 2014 edition of the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch called for more democratic food systems. Entitled "Ten Years of the Right to Food Guidelines: Gains, Concerns and Struggles", this periodical monitoring publication was successfully launched first at the FAO in Rome with the participation of the new UN Special Rapporteur for the Right to Food, Dr. Hilal Elver, and later in over 30 countries. FIAN also supported the elaboration and presentation of parallel country reports for Nepal and Uganda before the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, achieving very positive Concluding Observations for Nepal from the Committee.

In 2014, FIAN International was very active in the context of the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in different work streams and its 41st session in October. To advance work towards an innovative monitoring mechanism at the CFS, FIAN facilitated the participation of civil society in the Open-ended Working Group that works on a proposal to monitor CFS decisions and on the implementation of these at the national level.

On Extraterritorial Obligations, the Treaty Alliance—which FIAN is part of—, was crucial in 2014 in the establishment of an Intergovernmental Working Group tasked with drafting a treaty on the regulation of violations of Human Rights by transnational corporations (TNC). In July, a leap forward was attained at the UN Human Rights Council to end human rights abuses by transnational corporations. The Council agreed to elaborate an international legally binding instrument to

end human rights abuses and impunity by transnational corporations and other business enterprises, which seeks to work towards the recognition of the primacy of human rights and an open and transparent public debate with States that places rights holders at its centre.

Civil society organizations and academics were called twice by the ETO Consortium to discuss the crucial aspect of ETO in current political stages. Two regional workshops, one in Kampala (Uganda) and the other in Bangkok (Thailand), discussed States' extraterritorial obligations in relation to access to natural resources. Furthermore, a brochure created by the Consortium and entitled "14 Misconceptions about Extraterritorial Human Rights Obligations" was published in English and Spanish in response to the urgency to strengthen ETO and implement the primacy of human rights in the middle of diverse and global crises.

To further advance the justiciability of the human right to adequate food, 40 Nepali human rights activists and governmental officials gathered in January in Kathmandu to discuss the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and its role in advancing the protection of these rights within Nepal. ▲



↑ Visit to Guatemalan community during an International Mission—Guatemala. Photo: Eva Vanneste



↑ Participants at the public final forum of the International Mission to Guatemala—Guatemala. Photo: Giorgio Trucchi



↑ Indian cooking Sambar—a South Indian dish—for the 25th year anniversary of FIAN—India. *Photo: FIAN India*

Worldwide — FIAN at the National Level →



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↑ Woman harvesting sugar cane—Nepal. Photo: FIAN International

Africa

Burkina Faso

In 2014, FIAN Burkina Faso placed particular emphasis on the Essakane case, which refers to the exploitation by a Canadian mining company that has led to the displacement of over 11,000 people in 13 communities in the Northern region of the country. Relocation has caused various human rights violations for the affected communities, including preventing access to adequate food and water. Five monitoring missions were carried out by FIAN Burkina Faso throughout the year to assess the state of implementation of the mining company's commitments to resolve the problems affecting the communities. The missions revealed that despite the alternative solutions made by the company, which were based on a series of proposals by the Ministry of Mining as well as by human rights defenders during the tripartite meeting held in 2013, the affected communities are still facing violations concerning their rights to land, water, housing, education, work, etc. Moreover, throughout the year, FIAN Burkina Faso and FIAN International documented the perspectives of women in regards to the impact of mining and displacement on their communities' right to adequate food and nutrition, in particular on potential human rights violations related to the malnutrition of children, as well as the strategies put forward by women to overcome these challenges. The results were analyzed, validated and compiled in a report to be finalized in March 2015. ▾

Zambia

In 2014 FIAN Zambia supported FIAN Germany in the fact finding missions and meetings in Zambia for the elaboration of the desk study "Fast track agribusiness expansion, land grabs and the role of European private and public financing in Zambia: A right to food perspective". The meetings involved the government, traditional leaders and the affected Kalukwiso and Mimbolo communities, who are facing threat of being evicted, or are already evicted, by foreign companies. Additionally, FIAN Zambia attended the Conference on Extraterritorial Obligations of States that took place in Kampala (Uganda) in August to explore the role of foreign actors in the access of natural resources in Africa. Other major activities by FIAN Zambia included the continued monitoring of the Zambian constitution building process, where it was envisaged that the right to food could be recognized in the bill of rights. In terms of lobby work, FIAN Zambia continued dialogue on the right to food with policy makers through bilateral meetings with members of parliaments, key stakeholders and through press briefings and statements; as well as consulting with traditional leaders and grassroots communities. ▾



↑ **Essakane Village, affected by the impact of mining—Burkina Faso.** Photo: FIAN International

Asia

India

One of the major achievements of FIAN India was the preparation and submission of FIAN India's parallel report to CEDAW (Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women) for its 58th session in Geneva in July 2014. The recommendations included in FIAN India's report were reflected in the Committee's concluding observations to India, especially in relation to rural women, employment and the effects of the Laxmanpur dam on the rights of women in India and Nepal.

In December, FIAN India jointly with FIAN Delhi hosted the "Round Table Conference on the Right to Food: Sustainability and Concerns". This event was a multi-stakeholder meeting with participation from different policy makers, NGOs and community members, which highlighted the gaps in the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 and problems faced by the people in ensuring their entitlements.

Case work on three cases of indigenous peoples' right to food and nutrition (Araku Valley, Yanadi, Kolleru) continued in 2014 in **Andhra Pradesh** (AP). In December 2014, FIAN AP organized a research visit to Araku Valley to document the right to food and nutrition situation

of indigenous communities from three sub-districts (mandals), with a special focus on the right to work, the right to water, and access to natural resources, especially forests.

FIAN **Delhi** worked on the violation of the right to food of migrant labourers in Sanjay Colony, a slum in Delhi. Capacity development activities, along with the development and distribution of a wide range of information, education and campaign material, were part of their case work. A capacity-building workshop was organized regarding the existing policies on the right to food and the right to shelter of migrants, leading to an increased mobilization of community members to submit ration card form applications.

FIAN **Rajasthan** focused its case work on two hamlets (Bhat Basti and Bheel Basti) within the Jodhpur district, mainly inhabited by stone mine workers and their families. Awareness-raising trainings were provided to the communities, who were empowered to present their cases to responsible authorities and demand their right to work and right to food. Accordingly, several mineworkers' families received job cards in Bheel Basti. Progress was also made in lobbying the Indian government to open Anganwadi (child care centers where children up to the age of six are taken care of) through the Integrated Child Development Scheme and construct Ground Level Water Reservoirs for drinking water in each hamlet.

FIAN **Uttar Pradesh** (UP) focused in 2014 on the right to food violations of 12 visually challenged persons in Lucknow and of mothers and children in Jalalpur. On the occasion of World Food Day on October 16, FIAN UP, in collaboration with the National Association of Visually Handicapped (NAVH), celebrated the launch of the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch 2014 at the Press Club Hall in Lucknow, which was attended by several CSO representatives, activists, journalists and academia. In December, FIAN UP together with NAVH organized a joint meeting of blind and other disabled people in Kasturba Gandhi College to raise their voices before government officials.

A lobby and advocacy training was organized in **Tamil Nadu** at the Gandhi Memorial Museum, Madurai, in support of the palm plantation workers case. During 2014, the workers were supported through awareness meetings, systematic information sessions about complaint mechanisms and legal redress, visits to the affected communities, as well as meetings with local government officials with the aim to collect further information and document their current state.

FIAN **Karnataka** organized from April through July a series of workshops of community leaders in the districts of Belgaum, Haveri, Gadag, Bagalkot and Davangere to take stock of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) and Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) implementation. Over 6,000 people



↑ **Women fetching water from natural spring, despite not being suitable for human consumption.** Photo: FIAN India

from all over the State attended a massive rally, organized in Bangalore by FIAN Karnataka, the Right to Food Campaign in India and other like-minded organizations. The focus was on the twin demands of Universal PDS and honourable pension (50 percent of minimum wage) for all senior citizens. A two-day workshop in Davengere in December was organized in association with local NGOs to evaluate the state of implementation of MGNREGA in Karnataka in the last nine years. Media, government officials, NGOs and stakeholders participated in the event. ▲

Nepal

2014 was a year full of successes for FIAN Nepal. Work advanced in 2014 on topics including housing, struggle for a permanent embankment to prevent flooding of lands, subsidy for communal sheep grazing, drinking and irrigation water facilities, promotion of women's traditional occupations, and further monitoring of food price and hygiene in highway restaurants.

An urgent action campaign was launched globally on the Laxmanpur Dam case, seeking protection for more than 3,000 families facing loss of their agricultural lands

and livestock, as well as displacement. FIAN Nepal and FIAN India are collaborating in the case work towards the fulfilment of both states' obligation to ensure protection of affected people's rights.

A parallel report on the right to food situation of Nepal was submitted in November to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Geneva, achieving favourable conclusions from the Committee. The People's SAARC Regional Planning Meeting (People's Movements Uniting South Asia for Deepening Democracy, Social Justice and Peace) was organized and FIAN Nepal, along with the National Right to Food Network, conducted the event "Zero Hunger from South Asian Perspective". FIAN Nepal participated in the ETO Conference held in Bangkok in September and raised issues on extraterritorial obligations of States pertaining to Nepal. ▲



↑ A village devastated by the floods—Banke District, Nepal. Photo: FIAN International

Europe

Austria

In 2014 FIAN Austria celebrated its 25-years anniversary. Every issue of FIAN Austria members' journal recounted its history and activities from the last 25 years. But 2014 was also an eventful year: In April, 250 people met in Salzburg for the First Austrian Forum on Food Sovereignty—Nyéléni Austria—to debate the future of Austria's food and agricultural system and to share perspectives and visions around food sovereignty.

FIAN Austria was heavily involved in the preparation, implementation and follow up of the forum. Access to and control over natural resources, such as land, was at the centre of many discussions. Land concentration and land grabbing are by no means limited to the Global South, but instead are on the rise in Eastern Europe. A study prepared by FIAN Austria showed how Austrian corporations are involved in land grabbing, especially in Romania, Serbia and Hungary, causing the dwindling of thousands of peasants in Eastern Europe.

FIAN Austria made a plea to states to apply the FAO Tenure Guidelines to protect the human rights of peasants, and particularly to the Austrian State to regulate Austrian companies when acting abroad. The study received major media attention and was featured in many daily newspapers across Austria. ▀

Belgium

In 2014 FIAN Belgium focused its advocacy work on access to land for small-scale farmers and policy coherence with the right to food at national, European and international levels. FIAN Belgium released an important study on access to land in Belgium and in Europe, and contributed to a large national mobilization for access to land and food sovereignty on the International Day of Peasants' Struggle. More than 400 citizens gathered on April 17th to plant potatoes in a symbolic gesture of reclaiming control over a piece of land that national authorities had decided to convert into an area destined for a mega-prison project.

FIAN Belgium also contributed to civil society's advocacy work in the context of the new agricultural law in Wallonia, the predominantly French-speaking southern region of Belgium, and supported the conception of a proposal for a framework law on the right to food in Belgium.

Activists of FIAN Belgium also continued supporting the struggles of local communities in the South, namely the communities of Essakane (Burkina Faso) and Guarani-Kaiowa (Brazil). Two representatives of the Guarani-Kaiowa communities participated in a European tour in September and held several lobby meetings with EU representatives in Brussels, as well as awareness raising events in several places in Belgium. ▀

Philippines

Throughout 2014, FIAN Philippines focused on its policy advocacy campaign on the right to adequate food (RTAF) in the country. Work continued with the National Food Coalition in the promotion of the RTAF Framework Law, also known as the "Zero Hunger Bill", with a target to end hunger in the Philippines within ten years. The Bill was successfully filed in the House of Representatives and the Senate as a governmental priority that will entail the adoption of a comprehensive food program; however, a final version of the Bill is still waiting for the President's signature.

In June, FIAN Philippines participated in a collective effort to ensure the Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program (CARPER) does not end in the Philippines. A national congress sought to shore up a multisectoral support for reestablishing land reform as a key item in the national development agenda.

Another highlight in 2014 included the advances in the Hacienda Matias case. An international urgent action campaign was launched in April to raise awareness about the struggle faced by farmers in this vast 2000-hectare coconut plantation. 260 farmers successfully received their land titles after the Office of the President moved in favor of redistribution of Hacienda Matias in June. However, they still do not have full access to and control over the lands awarded to them and FIAN Philippines will continue to monitor the fulfillment of the land redistribution process. ▀



↑ **Protests in the capital demanding the agrarian reform—
Manila, Philippines.** Photo: Astrud Lea Beringer

France

2014 was an important year for FIAN France. Several activities reported a number of advocacy initiatives led by French, regional and international networks concerning access to land and natural resources. A delegation of Colombian farmers visited Grenoble to discuss the elaboration of a Declaration on the rights of peasants and people living in rural areas and the problems with patented seed technologies. FIAN France celebrated the International Day of Peasant's Struggles with a gardening activity, screened the movie "The Dark Side of Green", and contributed to a debate on the Transatlantic Free Trade Agreement (TAFTA), focusing their intervention on patented seed technologies.

FIAN France participated in several conferences, seminars and events. Examples included the ATTAC's (Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions and for Citizens' Action) conference, the seminar "Linking social struggles" in Geneva, and local awareness-raising events, like the Semaine de la Solidarité Internationale (Week for International Solidarity) and the film festival Alimenterre.

Lobby and advocacy efforts concentrated on TAFTA's impacts regarding deregulation of the European seed market and the massive introduction of genetically-modified organisms. In addition, FIAN France contributed towards the drafting of a parallel report to the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights for its periodic review of France in 2015. ▴

Germany

Due to the absence of transparency of pension funds and development finance institutions in Germany, the focus of FIAN Germany's activities in 2014 was on the impact in other countries of German agricultural investments and funding on people's right to food. In order to trace investments and make the human rights analysis of their impact, FIAN Germany, in cooperation with FIAN Zambia, published a report regarding German funding for investment in agriculture in Zambia. Additionally, FIAN Germany campaigned with other organizations to end state development funding and political support to food and agriculture businesses, and initiated a petition to the German parliament requesting it to address the lack of transparency in this type of state development funding. In total 65,000 signatures were collected through this campaign.

FIAN Germany cooperated with FIAN Ecuador and FIAN Paraguay on the issue of criminalization of human rights defenders and continued its support to the evictees of Mubende (Uganda), focusing on malnutrition and gender issues in the case. Other issues addressed in seminars,



↑ Demonstration against "development aid for agribusiness"—Germany. Photo: FIAN Germany

conferences and information campaigns included corporate influence in nutrition policies, peasant rights and the tenth anniversary of the FAO Guidelines on the Right to Food. ▴

Netherlands

FIAN Netherlands organized a wide range of events in 2014. The first edition of the "Hungry for Justice Film and Debate series" took place in four different cities throughout the Netherlands. A large and enthusiastic audience proved interest in topics such as land grabbing and agroecology. Other educational activities included various lectures on the right to food at the universities of Wageningen, Utrecht and Maastricht. In February, FIAN Netherlands supported and took part in the Food Otherwise conference in Wageningen. With more than 800 participants, the conference was a milestone for the Dutch movement towards alternative food systems. As keynote speakers, Vandana Shiva, Olivier De Schutter and Pablo Tittonell provided the conference with a wide range of alternatives to the current industrial food system.

The new UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Hilal Elver visited the Netherlands in September, providing an excellent opportunity to organize a collective debate around alternative agricultural models and prevention of land grabbing. FIAN Netherlands continued participat-

ing in almost all civil society meetings. In joint efforts to apply the FAO Tenure Guidelines to Dutch policy, a multi-stakeholder dialogue facilitated by the ministry of foreign affairs was formed with participation of the Dutch government, civil society, researchers, companies and investors. ▀

Norway

FIAN Norway's lobby and advocacy work in 2014 focused on extraterritorial obligations of States (ETO), recognition of the economic, social and cultural rights within the Norwegian Constitution, Norway's ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and the process leading to the Second International Conference on Nutrition. FIAN Norway influenced the writing of two papers by the Norwegian government. The first emphasizes Norway's extraterritorial obligations (ETO), based on FIAN Norway's parallel report to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) from 2013; and the second has a strong focus on the right to adequate food and nutrition, recognizing chronic malnutrition as the world's greatest health risk with root causes including poverty, dis-

crimination and lack of access to natural resources. Work continued in the debate on human rights and business, and a conference was co-hosted in September in Oslo on "Corporations in the global food system and human rights". The conference aimed at identifying and discussing human rights concerns related to the food industry, and exploring regulatory mechanisms for corporations. Furthermore, World Food Day was celebrated with 150 guests at the event Mat Beat, which included the launch of the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch, concerts, speeches and art work, all paying tribute to the right to food. ▀

Sweden

FIAN Sweden in 2014 focused on gender and right to food issues. Special focus was given to the impact of criminalization of social protest on people's struggle, which has tried to fragment peasants' struggles and to weaken the economic and solidarity initiatives for women's struggles.

In November, FIAN Sweden hosted an Indigenous leader from Ecuador in a national tour to raise awareness about the ten-year long struggle of the communities



↑ "Fish resources should belong to all" protests in front of Parliament—Norway. Photo: Tom Henning Bratlie/FIAN Norway

Latin America

against the establishment of a mine in the wetlands of Kimsakocha. The case was mentioned in many seminars by FIAN Sweden throughout 2014. At the Forum for Human Rights in Umeå, FIAN Sweden arranged a seminar on Mining and Resistance, where the case was presented alongside cases from Sweden and South Africa. The case was also discussed in a seminar at the Nordic Forum New Action on Women's Rights in Malmö.

FIAN Sweden continued to lobby Members of the Parliament on a framework law for the Swedish public pension funds through a signature-collecting campaign. Similarly, together with FIAN Norway, an article for the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch was written to highlight the extraterritorial obligations of Sweden and Norway on the investments of sovereign pension funds. ▲

Switzerland

FIAN Switzerland continued its dialogue with a state bank investing in agricultural commodities and concluded the respective dialogue with a private insurance company. An exchange of letters took place with the Swiss foreign minister on the resolution in the Human Rights Council on the elaboration of a legally binding instrument on business and human rights. With regard to the decennial of the FAO Right to Food Guidelines, FIAN Switzerland held a public event with the participation of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation, Bread for All and the Centre for Human Rights Studies at the University of Zurich. To this end, FIAN Switzerland edited and published the German translation of the Guidelines.

A new collaboration was built upon with Slow Food. At the annual Slow Food Convention in Torino, Italy, FIAN Switzerland presented its activities and the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch. In Geneva, FIAN Switzerland and Slow Food Geneva jointly celebrated Human Rights Day and shared their activities with the public, presenting also the manual "Agir à Genève pour le droit à l'alimentation dans les pays du Sud". A local group was founded in Zurich, which started preparing activities on land grabbing and food speculation to be launched in 2015. ▲

Brazil

In Brazil, traditional and indigenous populations lack the enjoyment of their human rights and continue to face poverty and violation of their human right to adequate food. Work throughout 2014 concentrated on the Guarani-Kaiowá and Brejo dos Crioulos cases. FIAN Brazil supported demonstrations by indigenous groups, social movements and human rights organizations to stop the Constitutional Amendment Proposal (PEC 215), which by making Congress—instead of the authoritative branch of the executive—responsible for the demarcation of lands would derogate the right of the indigenous peoples to their traditional territories, presently enshrined in the constitution, and submit it to the bargain of economic and political interests present in Congress. Once the Brejo dos Crioulos communities recovered 80 percent of the territory, their case received further support through actions towards the finalization of the land title process.

Work on the Guarani-Kaiowá case focused in a mission tasked to follow-up on the violations of their human right to adequate food and related rights. Coordinated among partnering organizations, it articulated the strategy for international advocacy and elaborated an international petition before the Organization of American States. In September, a European Speakers Tour denounced the reality of the Guarani-Kaiowá peoples before the European Parliament and the UN Human Rights Council, with the participation of a Guarani-Kaiowá leader and a representative of CIMI; the Indian Mission Council of Brazil. The tour was supported by the articulation group working on the case, including FIAN International and FIAN Brazil. ▲

Colombia

During 2014, FIAN Colombia continued accompanying the Community Peasant Council of Palenque Monte Oscuro in their struggle for access to land and to autonomously ensure their right to food and nutrition. Additionally, a new case, El Hatillo, was supported. The community struggles for resettlement in dignity after three transnational mining companies destroyed their land committed related human rights violations.

FIAN Colombia contributed to strengthening international advocacy by developing an analysis on the progress in implementing the FAO Guidelines on the Right to Food in Latin America. This document served as input for the civil society's report "10 Years of the Guidelines on the Right to Adequate Food: Progress, Obstacles and the Way Forward", presented at the 41st session of the Committee on World Food Security in October.



↑ **Members of the Guarani-Kaiowá community—Brazil.** *Photo: FIAN Brazil*



↑ **Woman selling at the market—Ecuador.** *Photo: FIAN Ecuador*

FIAN Colombia also supported the request for two thematic hearings before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, one on forced displacement and development projects in Colombia, and the second on seed regulation in Latin America.

In September, together with the Colombian Institute of Anthropology and History, FIAN Colombia organized the international workshop “Interdependence of human rights and accountability of the right to food”, attended by representatives of various communities, human rights NGOs and renowned specialists and academics. ▲

Ecuador

FIAN Ecuador accompanied the fight of peasant organizations leading the struggle for access to land and proposing a new agricultural model based on food sovereignty in the Ecuadorian coast. Support was given to the indigenous organizations in La Toggla, where people are facing real estate development on their ancestral lands, and the Federation of Peasant and Indigenous Organizations of Azuay (FOA), facing threats of contamination of their water sources against mining projects and criminalization of social protest. FIAN Ecuador carried out with other human rights organizations a joint Observation Mission to the Intag community, who faces severe social criminalization by defending their territory from mining.

Work in 2014 focused on the right to food from a gender perspective. Multiple meetings of women from across the country generated discussions and inputs on the role of rural women and their relation to the right to food and food sovereignty. FIAN Ecuador supported the participation of an indigenous leader, Mirian Chuchuca from the women’s organization FOA, in a human rights forum in Sweden. Experiences of her community resisting to mining were presented at the forum. FIAN Ecuador in 2014 also brought together public officials and social leaders to discuss and influence in policies related to peasants’ access to land according to the Tenure Guidelines. ▲

Honduras

Farmer organizations in Bajo Aguán and members of the Permanent Observatory of Human Rights in the Aguán region took part in human rights training activities in 2014. In Tegucigalpa, FIAN Honduras joined a forum on food sovereignty and security with state institutions, international organizations and professionals interested in defending the right to food. Major achievements in 2014 included the liberation of peasants and children who were arrested during violent evictions by the army and the return of goods that were confiscated from

them. Similarly, the precautionary measures forcing 21 peasants to sign in courts weekly and preventing them from leaving the country were suspended.

FIAN Honduras collaborated in partnership with the UNESCO Chair in Sustainability in Coalition with EDPAC (Educación para la Acción Crítica) from the University of Catalonia, La Via Campesina, NGOs and other social organizations to prepare proposals for actions and advocacy for the Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council (UPR). Furthermore, after installing a radio station in Aguán, updates by FIAN Honduras on the Bajo Aguán case and the importance of the UPR were broadcasted by several national and international media. ▲

Mexico

FIAN Mexico collaborated with the Mexico Chapter of the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger in the preparation of a draft framework bill for the right to adequate food and nutrition, consulting national and international lawyers, academics, and socially diverse organizations. This document recognizes people as right holders and establishes state obligations, articulating processes such as the food chain and social participation, with special attention to groups who are not in condition to feed themselves.

In response to the damages hurricanes Ingrid and Manuel caused in the state of Guerrero, FIAN Mexico, in support with Oxfam, organized a “Chain of Life” with laying hens, through which baby chickens were shared among families in 20 communities. In this process, committees were consolidated around the right to food in each community and a municipal council advanced the diagnosis of the right to food situation involving community authorities.

FIAN Mexico continued working on the violation of fundamental rights of indigenous peoples, including the Yaqui Tribe in the Sonora state. Due to an imposed aqueduct that removes water needed for their food production since 2012, a civil observation mission was organized. The mission documented the aqueduct affects up to 45,000 people, lacks an environmental impact authorization, and community leaders are being criminalized. ▲

Resources →



↑ Fisherman counting his haul—Chalaivendran, India. Photo: FIAN International

Financial Picture

The Financial Summary includes income and expenditure account for the year 2014, from 1 January to 31 December 2014.

The summary financial information presented hereby is an extract 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 co-ordinations are not part of this financial report. All amounts are listed in Euros (€).

	<i>2013 (in €)</i>	<i>2014 (in €)</i>
Income		
Project Income	1.561.722,78	1.556.596,83
Membership dues	58.195,97	59.361,77
Miscellaneous	40.529,29	36.274,86
Donations	43.993,29	6.620,00
Sales	0,00	0,00
Interest income	612,60	226,35
Total income	1.705.053,93	1.659.079,36
Expenditures		
Personnel expenses	911.211,99	962.232,68
Transfer to sections	370.665,94	139.184,59
Travel expenses	149.273,06	189.525,12
Seminars / conferences	17.740,66	46.014,51
Publications	99.590,88	143.996,00
Office expenses	79.231,25	75.495,14
Rent	30.207,49	30.513,31
IEC	19.269,63	13.562,17
Accounting Costs	6.151,16	6.260,68
Depreciation	2.499,16	26.308,36
Total expenditure	1.685.841,22	1.633.092,56
Result from ordinary activities	19.212,71	25.986,80
Flow to / from reserves	19.200,00	25.900,00
Result	12,71	86,80

FIAN Publications 2014

All publications can be downloaded at ↗ www.fian.org, unless otherwise indicated.

Periodicals

Right to Food and Nutrition Watch 2014

“Ten Years of the Right to Food Guidelines: Gains, Concerns and Struggles”

Editors: Anne Bellows, Antonio Onorati, Biraj Patnaik, Carolin Callenius, Christine Campeau, Francisco Sarmento, Maarteen Immink, Manigueueigdinapi Jorge Stanley Icaza, Marcos Arana Cedeño, Martin Wolpold-Bosien, Monika Agarwal, Nora McKeon, Pablo de la Vega, Stineke Oenema.

Published by: Brot für die Welt, ICCO, FIAN International
English, French and Spanish
(October 2014)

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

Right to Food Journal—Vol.9, 2014

Issue focusing on advantages of working with a broadened concept of the human right to adequate food and nutrition

Editors: Wilma Strothenke and Paola Hernández

Published by: FIAN International
English, (partially Spanish)
(November 2014)

FIAN International Annual Report 2013

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

Editors: Wilma Strothenke and Paola Hernández

Published by: FIAN International
English, Spanish
(May 2014)

Country Reports

Human Rights violations in the context of Kaweri Coffee Plantation in Mubende/Uganda

Parallel Report for the pre-session of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Edited and published by: FIAN Germany and FIAN International
English
(December 2014)

The Right to Adequate Food of Women in India

Parallel report to the CEDAW Committee on women's rights to adequate food and nutrition in India

Edited and published by: FIAN India
English
(June 2014)

Parallel Information: The Right to Adequate Food in Nepal

Parallel Report to the 3rd Report of Nepal for the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

Editors: Yubraj Koirala, Dip Magar, Basanta Adhikari, Sarba Raj Khadka, Tilak Adhikari, Ana Maria Suarez Franco, Sabine Pabst, Alison Graham

Published by: FIAN Nepal and FIAN International
English
(August 2014)

The right to food: An assessment of landgrabbing in Mali

Report using the FAO Tenure Guidelines to analyze three cases of land grabbing in Mali and monitor governance of tenure from a human rights perspective

Author: Timothé Feodoroff

Published by: FIAN International and Transnational Institute (TNI) for Hands off the Land Alliance
English, French
(March 2014)

Case Dossier Cambodia: Sugar cane plantations, human rights violations and EU's "Everything But Arms" Initiative

Dossier on private domestic and foreign investments favouring large-scale agro-industrial plantations in Cambodia

Editors: Roman Herre, Timothé Feodoroff

Published by: FIAN Germany for Hands Off the Land Alliance
English
(March 2014)

El Derecho de la Alimentación en las Mujeres desde una perspectiva de género

Analysis of food sovereignty and the right to adequate food in Ecuador from a gender perspective.

Authors: Enith Flores, Margarita Aguinaga

Published by: FIAN Ecuador
Spanish
(January 2014)

El Derecho de la Alimentación – Acciones y Omisiones del Estado

Monitoring report of judicial sentences in relation to child malnutrition in Camotán, Guatemala

Authors: Victoria Mogollón, Magalí Cano, Martin Wolpold-Bosien

Published by: FIAN International, Campana Guatemala sin Hambre
Spanish
(August 2014)

Land Conflicts and the Criminalization of Peasant Movements in Paraguay: The Case of Marina Kue and the “Curugaty Massacre”

Report based on the preliminary findings of an international Fact-Finding Mission on human rights violations against peasant farmers in Paraguay in September 2012

Published by: FIAN International and La Via Campesina, Land & Sovereignty in the Americas Series, No. 6 by Food First/Institute for Food and Development Policy and Transnational Institute
English, Spanish
(2014)

Policy Papers

Ten Years of the Right to Adequate Food Guidelines: Progress, Obstacles and the Way Ahead

Civil Society Synthesis Paper for the 41st Session of the UN Committee on World Food Security

Edited and published by: FIAN International
English, Spanish and French
(October 2014)

Women agricultural workers and the right to adequate food and nutrition

Analysis of the discriminatory working conditions women agricultural workers endure

Editors: Denisse Córdova, Cornelia Helmcke, with contributions from Philip Seufert, Flavio Valente, Yifang Slot-Tang, Sue Longley.
Published by: FIAN International for Hands off the Land Alliance
English
(2014)

Harvesting Hunger: Plantation Workers and the Right to Food

Overview of the discriminatory working conditions and human rights violations on plantations

Editors: Roman Herre, Peter Hurst, Sue Longley, Benjamin Luig
Published by: MISEREOR, International Union of Food Workers IUF, FIAN International
English
(October 2014)

G8 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa: A Critical Analysis from a Human Rights Perspective

Fact Sheet questioning the legitimate role of the G8 in regards to food security and nutrition

Editors: Roman Herre, Philip Seufert, Yifang Slot-Tang, Denisse Córdova, Flavio Valente, Laura Michéle.
Published by: FIAN International and FIAN Germany
English
(February 2014)

Fourteen Misconceptions about Extraterritorial Human Rights Obligations

Brochure explaining legal misunderstandings in relation to States’ human rights obligations

Author: Rolf Künemann
Published by: FIAN International for the ETO Consortium
English, Spanish
(March 2014)

ETOs in the Context of Eco-destruction and Climate Change/ETOs in the Context of International Financial Institutions

Two brochures of the Thematic Series Maastricht Principles in Practice

Editor: Laura Michéle
Published by: FIAN International for the ETO Consortium
English, Spanish
(December 2014)

Multimedia

The Right to Food—A Peoples’ Struggle

Video on the assessment of the right to food situation worldwide, portraying crucial power and role of people as rights-holders to claim their human right to food

Produced by: FIAN International and Geoff Arbourne (Duckin’ and Divin’ Films)
English, Spanish, French
(October 2014)

Hacienda Luisita—A decades-long struggle for the right to food/Hacienda Matias—A denial of the farmers’ right to adequate food

Two Interactive timelines on cases of human rights violations in Philippines

Author: Astrud Beringer
Published by: FIAN Philippines and FIAN International
English
(April 2014)

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