



FOODFIRST INFORMATION & ACTION NETWORK

Annual Report

2004



Many thanks to the following institutions and/or organisations which have co-financed FIAN International's work in the year 2004: Action Aid (UK), Bewegungsstiftung, Bread for the World, EED - Protestant Association for Co-operation in Development (all Germany), European Union, FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, GTZ - Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit, Misereor, (Germany), NCOS - Coalition of the Flemish North South Movement 11.11.11 (Belgium), NORAD (Norway), Oxfam (UK), Sida - Swedish International Development Co-operation Agency (Sweden), University of Mannheim, Weltgebetstag der Frauen (Germany).

Thanks go to the voluntary staff for investing time and energy for the progress of FIAN as well as well to all members and supporters for their contribution to FIAN's work.

A special note of thanks also goes to master photographer Bernd Eidenmüller for his dedication and creativity during a trip to Guatemala in taking the great shots that adorn this publication and providing them to us free of charge.

Annual Report 2004
Written and edited by Kofi Yakpo
FIAN International Secretariat

Date of Publication: May 2005
FIAN International Secretariat
P.O. Box 102243
69012 Heidelberg
Germany

Phone: +49-6221-65300-30
Fax: +49-6221-830545
Email: fian@fian.org
<http://www.fian.org>

Design & Layout by Eva Othon

Preface	3
Review of the Year	4
FIAN in the World	5
Interventions for the Realization of the Right to Food	8
Fact-finding Missions	13
Lobbying Activities	15
Extraterritorial Obligations	17
The Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform	19
Communicating the Right to Food	22
Training and Education	25
Financial Statement	26
FIAN International	27



Preface

2004 was a special year for FIAN. "The Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food" were adopted in September by the Council of the FAO - the Food and Agriculture Organization. A decade-long struggle was finally crowned with success. FIAN had been spearheading the NGO-led movement that was pushing for these guidelines. At first, there was little indication that such guidelines could ever be adopted by the countries of the world. But with intense lobbying from FIAN and others, more and more governments finally came on board. This only goes to show what FIAN can achieve with stamina, conviction and well-founded arguments. The adoption of these guidelines does not mean that the problem is solved, but it is an important step in the right direction. It will now be very hard for anybody to dispute the legal status of the right to food!

At the same time, 2004 was also a year, in which it became increasingly clear that the remarkable growth of FIAN, in both activities and budgets, would be difficult to sustain at the same pace. An increasingly volatile funding environment, where more organisations are competing for less funds, means that FIAN has to find new ways towards financial security. Important work has already been done, but this remains one of the key medium-term challenges for FIAN.

2004 was also the first time ever that the organisation underwent an external, independent evaluation. The evaluation team submitted its report in December 2004, and FIAN came out strong. Words that were used in describing FIAN's work included "highly innovative", "pioneering", "inspiring" and "transparent". Given the modest size of our organisation, the lobbying work of FIAN has "achieved remarkable results and sustained impact". In the Human Rights environment FIAN "enjoys a high level of credibility, legitimacy and institutional standing". Also, FIAN's financial management was found to be top-tuned, and cost-effectiveness was considered to be very high. Combined with FIAN's achievements in the past, this should send a signal to potential donors that money spent on FIAN is money well spent!

But the evaluation report also points to a number of challenges for FIAN. Our campaign work needs more focus. Strategic planning, programming and monitoring need to be developed further. Prioritisation between different policy initiatives needs to be more coherent.

FIAN has already started working on some of the challenges outlined in the report, others will be dealt with in the current year. While we rejoice in last year's successes, the challenges ahead will be top of the agenda for our governing body, the International Executive Committee, and the International Secretariat for the coming year. I remain confident that we can work together to address these challenges and make 2005 an equally rewarding and successful year.

Stein Terje Vikan

President of FIAN International



Review of the Year

Today, working for economic, social and cultural rights (ESC-rights) such as the right to adequate food is quite different from only a decade ago. Just before the Vienna conference on Human Rights ESC-rights activists were still sometimes seen as members of a strange religious sect. The Vienna conference set a new standard. It highlighted the indivisibility and interrelatedness of all human rights.

Nowadays, there are more international lawyers, who take ESC-rights very seriously and an increasing amount of civil society organisations have started to work with a rights-based approach to development problems. Finally, the number of specific cases of violations documented by organisations such as FIAN has increased. FIAN has been an important proponent of ESC-rights for nearly two decades now. Therefore, it comes as no surprise that the right to adequate food is one of the best developed areas in the ESC-rights environment.

The year 2004 was crucial for the right to food. The 'Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Implementation of the Right to Adequate Food' were adopted in the council of the FAO and represent the first legal text on an ESC-Right that has been unanimously adopted by 187 governments. The text reiterates all the standards of interpretation that international lawyers, civil society organisations and the United Nations Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights have developed in the course of the last years. Such spectacular results are rare, but greatly needed in order to mainstream ESC-rights into ongoing international human rights and development policy debates.

4

Experience has shown that only a sustained long-term effort can build up enough pressure towards change. In that sense, FIAN will focus on existing strengths in the coming period and simultaneously explore new areas of action. Amongst these figure intervening and litigating for the right to food, promoting the concept of extraterritorial obligations, the presentation of shadow reports at the UN, lobbying for an individual complaints mechanism for ESC rights, and the development of indicators to measure implementation of ESC-rights. But even more needs to be done so that ESC-rights and the right to food in particular are understood and clarified even better and FIAN will be at the forefront of these discussions in the area of our competence: the right to adequate food.

Michael Windfuhr

Secretary General of FIAN International



FIAN in the World

Americas

After FIAN **Mexico** had scored an important success in December 2003, when the Mexican Senate approved the proposal of a constitutional reform which introduces the right to food into the Constitution, the focus of 2004 was to convince the Chamber of Deputies to approve the Senate's amendment. Towards the end of the year, the successful resolution of the 'Euzkadi' case once more boosted the morale of the FIAN Mexico section. The opening up of a new office in March 2004 made work for FIAN Mexico easier. In **Guatemala**, a country in which FIAN has a long track record of intervention work, FIAN's support for a group of farm labourers who had been illegally dismissed finally bore fruit. Research and lobbying visits were undertaken to Honduras, in July and October 2004. Several communities were visited and FIAN representatives met with state officials and Parliamentarians as part of lobbying towards the resolution of cases of right to food violations.

government. The study was published by FIAN in October 2004. Earlier on, in June 2004, an international fact-finding mission with members from FIAN International, FIAN Brazil and La Vía Campesina looked into violations of the right to food in the context of agrarian reform. The investigation of violations in agrarian conflicts was also the subject of a fact-finding mission to Argentina in April. The visits to affected communities received broad attention in the Argentinean public and were widely reported in the national press. For much of the second half of 2004, FIAN **Honduras** was primarily involved in preparing for the FIAN Global Action Week in October, which focussed on the struggle for the right to food of an all female cooperative. After years of continuous efforts, FIAN Honduras also acquired the status of a "legal person", while a new assembly was convened and a new board elected. FIAN also stepped up its work on the defence and promotion of the right to food in Ecuador. On the occasion of Ecuador's reporting to the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Geneva, FIAN presented a parallel report on the situation of the right to food in

Farm workers win upperhand over president's family

After 12 years of struggle, the men and women who worked on the Maria de Lourdes coffee plantation in Génova, Department of Quetzaltenango Guatemala, finally reaped the rewards of their fight for a just compensation for their illegal dismissal. Their victory has a great symbolic force because the farm in question belongs to the family of Oscar Berger, the current President of Guatemala. After a decade of court proceedings, lobbying with the authorities, confrontations with the farm owners and repeated FIAN protest letter campaigns, an agreement was struck in September 2004: The landowner paid the peasant workers 55 % of the retained salaries accrued since their illegal dismissal in 1992. The landowner also paid for the land where they are now living. When FIAN visited the families on their new property called "the Paradise" in October 2004, the official statement of the families read: 'We thank FIAN with all our heart for your support, because it had a decisive influence on helping to solve our case.'

FIAN **Brazil** and FIAN International jointly undertook the first-ever study of the impact of the Zero Hunger programme of the Lula

the country at the Committee's 32nd session in which certain deficiencies in the human rights situation were exposed.



Asia

News from the FIAN sections and coordinations in four federal states of **India** has been very encouraging. FIAN established a central office in **New Delhi**, the capital of India, which will facilitate the coordination of FIAN activities in India. In 2003, a new coordination was founded in **Andhra Pradesh** while existing FIAN seed groups in the federal states of **Orissa**, **Maharashtra** and **Rajasthan** have shown interest in forming coordinations. In its drive to become a section, the FIAN Coordination **North Karnataka** stepped up the pace of its activities which culminated in a right to food seminar in February with participants from different Indian states. A seminar aimed at developing a national Indian right to food strategy for all FIAN units was held in Delhi in August 2004 and was primarily organised by FIAN **Tamil Nadu**. With the engagement of a new coordinator for FIAN **West Bengal** the performance of the section has improved. FIAN West Bengal has been active in conducting human rights trainings. In March, research visits to the North of West Bengal were organised. All Indian sections and coordinations were actively involved both at the World Social Forum in **Mumbai** in January and a fact-finding mission on the right to water prior to the forum. FIAN participation in the World Social Forum in India proved an excellent opportunity for networking with the close meshed civil society of Asia. Further North, a local group Kathmandu was formed in Nepal, which is planning to step up the pace of its work in spite of the serious crisis that has been going on in the country for some time now. FIAN **Philippines** continued on its path of consolidation. The section has now increased its staff to seven - a Policy and Advocacy, and Information Officer and a Gender Officer were recently employed.

This has translated into a steep increase in interventions, members, documentation of violations and the formation of local groups on different islands of the archipelago. The section has also been actively lobbying on the topic of basic income and has been intensifying its work on gender.



Vegetables in a highland market



Europe

Most European sections continued on their dynamic track and carried out various activities at the local, national and international level. The sections benefited from European visits of several delegations from the Global South: a Central American delegation came in early May, the European part of the Asian People's Caravan was received in September and a delegation of gender activists was the focus of attention around World Food Day. FIAN **Austria** carried out a number of seminars and has gradually become an important reference point for civil society, the media, and government agencies on food and hunger related policy issues. In Belgium, the FIAN section was able to extend its activities into the Flemish part of the country and continued its consolidation process in other parts. The section carried out a broad number of advocacy, awareness-building and educational activities at various levels, including schools. FIAN **Germany** carried out a wide range of activities, many of them with an increased gender focus. The section was also very active in the course of the global action week. FIAN **Norway** successfully organised a seminar for FIAN local groups from Norway and other European sections and has been able to step up its presence in the Norwegian NGO and media landscape. After building up a new board, FIAN **Sweden** concentrated on two main tasks - supporting new local groups in

their work and organising FIAN participation in the Stockholm Social Forum. A highlight of the forum were FIAN Sweden's activities on the right to water and the presence, upon FIAN's invitation, of the UN Special Rapporteur on Housing, which became a highly media-tised event. For FIAN Rhône-Alpes, the biggest declared challenge was to considerably increase its membership and extend its reach to the entire national territory. A change in name to FIAN France in early 2005 was therefore envisaged.

Africa

Apart from the continuing work of the FIAN coordination in **Ghana** - principally on violations of the right to food in the context of mining - several other activities have been carried out. FIAN was a co-organiser of an important regional human rights training in **Central Africa** (Congo, Rwanda, Burundi). FIAN also followed up on long-term work on agrarian reform in **South Africa**, on commercial agriculture and land rights in **Uganda** and on the impact of gold mining in **Tanzania**. Cooperation on the Voluntary Guidelines with African civil society organisations has greatly increased FIANS reach in the region and by the end of 2004 had ushered in plans for cooperation with civil society actors in **Malawi** on a framework law on the right to food in the country.





Interventions for the Realization of the Right to Food

Intervention work is the heart-piece of FIAN's work on violations of the right to feed oneself. Urgent Actions and Hotlines on the one hand, and Emergency Network Actions in the framework of the Agrarian Reform Campaign on the other hold state authorities accountable for imminent or on-going human rights violations. These three types of action are letter campaigns distributed via national and international distribution lists to the individual members of FIAN in acute cases of violations of the right to feed oneself. The Country and Case Department (CCD) of FIAN is responsible for intervention work.

8

A total of 27 interventions were launched during 2004. These interventions were all translated into English and Spanish. Many of them were also released in the local languages of FIAN sections and co-ordinations (e.g. Bengali, Hindi, French, Kannada, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish, Tagalog, German and Tamil). Besides letter campaigns which are distributed to FIAN sections, individuals and other networks. The International Secretariat also sent out a total of 59 "Special Interventions". Special interventions are single official letters addressed to a state authority. In some cases, for example, when the time constraint is particularly tight, or FIAN has already intervened in the past, these single letters can have a very effective impact. In the following, an overview of FIAN interventions in the 2004 is given.

Hotlines, Urgent Actions and Emergency Network Actions

0431hbra, Brazil, Raposa/Serra do Sol: For more than 30 years the indigenous communities have been struggling to be recognized as the legitimate owners of their territories.

0430hind, India, Kashipur, Orissa: If followed through, the Kashipur mining project will destroy the livelihoods of thousands of tribals and lead to hunger and malnutrition.

0429hphl, Philippines, Negros Occidental: More than 2,000 farm workers from the Cojuangco hacienda have been excluded from becoming agrarian reform beneficiaries

0428abra, Brazil, Pará: Three trade unionists fighting for the implementation of agrarian reform are murdered in Rondondo.

0427aphl, Philippines, Negros Oriental: Overvaluation of land awarded under agrarian reform program is preventing 243 farmers beneficiaries to feed themselves adequately.

0426hphl, Philippines, Quezon province: The Matias hacienda has not yet been placed under the agrarian reform program and 300 coconut farmers are still working as share croppers under abusive conditions.

0426abra, Brazil, Para: Members of agrarian organisations in the south of Pará federal state were threatened and murdered. The failure of the authorities to prevent criminal attempts commissioned by landowners has contributed to violence.

0425aphl, Philippines: 90 members of a cooperative were violently evicted from a banana plantation of which they are entitled to receive a small portion.

0424hphl, Philippines: The right to food of more than 250 families of the Subanon people is threatened by the activities of a mining company. They might be evicted from their farmlands.

0423hecu Ecuador/Brazil: The oil company Petrobras has a license to prospect in the heart of the Yasuni National Park, home of the Huaorani indigenous people thus destroying food resources.

0422apak, Pakistan, Punjab: One million small-holder farmers in the state of Punjab



have been struggling for their right to land that they have been tilling for almost a century.

0421hper, Peru: Water contamination by the Argentinean oil firm Pluspetrol Norte SA in the area of the indigenous communities.

0420hind, India: Over 8000 families in the Narmada valley are threatened with eviction without proper land for compensation and resettlement.

0419aarg, Argentina: The Company Ingenio y Refinería San Martín del Tabacal S.A., of US origin is challenging the ownership of the land of a Guarani indigenous community: Crops are destroyed, houses are burned and the exits of the village are blocked.

0418huga, Uganda: 392 peasant families were evicted from their land in Mubende in 1999 to make way for a coffee plantation. Land was never returned to these evictees.

0417hido, Indonesia: In 1974 3000 persons were forcibly evicted from their land (in Pergulaan) which they had been given rights to cultivate. Today, they are forced to rent farmland in neighbouring villages in order to sustain their livelihoods.

0416hbra, Brazil: Women For more than six years, 280 landless rural working families in Pernambuco have been claiming the fallow land of the sugar estate Prado.

0415hind, India: Due to the construction of the Sardar Sarovar dam, the agricultural land of about 1500 families will be submerged this year as the monsoon sets in. They have been offered land which is uncultivable.

0414hslk, The "Southern Transport Development Project" intends to link the outskirts of the capital with the South and will destroy houses and around 1000 hectares of agricultural land.

0413hecu, Ecuador: 25,000 persons in the Ecuadorian province of Sucumbios suffer from fumigations carried out in the framework of the Plan Colombia.

0412hgha Ghana: The Government of Ghana has recently granted permits to two mining companies for large scale open cast mining in protected reserves affecting 12,000 people.

0411mex, Mexico: The construction of the dam "La Parota" might lead to the displacement of

25,000 persons. The project would deprive the affected communities of land and dwellings.

0410uslk, Sri Lanka: The Sri Lankan Fishery policy permits foreign fishing vessels to fish within 200 nautical miles from the shore. It affects the livelihood of some one million fishers.

0409ugtm, Guatemala: Repression against rural workers in María de Lourdes, Génova after 47 workers were illegally dismissed in 1992. For 12 years, the workers continued to live in misery. Case has been resolved.

0408hind, India, Orissa: 35 Adivasis (indigenous people) are evicted from their village (Kinari) by Sterlite Industries India Ltd. and local police in order to make way for bauxite mining and a refinery.

0407hind, India, Tamil Nadu: The right to water and food of thousands of farmers threatened by Coca Cola bottling plant in Sivagangai district which would extract 1 million litres of ground water per day.

0406hbra, Brazil, Pernambuco: 600 peasant families living on the land of the former sugar factory "Usina Aliança" demand legalisation of their property rights, amidst death threats by the landowner.

0405uind, India, Orissa: In the federal state of Orissa large numbers of rural poor face forced evictions due to mining projects and plantations.

0404hbgl, Bangladesh, Modhupur: The right to food of thousands of indigenous people in Modhupur Forest is threatened by the Modhupur National Park Development.

0403hphl, Philippines, Compostela Valley Province, Mindanao: 252 agrarian reform beneficiaries were violently dispersed by armed plantation guards in the presence of the police in Nov. 2003. while holding a peaceful demonstration outside the Tortuga Valley Plantation Inc.

0402hbra, Brazil, Minas Gerais: 1128 families from 47 peasant and rural worker communities face eviction from their land due to the construction of the Irapé hydroelectric dam in Alto Jequitinhonha.

0401acol, Colombia: Colombian peasant movements are suffering an escalation of violence inflicted by the state and paramilitary forces that has resulted in killings, detentions and displacement.



Special Interventions

s0459ban, Bangladesh, Kurigram district: Around 2500 landless families in Kurigram district have been denied access to land. The government initiative to distribute land to the landless never materialised.

s0458ind, India, Kashipur, Orissa: Police repression in the Kashipur area by use of intimidation and arrests of all protesters continues in order to make way for the proposed UAIL aluminium project.

s0457ind, India, Uttar Pradesh: Peaceful protesters against Coca Cola bottling facility attacked by police. The Coca Cola bottling plant has created water shortages and discharged toxic effluents into fields.

s0456mex, Mexico, Guerrero, Petatlán: Mexican human rights activist Felipe Arreaga Sánchez is imprisoned and falsely accused of having participated in a murder and of forming a criminal organisation.

s0455mex, Mexico, Guerrero, Acapulco municipality: 25.000 people threatened to lose base of subsistence through construction of the Parota dam.

s0454phl, Philippines, Negros Occidental, Talisay City: The right to food of 146 farm workers in Hacienda Anita is threatened by a stock distribution option.

s0453phl, Philippines, Tarlac: On 16/11/04, 7 sugar cane workers killed by military and police and 100 persons injured during peaceful protests against the so-called "stock-distribution scheme".

s0452bra, Brazil, Minas Gerais, Felizburgo: 15 gunmen murder 5 landless farm labourers and set fire to their a camp in the Nova Alegria farm. Over 100 families are left homeless.

s0451gtm, Guatemala, Champerico municipality: Repeated eviction of peasants from Nueva Linda farm after protests. The peasant leader Hector Reyes had disappeared before and 11 persons had been killed during a violent eviction by the farm owners.

s0450hnd, Honduras, Ampala Municipality: After forcible eviction of peasant family, the court of appeal of Choluteca is dealing with the case.

s0449bra, Brazil, Para, Eldorado de Carajás: FIAN demands the trial of the police officers who took part in the murder of agrarian reform activists.

s0448gha, Ghana: The World Bank has approved a loan for Ghana's water sector. The transfer of control of a public asset to a private for profit actor would entail operation full-cost recovery principles with likely increases in water tariffs that are unaffordable for the poor.

s0447arg, Argentina, Santiago do Estero: The police have detained without warrant five activists of the Peasant Movement of Santiago del Estero (MOCASE).

s0446ecu, Ecuador: Communities along the border with Colombia are suffering harmful effects of the fumigations carried out under Plan Colombia.

s0445gha, Ghana: About 98 people from the East Adenta suburb of Accra and others consuming groundwater are affected by groundwater contamination with high levels of harmful hydrocarbons.

s0443mex, Mexico: Support for the adoption of the right to food as a constitutional right.

s0442phl, Philippines: 200 farmers were awarded the estate of a former Senator in 1996. In May 2002, the former land owner and his thugs forced them to leave.

s0441ind, India: children suffer severe malnutrition due to collapse of the local textile industry.

s0440bra, Brazil: 90 families who have been living for generations on the land are fighting for the official recognition of their property amidst threats and violence.

s0439phl, Philippines: The Supreme Court reversed an order of the Department of Agrarian Reform to redistribute 19 hectares of land to 14 farmers.

s0438phl, Philippines: four workers were illegally dismissed from their work in 1993 by Marina Port Services, Inc. A decision is still pending at the Supreme Court.

s0437ecu, Ecuador: Oil exploration would be carried out in the ancestral territory of indigenous Huaorani people. Land and rivers are already contaminated.



s0436ind, India: The draft Country Assistance Strategy of the World Bank contains severe shortcomings which may implicate the Bank and its members states in violations of the right to food.

s0435ecu, Ecuador: Fumigations under Plan Colombia contaminate food and water of communities in Ecuador.

s0434ind, India: The water level of the Narmada dam has risen and submerged more than 700 houses and devastated villages of tribals.

s0433ind, India: The inhabitants of a World Bank funded coal-mining area were involuntarily resettled and lost their housings and their sources of livelihood.

s0432arg, Argentina: the Wichi "Misión Tolaba", Gral. Mosconi community started the legal process for legalizing its land possession.

s0431rsa, South Africa: The displaced community of Gumbu Mutale reach an agreement with the Military occupying the land they should receive.

s0430arg, Argentina: 60 Guaraní families are facing harassment, destruction of their crops and houses, and arbitrary detention by police forces.

s0429slk, Sri Lanka: 600 Bata workers protest against the retrenchment of 146 workers and the dismissal of the workers' union President.

s0428bra, Brazil: The expropriation of land of the Aliança Sugar Plant is in the process of legalisation, but eviction orders are carried out against 600 families who have been living for decades on this land.

s0427ind, India: The Adivasis of Kashipur and activists are struggling against the consortium UAIL which plans to undertake bauxite mining in Kashipur.

s0426ind India, Kerala: The Human Rights Commission of this Indian federal state has not been functioning for the last six months.

s0425ind, India: Groundwater is depleted by Coca-Cola bottling plants. Nevertheless, there is a new plan to decouple the operations of Coca-Cola's subsidiary in India in other areas.

s0424arg, Argentina: 1267 families are being

exploited by logging companies who are intensifying pressure on them to leave their area.

s0423gtm, Guatemala: 47 workers who were illegally dismissed in the Maria de Lourdes coffee plantation in 1992 were fighting to get their jobs back and receive salaries not paid. Two of their children had been abducted. Case has been resolved.

s0422ind, India: Families affected by the Sardar Sarovar Dam project in 193 villages have neither been rehabilitated nor received agricultural land.

s0421mex, Mexico: The construction of Hydroelectric Dam "La Parota" is threatening the livelihoods of 25,000 people in about 35 communities.

s0420gtm, Guatemala: The assassination of peasant leader Hugo Gutierrez Vanegas was carried out in the context of the land conflict involving six communities.

s0419bra, Brazil: Fact finding mission of FIAN and Via Campesina shot at by landowner of Canoas property. Rural workers and peasants frequently suffer such attacks by gunmen hired by local landowners.

s0418bra, Brazil: 90 families are fighting to legalise their land possession three and a half years after the courts decided in their favour.

s0417bra, Brazil: Eviction The construction of the Irapé hydroelectric dam in Minas Gerais will lead to the displacement of 25 communities.

s0416mex, Mexico: The Nutrilite Company has appropriated 280 hectares of communal land in Jalisco in 1992. So far nothing has been returned.

s0415ind, India, Madhya Pradesh: 40,000 families in 193 villages in Madhya Pradesh are in danger of losing land due to the Sardar Sarovar Dam Project. So far no rehabilitation planned.

s0412phl, Philippines: Peasants in Quezon Province, Bondoc Peninsula, the Philippines filed a petition for the redistribution of land they have been working on. Since then, harassment, death threats and two killings have been carried out by armed men.

s0411ind, India, Maharashtra: Some 200 Adivasis evicted and their houses and crops destroyed on 21/07/03 in Rahata Taluka,



Ahmednagar District by the Maharashtra State Farming Corp. with support from local police.

s0410arg, Argentina: Destruction of productive assets of families in Santiago del Estero, Argentina and attempted murder of a MOCASE member.

s0409bol, Bolivia: Columbian peasant leader and human rights defender Francisco Aguilar, of ANUC UR, is held in detention in Bolivia since April 2003 despite risks to his health and security.

s0406ind, India, Goa: The Proposed expansion of mining leases into the immediate neighbourhood of Sanguem Taluika, Goa will have a disastrous impact on the livelihood of inhabitants.

s0405col, Columbia: The trade unionists and human rights defenders Luz Perly Cordoba Mosquera and Juan de Jesus Gutierrez Ardila have been illegally detained since February 2004.

s0404arg, Argentina: The family of Ramona Bustamente was violently evicted from its land in February 2004 by land speculators and the local authorities. No compensation has been paid.

s0403phl, Philippines: Peasants in the Quezon Province, Bondoc Peninsula, Philippines filed a petition for the redistribution of agrarian reform land. Since then harassment, death threats and two killings have been carried out by private militia.

s0402bra, Brazil: FIAN congratulates President Lula for signing basic income law. On January, 8th 2004, the Brazilian President signed a law on basic income which will enter into force in 2005.

s0401bra, Brazil: The Macuxi, Wapixana, Taurepang, Ingarikó and Patamona indigenous peoples of Raposa Serra do Sol, in Roraima are still waiting for signature of a presidential decree securing their land rights.





Fact-finding Missions

The objective of fact-finding missions is to identify and document cases of human rights violations and to interact at the local level for a resolution. Fact findings are a unique opportunity to act in unison with local representatives of civil society and to call upon national authorities for a just solution of cases. Fact-finding missions may also serve to raise the awareness about their rights of the people affected and create a consciousness about the fact that they are actually victims of violations. Through accompanying public relations and press work, fact-finding missions also contribute to raising awareness with the general public about an ongoing violation of the right to food. This often puts additional pressure on governments to fulfil their legal duty towards the victims. They also allow to thoroughly document food-related issues in a given area.

Investigating Brazilian Agrarian Reform

As part of the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform, FIAN International and La Vía Campesina embarked on a fact-finding mission to Brazil on 3-9 June 2004. The 12-member mission was composed of human and peasant rights activists from Guatemala, Honduras, Indonesia, Sweden, Belgium, France and Germany and was hosted by Brazilian organisations such as the Pastoral Land Commission (CPT), the Movement of the Landless (MST) and the National Forum for Agrarian Reform. The mission investigated in how far the Brazilian government's agrarian reform programme is in conformity with the country's human rights obligation to fulfil the

right to food. The mission visited peasant communities that had been forcibly evicted by security forces, whose leaders had been victims of assassinations and violence by paramilitary forces, or peasants that had toiled under slavery-like conditions on the country's huge agricultural estates. Attention was focussed on the three federal states of Pernambuco, Pará and Minas Gerais. Meetings were held with judges and government representatives, civil society organisations and victims' associations. In its final report, the mission arrived at the conclusion that the sluggishness of implementation of the National Plan of Agrarian Reform is due to a combination of factors that include institutional weaknesses and problems with the rule of law - such as judicial partiality. Economic factors such as the expansion of monocultures like soy-bean, cotton and sugar-cane were also identified as causing the rise of slave labour. The mission also observed the negative effects of market-driven agrarian reform policies promoted by the World Bank. Under the World Bank sponsored programme small peasants are supposed to receive credits and subsidies in order to buy land and invest in basic infrastructures such as water and electricity. In the communities visited, defaulting on loans was found to be wide-spread and the risk of again losing land acquired on the market was high.

The Right to Food in Argentina

The fact finding mission of FIAN and the international coalition of peasant organisations, La Vía Campesina to Argentina in April 2004 was part of the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform. It exposed the systematic violation of the right to food by the preference for big business and the expansion of large-scale monoculture. Official sources peg



the percentage of Argentinians under the poverty line at 54 % of the population, while some 25% are said to suffer from hunger. Massive cuts in social spending were found to have penalised the urban poor and eroded already precarious labour rights. The findings also revealed that in the rural areas, small farmers were being driven off their lands by agribusiness with increasing brutality in order to make way for soy-bean production. While hunger is on the rise, the environment is also paying a heavy toll: fumigation of large tracts of land has contaminated natural water reservoirs and agricultural land and the expansion of agriculture has led to extensive deforestation, particularly in the North of the country.

The Right to Water in India

A fact-finding mission by FIAN International and various FIAN sections and coordinations in collaboration with Bread for the World exposed the threats posed to the enjoyment of the right to water through the privatisation of water supply and resources in the country. The mission visited communities and industrial sites in the Indian federal states of Orissa, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and the capital Delhi. It transpired that the right to water of rural communities was violated and threatened through three major developments: irresponsible and environmentally hazardous water use by industry; the diversion of groundwater and other water resources from those who need them - rural populations or the urban poor - to those who can afford to pay for the provision of water; and linked to that the general tendency to privatise water resources and supply infrastructures to the detriment of poorer segments of the population. The mission strongly recommended the Indian government to take a number of concrete steps to ensure that the right to water would be respected, protected and fulfilled now and in the future.



FIAN in Malacatán



FIAN Lobbying Activities

Voluntary Guidelines on the right to food adopted - An unprecedented success for FIAN's lobbying work

The International Policy Department (IPD) of FIAN, which is responsible for lobbying and policy development can look back at a successful year. In November 2004, the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Implementation of the Right to Adequate Food" were adopted by the Council of the FAO representing more than 180 states after a two year process of developing these guidelines. The Voluntary Guidelines are an international soft law instrument that clarifies the content of the right to food, enumerates the state obligations deriving from that right and provides guidance on the implementation of the right to food. A few years back, FIAN had already participated in the development of an authoritative legal interpretation of the right to food - the so called "General Comment No. 12", adopted in 1999 by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. However, the Voluntary Guidelines are the first legal interpretation of an Economic, Social and Cultural Right that has been adopted and approved by states in an intergovernmental forum outside of the UN human rights system. Also, the standards set in the Voluntary Guidelines are more detailed than those of General Comment No. 12.

Agreement has been achieved at the negotiation table on fundamental issues such as access to food, which has also been defined as the access of individuals and groups to food-producing resources such as land and water. Moreover, the Guidelines establish that the implementation of the right to adequate food must be based on a national strat-

egy that begins with a careful analysis of the causes of hunger and the existing legislative and policy framework. The Guidelines also recognise that implementation first and foremost means avoiding violations of the right to food and taking specific steps to address the problems that face particularly marginalised groups. The progress made in the Guidelines process is based to no little degree on the relentless civil society lobbying effort driven by FIAN that has been accompanying the negotiations. The headway made through the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines will allow FIAN and other civil society organisations to make use of them as a reference document in scrutinising governments' commitment to, and performance in the struggle against hunger and malnutrition in the world, in 2005 and beyond. Hopefully, the success of the Voluntary Guidelines process will provide the blueprint for the development of similar instruments for other economic, social and cultural rights.

FIAN Presence at the United Nations

FIAN managed to maintain a regular presence at the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Meetings with the Committee members included briefings on the state of the zero hunger programme in Brazil and agrarian conflict in Argentina, the possibility of a future parallel report on India and the preparation of an international civil society lobbying alliance for the Optional Protocol. Beyond that, the first report on Violations of Peasants' Rights was presented by FIAN and La Via Campesina in Geneva during the session of the UN Human Rights Commission and at a Press-Conference. The publication raised a lot of interest and is intended to be continued as a regular annual publication.



FIAN also started lobbying work on the theme of extraterritorial obligations. As a consequence, the Special Rapporteur on the right to food has made special mention of extraterritorial obligations in his 2005 report to the United Nations Human Rights Commission. FIAN also participated in the creation of a new alliance of civil society organisations that will begin mobilising for a better recognition of the right to water. The founding conference of the coalition took place in October 2004 in the German capital of Berlin.

University of Mannheim, Germany, will aim at developing a set of indicators that may eventually lead to the creation of an analytical tool for assessing the realisation of the right to food in a given country. A second research area is the theme of human rights budgeting. A preliminary study probed the possibility of conducting a thorough multi-country study that would provide answers to the question of how costly it would be to implement the core obligations of certain ESC-rights.

International Policy Research

Research work was begun successfully on the so called "Indicators, Benchmarks, Scoping and Assessment" (IBSA) project. In the coming two years the project, which is being conducted in cooperation with the

Carmen Grajo, Pastoral de la Tierra Quetzaltenango





Extraterritorial Obligations - A Neglected Dimension of Human Rights Protection

Traditionally, human rights have defined the relationship between a state and the persons living on its territory. Nowadays, in the era of globalisation, policies implemented in one country are often the cause of human rights violations in another country and constitute a breach of extraterritorial human rights obligations.

FIAN has been instrumental in bringing extraterritorial obligations to the fore in debates within the global human rights community for the past three years or so. In 2004, it was felt that the time had come to give the topic the exposure it deserves and turn extraterritorial obligations into a major lobbying issue. For that purpose, FIAN began teaming up with a number of international human rights organisations in order to begin documenting the violation of extraterritorial obligations with respect to the right to food and organising a series of activities on the topic.

The concept of extraterritorial obligations highlights an aspect of international human rights law that has not received sufficient attention. This is in spite of the far-reaching human rights implications of the rapid interlacing of the global economy. In this context, only a truly globalised human rights system is capable of providing a counterbalance to the increase in economic and political disparity that globalisation has brought - a human rights system that would make states accountable for the violation of human rights that their authorities condone or actively pursue in other countries. FIAN's day-to-day work provides many examples of the violation

of extraterritorial obligations: The financing of large infrastructural projects by donor countries that leads to the forced displacement of thousands of people, the drastic reductions in social spending in a recipient country of a credit from a multilateral lending institution, or political pressure on countries facing a hunger emergency to accept the importation of unwanted GMO-infested food aid. In Mexico, the car-tyre producing German multinational Continental ignored labour and other human rights by closing down its 'Euzkadi' factory and dismissing over a thousand workers in contravention of national laws.

But the Mexican example also stands out as one that raises hopes as to what concerted national and international civil society mobilisation can achieve in order to press for the fulfilment of extraterritorial obligations. In a hitherto unprecedented campaign in the area of extraterritorial obligations, FIAN joined hands with other civil society organisations and exerted pressure on the German and Mexican states and on Continental, which contributed to a just settlement of the case. As a consequence, the factory was reopened and the workers were reemployed and recompensated.

"Euzkadi" Workers Reclaim their Jobs

After three years on strike, the 'Euzkadi' workers reclaim their jobs from German tyre multinational Continental. Towards the end of 2004, the conflict that had pitted the German tyre producer 'Continental' against the workers of the 'Euzkadi' factory, its Mexican subsidiary, was heading towards a final solution. By January 2005 it was settled in the presence of the Mexican President Vicente Fox. After a three-year strike against the illegal closure of the factory, the workers



achieved the fulfilment of their most important demands: the tyre factory was reopened and they were back to their jobs. To top things off, the workers received a total of 50% in shares of the tyre factory. Continental had categorically refused to reopen the Euzkadi factory after illegally closing it in 2001 in order to clamp down on unionisation of its Mexican workforce. The workers' capacity to persist in the defence of their human rights, the repeated defeat of Continental in

the Mexican courts and growing public and political pressure in Germany, other European countries and Mexico had prompted the company's management to give in. The agreement signed stipulates that the workers' union and a Mexican partner firm of Continental take over the plant as a joint venture. Besides the compensation so far offered, the workers have received 50% of the shares of the plant, whose total market value is estimated to stand at \$ 80 million.

Demonstration of rural workers in Malacatán





The Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform

Since 1990, FIAN and La Vía Campesina, a world-wide network of peasant organisations and landless peoples' organisations, have been leading the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform. The Global Campaign serves as a platform for promoting effective agrarian reform in countries with highly unequal patterns of land ownership. Effective agrarian reform is understood by peasant and landless organisations throughout the world as a bundle of policies that ensure that agricultural land is distributed to landless peasants and smallholders swiftly and equitably. The Campaign has three major instruments: The Emergency Network, fact-finding missions and exchange between peasant organisations. When peasants' right to food is violated within the context of their struggle for land, the Emergency Network organises protest letter campaigns directed at the authorities of the state in question.



Coffee harvest in western Guatemala

Interventions

The Emergency Network intervened in numerous cases of violations of the right to food in 2004. The fact-finding missions to Argentina provided the backdrop to some intense activities on agrarian reform and land conflicts. Reports were handed over to UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Geneva and Brazil. In particular the FIAN / La Vía Campesina Report on Violations of Peasant's Rights 2004 attracted much interest from international media.

Strategising

At the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India, FIAN and La Vía Campesina organised various activities in order to bring the agrarian question to the forefront. Seminars were organised in conjunction with the Indonesian Peasants Organisation FSPI and the Land Research Action Network LRAN. Furthermore, visits to sites of land conflicts were conducted upon invitation by the Indian landless peoples movement Ekta Parishad. All in all, the World Social Forum provided an excellent opportunity for strengthening ties with social movements and organisations in the Asian region. The 2004 European Social Forum was held in London in October this year. FIAN activities included a seminar on land and gender with activists from Brazil and Spain. FIAN also organised a number of presentations and activities at the World Forum on Agrarian Reform that was held from 5th-8th December in Valencia, Spain. The Forum provided a space for dialogue, exchange of experiences and reflection, where agrarian and social organisations, experts, NGOs and governmental organisations from various continents addressed the question of equitable land reform and sustainable development.



Lobbying

FIAN submitted a comprehensive comment on the 'European Union Land Policy Guidelines'. These Guidelines are to orient EU development cooperation with respect to land policies in coming years. In order to provide a civil society input into the development of the guidelines and inform Parliaments about developments in the land question, a seminar entitled "Land: Merchandise or Human Right? Promoting Rights-based Land Reforms Through European Land Policies for Development Aid" was organised at the European Parliament by FIAN-Belgium, the European Farmers Coordination, La Vía Campesina, 11.11.11 and War on Want. Speakers came from Senegal, Mozambique, South Africa, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Philippines and the USA. The final version of the guidelines now contain a number of human rights elements recommended by FIAN. This development was highly welcomed by FIAN since it will support efforts to hold the EU and its member states accountable and responsive to rural communities in the South.

20

Delegations

Two exchange visits of delegations of peasant activists were organised in 2004. A Guatemalan peasant delegation included three representatives from the National Coordination of Peasant Organisations CNOC and the national NGO CONGCOOP. The delegation visited eight European Countries from 22 May to 18 June in order to present the view of the peasant movement in Guatemala on how agrarian reform should be conducted. A second delegation was composed of Latin-American women from peasant organisations and NGOs from Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia and Brazil, which conducted an international seminar on "The Right to Food of Rural Women - A Challenge for Development Cooperation with Latin America".



New Land after the success in the María Lourdes case



FIAN at the World Forum on Agrarian Reform

From December 5-8, 2004, the World Forum on Agrarian Reform was held in Valencia, Spain, in which FIAN and La Vía Campesina participated in order to strengthen the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform. More than 500 delegates came together from 68 countries on five continents, almost half of which were women, and well over half of whom came from organizations of peasants, subsistence farmers, indigenous peoples, the landless, forest dwellers and fisherfolk. The rich analysis of regional problems during the dozens of workshops established many of the causes of the current agrarian crisis: the concentration of land in the hands of big corporations and the political elite in Colombia, Brazil or the Philippines; The proliferation of the export-oriented model of agricultural production in countries such as Thailand which has led to indebtedness and loss of land by small farmers; The World Bank driven trend to formalise land titles, establish land rental markets and eventually privatize land to become available for 'market forces' in many African countries.

Many of those present at the forum agreed on the centrality of the human rights approach to the issue of agrarian reform and that it offers vulnerable and discriminated groups a means to legitimise their struggle and to challenge existing power relations. FIAN will continue to play an important role in linking up the struggle of social movements with the human rights analysis and a critical government dialogue based on this analysis.

Jonas Vanreusel, FIAN Belgium





Communicating the Right to Food

Internal Communication

In 2004, the Communication and Information Department (CID) FIAN continued on its path of enhancing communication within FIAN and applying innovative methods of reaching out to the general public and its membership. In its task of internal communication, i.e. servicing FIAN sections, coordinations, local groups and individual members, the Newsflash, an ad hoc electronic publication served as a direct link through which important events, violations of the right to food, successes or land conflicts, in which FIAN activists were involved were made known to members in English and Spanish.

22

Equally, the FIAN members' newsletter Hungry for Justice, continued appearing in English, Spanish and French in its function as the main information broker for the FIAN community. Importantly, there has been a steady increase in contributions to the newsletter from FIAN members since its overhaul some time ago. Several FIAN sections also publish their own newsletters in national languages for their members. The well-established FIAN Right to Food Journal served a specialised readership that is primarily interested in the politico-legal dimension of the right to food. This periodical was complemented by the many specialised publications on the right to food such as fact-finding reports, documents on FIAN's UN work and seminar reports.

External Communication

External communication is the second leg of the CID's communication work. The newly developed interactive website of FIAN stood its ground. It was regularly accessed for the download of publications, press releases and information materials and the general number of hits increased fivefold since the relaunch of the website in late 2003. FIAN's public relations and press work managed to bring pertinent FIAN issues to the attention of the general public. For example, FIAN's fact-finding mission to Brazil and in July 2004 was covered by major Brazilian newspapers such as O Globo, national radio and television stations and the International Herald Tribune. Likewise, several articles on FIAN activities on Mexico appeared in the major Mexican daily La Jornada. The activities of national chapters of FIAN led to press coverage by national media in major papers like Frankfurter Rundschau and Tageszeitung (Germany), El Nuevo Diario (Nicaragua), El País (Spain), The Philippine Daily Inquirer (Philippines) or Svenska Dagbladet (Sweden).

Finally, FIAN's Global Action Week 2004 once more provided the opportunity to bring FIAN's public relations strategy together in one concerted effort. Like the year before, the Action Week not only put FIAN and the right to food on the front pages of newspapers and into the prime time of radio and TV stations. The Action Week was also an exercise in further streamlining the cooperation of FIAN sections and coordinations around the globe - a not too easy task in view of the sometimes large differences in working conditions that FIAN activists are faced with in their respective countries.



FIAN Sections and Coordination Act in Unison during the Global Action Week

Since 2003, FIAN has been organising a worldwide "Global Action Week" in the run-up to "World Food Day" that takes place every year on October, 16th. The Global Action Week is of dual significance for FIAN: It serves to turn the spotlights on the struggle for the right to food of a particular community through a concerted campaign of all FIAN units on four continents. Beyond that the Global Action Week serves to instil and freshen up the FIAN "spirit" - the sense of a common purpose of all FIAN local groups, sections, coordinations and activists wherever they may be. This year's Global Action Week particularly managed to pull together people for a common cause - the struggle for land of an all female rural community in Honduras.

The Global Action Week was also a major achievement in terms of international media coverage. Major national newspapers covered the case of the CURLA women in Austria, Germany, France, Mexico and the Philippines. Various radio and TV broadcasts took place. Interviews with FIAN activists and the female delegation were given in Austria, Belgium, France, Honduras, Mexico and Sweden. FIAN's involvement in the case was also covered via the web-pages of numerous peasant and women's organisations and NGOs.

The activities of the FIAN sections and coordinations were very diverse and ranged from street performances to high-level ministerial meetings. In Norway, a three by six meters painting of the world laid out on the ground turned into an art happening. A women artist covered all continents with different types of grains and pulses, thus attracting the atten-

tion of the passing public. "As soon as you make it pretty", commented Kristin Kjaeret, from FIAN Norway, "something happens with the concept of time; people stay longer and get interested." The Austrian section focussed on the dark side of landlessness: Passers-by on the street had to step through black curtains which bore slogans in favour of equitable access to land. In Mexico City, the front windows of a major supermarket informed shoppers about economic and social rights. In Belgium, public hip hop and capoeira performances drew crowds. The Philippines section organised street stands, an outdoors photo exhibition and a street bazaar. In India,



Sheep market in the highlands, San Marcos



activities took place simultaneously in 8 to 10 cities, while the Austrian section organised a conference with the Ministry of Agriculture on poverty and food security from a gender perspective. In Sweden, seminars were given at Stockholm University. The FIAN coordination Rhône-Alpes in France organised a conference on the right to food and the Voluntary Guidelines and launched debates at school level.

All these activities culminated in a major event in Honduras, this year's focus country of the Global Action Week. On 12th of October, a large photo of the CURLA women was presented, along with the maps of the countries of origin of 15 FIAN sections and coordinations in Africa, Latin America, Asia and

Europe, as a symbol of the support to their struggle. On 14th of October, the international petition was publicly presented to more than 100 representatives of member states, international organisations and civil society that were present at a FAO conference on Food Security. Finally, the petition in favour of the land rights of the CURLA women with signatures gathered during the Global Action Week was handed over to the President of Honduras on 15th of October. The world wide support channelled through FIAN is probably the main reason that we haven't been evicted again" summarised a speaker of the CURLA women, after FIAN had formally delivered the petition to the Honduran President just one week after the last eviction notice.

On World Food Day, FIAN Highlights the Plight of Peasant Women in Honduras

Since June 2001, landless peasant families, exclusively headed by women, have been occupying land of the University Centre of the Atlantic Coast (CURLA) in the Central American nation of Honduras - land which had never been used by the institution. The university authorities therefore embarked on a campaign of repression and intimidation. In 2002, the modest houses of the women were burnt, their belongings ransacked and they were taken to court. In spite of the support given by the Honduran agrarian reform authority INA, the land occupation was declared illegal by the Honduran High Court. Only sustained public support and international solidarity has prevented the women and their families from being evicted. The FIAN Global Action Week aimed at stepping up the pressure on the Honduran authorities for them to hand over the land to the women once and for all. In all countries with FIAN units signatures were gathered, public awareness-raising campaigns were conducted and delegations sent to the respective Honduran embassies. A final petition was handed over to the Honduran Presidency. The European tour of a female delegation of which one of the CURLA women was a member brought the difficulties of the community and the setbacks of the Honduran agrarian reform programme to the attention of the European Parliament and decision-makers in European governments and civil society.



Market in the highlands, San Marcos



Training and Education

In 2004 FIAN International, Sections and Coordinations held numerous trainings, amongst them trainings of trainers. The newly founded FIAN coordination in Andhra Pradesh, India conducted a human rights training for media professionals. In the Americas, a training seminar on the right to food was organised by FIAN Brazil with participants from four Latin American countries. At the end of the year, a training seminar with a specific focus on the gender dimensions of the right to adequate food was held in Manila by FIAN Philippines. Teamed up with the Guatemalan Pastoral Land Commission in organising an international workshop on "Agrarian Conflict in Guatemala - Impact on the Enjoyment of the Right to Food". The workshop drew more than 50 participants from diverse sections of civil society and FIAN's input centred around its long-standing experience gained while accompanying a good number of right to food cases in Guatemala during the last 10 years or so. Also in Central America, FIAN Honduras organised a forum on the right to food in the town of San Pedro Sula.

In Europe, two noteworthy seminars and workshops were carried out in the reporting

period. The first one took place in April in Geneva, Switzerland. Here FIAN activists from various European sections and coordinations had the possibility to follow the spring session of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. FIAN's presentation of three parallel reports to the Committee served as the occasion for an in-depth advocacy and lobbying training on the UN-human rights system for FIAN members. A second workshop was organised in Vienna, by the Austrian section. The European sections had a two day workshop on media work, with trainers for print media, television and radio.

Finally, activities of the German section of FIAN surrounding the Global Action Week in the run-up to World Food Day on 16th October culminated in a joint FIAN Germany - FIAN International seminar that turned the spotlights on Latin American women, development cooperation and the right to food. The Latin American delegation of peasant women that toured Europe during the Action Week led fruitful discussions with decision-makers from government and civil society. The delegation also visited Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, France, Germany and Spain.



El Maguey: military barracks turned into a school



Financial Statement

The financial picture is an extract of information from the statutory accounts audited by an independent chartered accountant (RWS - Riedl, Appel & Hornig GmbH). The unqualified audit report was signed in January, 2005. The budget of the FIAN sections and co-ordinations is not part of this financial picture. The accounts are in Euros.

Income	2004 (in Euros)	2003 (in Euros)
Project Income	1,082,365.14	1,276,568.01
Membership dues	43,189.08	46,291.06
Miscellaneous	23,463.91	22,678.51
Donations	6,745.70	8,150.16
Transfer from sections	2,894.73	8,306.40
Sales	1,290.70	2,357.60
Interest income	949.31	2,009.52
Total income	1,160,898.57	1,366,361.26

26

Expenditures	2004 (in Euros)	2003 (in Euros)
Transfer to sections	479,231.80	547,737.42
Personnel expenses	368,072.78	462,393.08
Travel expenses	113,440.67	87,020.97
Seminars/conferences/meetings	48,244.76	66,566.88
Publications	40,671.70	41,104.01
Offices expenses	36,868.83	46,804.78
Rent	30,287.38	29,822.65
International executive committee meetings	18,525.23	18,591.08
Depreciation	5,800.76	8,243.82
Expenses for FIAN Solidarity Fund	5,600.00	8,428.90
Miscellaneous	5,229.80	11,034.71
Accounting costs	4,146.12	3,810.37
Total expenditure	1,156,119.83	1,331,558.67
Flow into working capital reserves	4,700.00	34,586.43
Result	78.74	216.16



FIAN International -Defending and Promoting the Right to Food Worldwide

FIAN International - FoodFirst Information and Action Network - is the human rights organization for the right to feed oneself with members in all parts of the world. There is enough food for everyone, now and in the future. However, undernutrition persists not because of scarcity but due to injustice and oppression. FIAN International defends the right of ordinary people to feed themselves in dignity.

Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights recognises "the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself [sic] and his family, including adequate food [...]"

In its struggle for the realisation of the right to food, FIAN is involved in different areas and uses a variety of methods and tools in the struggle for the realisation of the right to food. Intervention work is based on protest letter actions and open letters. In its campaigns, FIAN takes up thematic issues that are directly relevant for the right to food. FIAN has been cooperating for some

years now with the world-wide coalition of small peasants' organisations La Vía Campesina in leading the "Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform". During fact-finding missions, FIAN activists and members of national partner organisations document particularly serious violations of the right to food. The evidence gathered during these visits is then used for campaigning nationally and internationally towards ending the violation.

One of the goals of FIAN's United Nations Work is to improve the existing system of protection of the right to food. FIAN has been a driving force behind important lobbying initiatives with UN institutions, which have succeeded in committing many states more

readily to the realisation of the right to food.

Human rights education serves the goal of creating more awareness about the right to food and its implications amongst victims of violations and potential victim groups, civil society groups and activists, and decision-makers within government and international institutions.



Market in the highlands, San Marcos, Guatemala