



COURSE CURRICULUM

THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION IN AFRICA



FIAN
INTERNATIONAL



COURSE CURRICULUM

THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION IN AFRICA

Authors:

1. **Prof. Christopher Mbazira**; Professor, School of Law, Makerere University
2. **Dr. Zahara Nampewo**, Lecturer, School of Law, Makerere University

December 2021

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PROPOSED SESSION STRUCTURE AND TRAINING PLAN	II
INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
SESSION 1: WELCOME, OPENING AND EXPECTATION SHARING	2
SESSION 2: OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT OF THE TRAINING	7
SESSION 3: FOOD, HUNGER, NUTRITION AND MALNUTRITION; PERCEPTIONS AND MISCONCEPTIONS	11
SESSION 4: SHARING CASE STUDIES	16
SESSION 5: HUMAN RIGHTS; PERCEPTIONS AND MISCONCEPTIONS	17
SESSION 6: WHAT IS THE HUMAN RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION?.....	21
SESSION 7: NATURAL RESOURCES, BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE	32
CHANGE AND FOOD PRODUCTION	32
SESSION 8: GLOBALIZATION, TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION	44
SESSION 9: THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES	49
SESSION 10: TAKING ACTION FOR THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION IN AFRICA.....	54
SESSION 11: ACTION PLANNING	59
SESSION 12: EVALUATION AND COMMITMENTS.....	62

PROPOSED SESSION STRUCTURE AND TRAINING PLAN

TIME	SESSION	METHODOLOGY
DAY ONE		
9:00 – 10:00	Session 1. Welcome, Introduction and expectation sharing	Presentation and Discussion
10:00 – 11:00	Session 2. Overview and context of the training	Presentation and Discussion
11:00 – 11:20	Break	
11:20 – 12:50	Session 3. Food, hunger and nutrition; Perceptions and misconceptions.	Presentation and Discussion
12:50 – 13:50	Lunch Break	
13:50 – 15:20	Session 4. Sharing case studies	Presentation and Discussion
DAY TWO		
9:00 – 9:30	Re-cap of day one	Presentation and Discussion
9:30 – 11:00	Session 5. Human rights; perceptions and misconceptions	Presentation and Discussion
11:00 – 11:20	Break	
11:20 – 12:50	Session 6. What is the Human right to food and nutrition?	Presentation and Discussion
12:50 – 13:50	Lunch Break	
13:50 – 15:20	Session 7. Natural resources, biodiversity and food production	Presentation and Discussion
DAY THREE		
9:00 – 9:30	Re-cap of day two	Presentation and Discussion
9:30 – 11:00	Session 8. Globalisation, transnational business and the right to food and nutrition	Presentation and Discussion
11:00 – 11:20	Break	
11:20 – 12:50	Session 9. The right to food and nutrition in protracted crises	Presentation and Discussion
12:50 – 13:50	Lunch Break	
13:50 – 15:20	Session 10: Taking action for the right to food and nutrition in Africa	Working Groups
DAY FOUR		
9:00 – 9:30	Re-cap of day three	Presentation and Discussion
9:30 – 11:00	Session 11. Action Planning	Presentation and Discussion
11:00 – 11:20	Break	
11:20 – 12:50	Session 12. Evaluation and Commitments	Presentation and Discussion
12:50 – 13:50	Lunch Break	
13:50 – 17:00	Visit to an affected community	Learning trip
DAY FIVE		
9:00 – 12:00	Social excursion	Socialization
12:00 – 13:00	Lunch and Closure	

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

This document presents a Draft Curriculum for a **Short Course on the Right to Food and Nutrition in Africa**. FIAN International, a human rights organization that advocates for the realization of the right to food and nutrition around the world has taken a keen interest in dealing with the gap of knowledge for key actors in the area of food and nutrition. As such, in May 2019, FIAN International commissioned two experts from the School of Law at Makerere University in Uganda to develop a short course on the *Right to Food and Nutrition in Africa* with the aim of helping practitioners working in this thematic area to understand the environmental, economic, socio-cultural and political landscape affecting the right to food and nutrition in Sub-Saharan Africa, and further equip them with new conceptual thinking to sustain the present and future food and nutritional needs of the region.

A specialised course on food and nutrition is an important component in the general strategy for enhancing the conceptual understanding of the right to food and nutrition. The contemporary approach to be used in the course will identify emerging research needs for strengthened food and nutritional research and programming. Also, the course will weave a link between the right to food and nutrition, and other rights such as life, health, education, land tenure, and clean environment. Similarly, it will create a trans-disciplinary approach including the legal framework governing the right to food and nutrition, scientific research fields, social sciences, and practical experiences to ensure that participants appreciate the topic from various angles.

A. Approach & Methodology

The development of this curriculum followed two steps. The first step was a Baseline Study of existing courses and understanding the views of various actors on the relevance and form to inspire this course curriculum. The Baseline was executed using a variety of methods including literature review and qualitative data collection analysing existing training programmes on the right to food and nutrition across the world. The team also designed a data collection tool which was used to engage key actors attached hereto. The team generated and analysed a list of relevant

international, regional and national laws and policies on the right to food and nutrition. The data collection tool was used to gather information on knowledge gaps and the relevance of a training programme. The consultations took the form of a computer aided self-examined survey emailed to respondents who were purposively selected based on either their known experience and/or engagement on the right to food and nutrition issues. In some cases, however, the survey team used snowball to identify other useful sources of information.

B. Format and structure of curriculum

The Course is to be delivered under 12 (twelve) sessions which will include presentations, group work and other exercises. The content and methodology to be used for each session is detailed below.

SESSION 1: WELCOME, OPENING AND EXPECTATION SHARING

1.1 Description of Session

This Session is intended to set pace for the training and ensure that everyone is comfortable and understands the purpose of the course. It is very important for participants to appreciate the seriousness of the right to food and nutrition nationally, regionally and globally and the needs of different countries in Africa. As such, this session will enable key speakers from various state and non-state agencies to speak about the need for greater understanding of the right to food and nutrition in Africa.

1.2 Objective and Outcomes of Session

The objective of this session is to introduce the participants to the context and the key players regarding the right to food and nutrition, including food producers (i.e. peasants, fishers, pastoralists, etc...), government representatives, inter-government organisations, CSO (Civil Society Organisation) actors and donors. It will enable participants to acquire a deep understanding of the conceptual content of food and nutrition in their countries from different perspectives.

At the end of the session, participants should be able to:

- i. Understand the context within which the right to food and nutrition is observed in Africa;
- ii. Understand the steps that the State has taken to reduce both chronic undernourishment and malnutrition; and
- iii. Appreciate the organisers and funders of the course.

1.3 Content

This will include welcome speeches from key notes speakers highlighting the following:

- Status of the right to food and nutrition in Africa; and
- The work of different constituencies and social actors, and steps taken to contribute into the progressive realisation of the right to food and nutrition in African.

Sub-session I: Getting to know each other

1.4 Description of Sub-session

It is important to set the foundation upon which successful learning will happen. This includes establishing a conducive environment where participants get to know each other, including their particular strengths and knowledge sets in regard to the course.

1.5 Objective and Outcomes of Sub-session

The objective of this sub-session is to introduce the participants in the training to each other and to ensure that the conditions of training are adequate.

[By the end of the sub-session, participants should be able to:](#)

- i. Know each other and their course facilitators;
- ii. Share their lived experiences and challenges on issues regarding the right to food and nutrition;
- iii. Appreciate what each of the participants brings to the training; and
- iv. Understand the ground rules of the training.

1.6 Content

The Trainer should ensure that:

- the physical space in which the training will take place is adequate, warm or cool enough, clean and free of noise and other distractions;
- the participants have the opportunity to introduce themselves and where they come from including organization / institution and work experience;
- the participants clearly articulate their needs and expectations from the training;¹and
- the set of ground rules are developed for working as a group, including the identification of positive of sharing information, and giving and receiving feedback.

Setting Ground Rules and Managing Group Conflicts²

The trainer will have to be particularly attentive to potential conflicts that may arise in the group, such as those based on religious, ethnic, racial, gender and political differences as well as conflicts arising because of different personality types. These differences can have an impact on a participant's ability to express an idea without being interrupted or feeling intimidated by other participants. It can also have an impact on people's ability to listen and hear what others are saying.

Therefore, it is important early on in a training session, to discuss the issue of conflict and introduce some strategies for conflict prevention. Some strategies to manage group conflicts include;

- Establishing principles of mutual respect for all members within the group – some Do's and Don'ts to be followed during the training such as listening when others are speaking; and
- Developing guidelines on giving and receiving feedback. This will facilitate interactions among group members and minimise conflict particularly when differences of opinion arise.

¹ A collection of the expectations of the participants will be done in advance before the start of the course. The outcome of this will help to adapt the content to the needs of the participants.

² IHRTP (International Human Rights Training Program) Training Manual.

Ice Breakers

Part of getting to know each other is to include team building activities. Ice breaker activities should be integrated at this point. The trainer can suggest or call for proposals from participants on ice breakers. What is important is to ensure that all members participate and feel adequately involved. The ice breaker should also break the tension and shyness and enable participants to feel that their contributions will be listened to and valued.

One example of an ice breaker is tossing an object around amongst group members arranged in a circle. This could be a ball, box or other funny item. The member to whom the item is tossed should introduce himself/herself and the organisation with which he/she is working for. She/he should share something with the group that is personal, funny and not known to the group. Participants could also for instance name their favourite food and give reasons why they favour it. Energizing activities and short games can be used to maintain energy and alertness during training sessions.

Guidelines for the Training

- There should be commitment from the individual (and institution/constituency from which she/he originates) to attend the training in full.

Specifically, for trainers:

- Provide every participant with practical materials for use;
- Ensure diversity of participants to enrich the programme;
- Seek a balance among participants on aspects such as gender, age, faith, ethnicity and language;
- Emphasize building friendship, trust and commitment among participants;
- Establish a climate of respect and equality between trainers and trainees;
- Have better information about the participants to allow for better planning for their needs, and better results;
- Use experiential learning methodologies that start from participants' needs and concerns;
- Do not suppress participants' emotional responses but deal with them directly; and
- Develop own materials and activities to specifically meet the needs of their participants.

Common ground rules: These can include but not be limited to:

- *Start on time, end on time;*
- *No receiving phone calls in the training room;*
- *Do not interrupt while others are speaking;*
- *Everyone should try to listen as well as speak.*
- *Maintain confidentiality of what is shared and no gossiping;*
- *Show respect for others, and other's experiences;*
- *Do not make personal attacks;*
- *Do not judge others; and*
- *Be aware of language difficulties i.e. speak slowly if needed.*

Sub-session II:

Participants' expectations and feedback poster

1.7 Description of Sub-session

The purpose of this sub-session is to permit participants to identify and express their expectations of the training. The role of the trainer / facilitator will then be to categorise the identified expectations and ensure that the training is adjusted to fit best within the most emphasized aspects.

1.8 Objectives and Outcomes of Sub-session

The major objective of this session is to provide a platform in which participants will identify their preferred needs for the training by identifying their expectations.

By the end of the session, participants should be able to:

- Identify their own needs for the training;
- Identify the needs of other participants for the training; and
- Jointly classify and prioritise the most important needs of the group.

1.9 Content

Methodology: Participatory activity

Invite each participant to write down, on two separate cards, one expectation and one fear for the workshop.

- Participants should then place both cards on a board at the front of the room and members of the group should take turns to read the cards aloud to the group.
- A general discussion can follow summarizing common fears, concerns, and areas where participants express the need for more knowledge.

The facilitator summarizes the expectations and concerns and links them to the objective of the workshop.

SESSION 2: OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT OF THE TRAINING

2.1 Description of Session

The purpose of this session is to introduce participants to the course and to enable them to understand the background as well its purpose. The session is aimed at preparing everyone and ensuring that practitioners, organisers and facilitators are on the same page.

2.2 Objectives and Outcomes of Session

The major objective of this session is to provide a prologue to the course which will enable participants and all those involved understand the aim and objectives of the course, the learning outcomes and the methodology to be used. In addition, the introduction will enable the practitioners to indicate their expectations as well as understand how to use the knowledge acquired from the training.

2.3 Content

The following will be presented in the session:

2.3.1 Rationale for having a short course on the right to food and nutrition

The course was necessitated by the need to build a cadre of human rights activists equipped with knowledge and skills to contribute into the progressive realisation of the right to food and nutrition in Africa. The course would also enable participants to build networks that could be drawn in doing work around the right to food and nutrition. Although there are some courses on the continent that are relevant to the right to food, there was no right to food and nutrition specific course offered anywhere on the continent.

2.3.2 Background to development of the course

The course development followed a study in the form of Baseline on existing courses on the right to food and nutrition in Africa and beyond. The Study also sought views on the relevance of the course, its content, the form it should take, timing and approach. The Baseline established that there is no comprehensive course on the right to food and nutrition in Africa and that having one was a matter of urgency.

2.3.3 Aim and objectives of the course

Aim: To empower a cadre of human rights activists with skills on different aspects and the content of the right to food and nutrition, to allow them taking actions towards ensuring the progressive realisation of the right to food and nutrition on the African continent.

Objectives:

- a) To enable the participants understand food, nutrition and the legal content and foundations of food and nutrition as a right;
- b) To enhance the knowledge of the participants and build their skills to ensure the progressive realisation of the right to food and nutrition in Africa;

- c) To identify and discuss the issues affecting the realisation of the right to food and nutrition in Africa and how these could be overcome;
- d) To bring together activists and create a pool empowered to engage with the right to food and nutrition issues in Africa and to support them understand their role in dealing with violations/abuses vis-à-vis affected communities;

- f) To share experiences and best practices for the realisation of the right to food and nutrition in Africa; and
- g) To recognize that different individuals, groups, and organizations might have different experiences, perspectives, and/or priorities with regard to the right to food and nutrition, and listening to and respecting differences is very much connected to listening for the spaces and strategies for collaboration.

2.3.4 Learning outcomes of the course

At the end of the course, participants are expected to have acquired the following:

- a) Ability to understand key concepts, analytical frameworks and critical approaches to the right to food and nutrition;
- b) Enhanced knowledge on the right to food and nutrition, the factors affecting its realisation and how these could be overcome;
- c) Ability to apply the right to food and nutrition concepts and analytical frameworks to situations of violations/abuses such as forced eviction, and criminalization of human rights defenders, using the legal frameworks and engaging with administrative authorities, and tradition and religion leaders;
- d) Strengthened capacity to identify and deal with complex issues related to the right to food and nutrition in Africa;
- e) Appreciation of the different approaches for the protection and promotion of the right to food and nutrition in Africa; and
- f) Ability to support affected groups in their struggles for food and nutrition justice.

2.4 Methodology

The course will be delivered using participatory methods and experiential learning techniques in order to draw on the participants' knowledge and experiences. Methods of instruction compatible with adult learning will be employed. This includes brainstorming, simulations, group work, and short films, among others. All methods used will be informed by the need to ensure the active participation of the participants. The participatory approach will also enable participants' development of practical and implementable strategies.

2.5 Introduction to the team of facilitators

As far as is practical, the facilitators will be introduced to the participants at this session. If this is not possible, reference will be made to a compilation of the bios of the facilitators.

2.6 Introduction to the materials

The course materials will be compiled and shared, preferably in soft form.

2.7 Course evaluation

Evaluations will be conducted for every session and for the entire course at the end. The evaluations will be conducted using evaluations forms and a face-to-face feedback at the end of the course.

2.8 Duration of course

The course will be 5 (Five) days, preferably starting on a Monday and closing on Friday.

2.9 Excursion

During the course, the participants will undertake an excursion in a country where the course takes place. It will involve visiting a community facing food and nutrition related challenges. This could include a community which has witnessed an eviction or one which is a victim of a natural disaster. The purpose of the excursion will be to enable participants understand the practical food and nutrition challenges communities are facing, how they are coping and how they could be supported.

SESSION 3: FOOD, HUNGER, NUTRITION AND MALNUTRITION; PERCEPTIONS AND MISCONCEPTIONS



3.1 Description of Session

This Session is intended to untangle the concepts of food and nutrition from a political and anthropological perspective. It is very important for participants to understand the anthropological and political dynamics that impact on food and nutrition and how these have evolved. It is only then that they would be in position to advocate for this right.

3.2. Objective and Outcomes of Session

The objective of this session is to enable participants acquire a deep understanding of the conceptual content of food and nutrition and how this has been impacted on from a political and anthropological lens.

By the end of the session, participants should be able to:

- i. Appreciate issues related to food and nutrition and how food supports society both biologically and socially;
- ii. Understand the notions of food and nutrition from a political and anthropological perspective;
- iii. Appreciate the diversity, equity, inclusion and gender issues related to food and nutrition ; and
- iv. Appreciate the political/activist difference that the RBA offers and why it is different from how the private sector (eg. Industries) talk about food security.

3.3. Content

3.3.1 Sub Session One: Understanding Food and Nutrition

This session is intended as an introductory session to help participants understand broadly issues related to food and nutrition. The session is informed by generic issues related to food and nutrition, including social and anthropological issues about food and nutrition. Food and nutrition are important for human survival. Biologically, no one can survive without these. They are the fuel that keeps our bodies functional and provide the requisite nutrients to support life.

The Session will answer the following questions:

- What is food and nutrition?
- What is hunger and malnutrition? and
- What are the common perceptions and misconceptions?

The following issues will be covered

i. Hunger and malnutrition and the underlying social, gender, economic, and cultural determinants

Interrogating some of the social factors that may explain hunger such as gender, social and economic factors as well as tribal/cultural factors. It is necessary to examine how these manifest, how they interact with each and their relationship with hunger and malnutrition. Other social factors that might influence hunger and malnutrition include; location (rural/urban), gender, (dis) ability status, sexual orientation etc as these and others may influence one's access to land, credit, education, employment and ultimately food.

ii. The anthropology of food and nutrition (African understandings)

Food has anthropological connotations that need to be understood. This could explain the cultural variances as far as food and nutrition are concerned. This is even more pronounced in such culturally rich communities as are most African societies. For this reason, it is important to interrogate the anthropology of food.

iii. Hunger: perceptions and misconceptions

This aspect will deal with some of the perception and myths as well as misconceptions about hunger in terms of what causes it, how it can be addressed and its effects.

iv. Malnutrition Perception and misconceptions

This aspect is intended to review the perceptions, myths and misconceptions about malnutrition, its causes and how it can be addressed.

This session will help participants to map the status of food and nutrition globally and regionally and establish the gravity of lack of food and malnutrition.

The session will among others highlight SDG 2: (Sustainable Development Goal) Zero Hunger: i.e the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to food and nutrition, and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.



3.3.2 Sub session Two: Case studies on Food and Nutrition

This sub session will involve participants to check the current status of food and nutrition in the world/their countries vis-à-vis the situation portrayed in the individual case studies discussed at the beginning of the training. This discussion will be guided by the following questions:

- How many people in the world are chronically undernourished?
- How many children die due to malnutrition and its diseases?
- How changing diets over the years led to malnutrition (processed foods and related pathologies like overweight, diabetes, cardiac disease etc.)
- How many peoples are displaced from their lands, forests, pastures, fishing grounds and how has this impacted on their food security? and
- What are the characteristics of the countries that are worst affected (with emphasis on the political organisation or organising capacity of these countries)?

In addition, the session will define basic terms and concepts related to food and nutrition. The terms and concepts to be defined include the following:

- Hidden hunger;
- Extreme hunger;
- Famine;
- Absolute poverty line;

- Basic needs line;
- Food quality and safety and “relative poverty line”;
- Food sovereignty;
- Food production and nature/ecosystems;
- Malnutrition (over nutrition and undernutrition);
- Climate change and biodiversity loss;
- Subsistence and commercial farming; and
- The lecture will introduce the session, the SDGs and why it is important to understanding some concepts related to human rights.

In addition, the session will stress the difference a RBA (Rights Based Approach) can make

- Attention to the root causes of hunger & malnutrition. Such that the causes of hunger and malnutrition are less climate or war, but e.g., underlying political incapacity or unwillingness to safeguard/regulate interference with local life. (e.g., an Amartya Sen-type approach to causes of famine)
- The need and the right for participation of most affected in political conversations and policy development
- The requirement of duty bearers to make and/or allow avenues for those experiencing rights violations to express themselves through recourse options and towards remedy
- The need for government and other duty bearers to have training in human rights so that they also understand their obligations and also so that they fulfil their responsibility to promote an understanding of human rights to the populace

Method: *This session will be delivered using mixed methodology which will combine a short lecture and experience sharing. The participants will ask to draw from their case-studies and share their experiences dealing with food and nutrition. The economic, social and cultural context and its impact on food and nutrition will be shared.*

Essential Reading

Rhona K. M. Smith, Christien van den Anker. The Essentials of Human Rights https://books.google.de/books/about/The_Essentials_of_Human_Rights.html?id=BvRQgAACAAJ&redir_esc=y

SESSION 4: SHARING CASE STUDIES

4.1 Description of Session

It is very important for participants to understand the right to food and nutrition, and how it plays out in different countries based on the unique histories, conditions, and experiences within the select different countries (learning through reflection on doing).

This session is intended to allow participants to reflect on the state and extent of observation of the right to food and nutrition in particular countries, and the role of various actors. Detailed guidelines on how to analyse the cases will be provided in the call for applications in the participants' selection process.

4.2 Objective and outcomes of Session

The key in this session is to avoid teaching the answers, but rather to strengthen learners' analytical capacity to find their own answers. So, the duty of the trainer here is to be a facilitator rather than a teacher. The main objective is to enable participants to individually reflect on the dynamics that affect the full realisation of the right to food and nutrition in particular countries. It is only then that they would be in position to appreciate the gravity of hunger and malnutrition generally.

[By the end of the session, participants should be able to:](#)

- i. Analyse the status of the right to food and nutrition in their countries and how best to promote the same;
- ii. Identify different cases in which this right has been respected or violated;
- iii. Identify steps taken by the responsible actors; and
- iv. Identify gaps in law, policy and programming.
- v. Identify means of how participants can build support networks at the various levels

Methodology

One requirement for admission to the training will be preparation of a case study by each participant. The case study will outline a scenario involving people's concrete experiences of the right to food and nutrition and violations/abuses of the same in selected countries, identification of contributing factors, steps taken by the responsible State and gaps. A template will be provided for this purpose.

Participants will each present their case study to the group after which a joint discussion will be held to map common root causes of hunger and malnutrition, most affected countries / regions, groups of individuals and most successful initiatives. These cases will be the reference points for subsequent sessions. Participants will be asked to apply the concepts/approaches learned in subsequent sessions in the cases discussed in this session.

SESSION 5: HUMAN RIGHTS; PERCEPTIONS AND MISCONCEPTIONS



5.1 Session Description: Human Rights: Basics and Concepts

This session is intended to introduce the basics of human rights, the relevant concepts and principles. The session is a precursor to the right to food and nutrition. The

session analyses human rights from a general point of view as well as from an African perspective. In addition, the session discusses concepts related to human rights such as social and environmental justice and the SDGs. In addition, the session discusses obligations – both general and specific - that are generated by human rights. Among others, the session answers the following questions:

5.2 Objective and outcomes of session

This session will introduce participants to the theories and concepts of human rights especially as they relate to the right to food and nutrition.

By the end of the session, participants should be able to answer the following questions:

- i. What are human rights?
- ii. What is the history / foundation of human rights and how have they evolved?
- iii. What are the principles of human rights?
- iv. What are the different schools of thought on human rights?
- v. What are the common perceptions and misconceptions about human rights?
- vi. How have African norms and history shaped the evolution of human rights?
- vii. What is the relationship between human rights and the notions of social justice, environment justice and sustainable development? and
- viii. What is the relationship between human rights and the SDGs.

5.3 Content:

Issues to be canvassed by the session include the following:

- Definition of human rights;
- Critical approaches to international human rights law;
- Principles of human rights;
- History and sources of human rights;
- Categories and classification of human rights;
- Notions of social justice and environmental justice;
- Human Rights and the SDGs;

- African, the colonial state, liberation struggles and human rights;
- Countering the divide between different categories / generations of human rights; and
- Limitations to the enjoyment of human rights



This session will also be used to define some of the basic terms that are relevant to understanding the notion of human rights.

- Human Rights;
- Human rights protection mechanisms;
- National law and policy;
- Justiciability;
- Enforcement;
- Obligations to respect, protect, promote and fulfil;
- Non-Discrimination principle;
- Vulnerability;
- Violation and abuse of rights;
- Non-state actors; and
- Principles of Indivisibility, Interdependence, Interrelatedness, and Universality

Method: *A short lecture combined with guiding questions.* This activity should among others be intended to bring out the following:

- Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status;
- Human rights are enshrined in legal texts, but have their origin in people's struggles for justice;
- Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more;
- Everyone is entitled to these rights, without discrimination;
- Human rights are universal and inalienable, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated (1993 Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action). They are universal because everyone is born with and possesses the same rights, regardless of where they live, their gender or race, or their religious, cultural or ethnic background;
- Inalienable because people's rights can never be taken away; and
- Indivisible and interdependent because all rights – political, civil, social, cultural and economic – are equal in importance and none can be fully enjoyed without the others.

*Short video: A short video, **The Story of Human Rights**, will be screened showing the evolution of the international human rights system.*

Essential Reading: Samuel Moyn, " Human Rights and the Crisis of Liberalism " in Human Rights

Futures (Hopgood et al, eds; 2017).

SESSION 6: WHAT IS THE HUMAN RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION?



6.1 Session Description

This session is intended to help participants appreciate how the right to food and nutrition evolved in international human rights law to become a recognised human right and how it is protected by the major international instruments in the area.

6.2 Objective and Outcomes of Session

By the end of the session, participants are expected to:

- i. Understand the concept of the right to food and its historical development (including the debate on food security versus food sovereignty);
- ii. Identify the main interlinkages between the right to food and nutrition and other human rights;
- iii. Understand cultural dimensions contemplated within the right to food and nutrition.

6.3 Content

6.3.1 Sub-session I: Evolution of the Right to Food as a Human Right

This sub-session is intended to help participants appreciate how the international legal framework on the right to food has evolved. The form and substance of the instruments and the mechanisms for its enforcement will also be discussed. The

discussion will be placed in the wider context of the evolution of the international human rights framework. Thus, the discussion is among others informed by the UDHR (Universal Declaration of Human Rights) of 1948 and the historical antecedents to this as well as the ICESCR (International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) of 1966, Rome Declarations of the World Summit on Food Security together with the Plan 1996, 2002 and 2009, Code of Conduct on the Right to Adequate Food, UN General Comment No.12, Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security of 2004, FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Right to Food Guidelines and the Food Assistance Convention of 2012, among others. Also to be discussed are the major regional frameworks relevant to the right to food and nutrition. This includes frameworks in the African Union, the Inter-American System of Human Rights and the European Union.

The following legal instruments will be discussed in the context of the evolution of the rights.

- The Mande Charter (Kouroukan Fouga) of 1235: <https://standard.gm/mande-charter-kouroukan-fouga-1235/>
- **1948** - Art. 25 UDHR;
- **1966** - Art. 11 ICESCR Article 11(1) states clearly that the “right to an adequate standard of living includes food, housing, clothing.” Moreover, article 11(2) recognizes the “fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger.”;
- **1979** – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, article 12(2);
- **1996** – Development of a Draft Code of Conduct on the Right to Adequate Food. Article 4 of the Code is considered to provide the current definition of the right to food;
- **1999** - General Comment 12 (Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- “the right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone and in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement (para. 6).”;

- **2004** - Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (Right to Food Guidelines), FAO;
- **2008** - Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Jean Ziegler, A/HRC/7/5, para 17. He concluded that the right to food entails:

“the right to have regular, permanent and unrestricted access, either directly or by means of financial purchases, to quantitatively and qualitatively adequate and sufficient food corresponding to the cultural traditions of the people to which the consumer belongs, and which ensures a physical and mental, individual and collective, fulfilling and dignified life free of fear.”; and
- **2018** - United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas

With the use of examples, the facilitator should distinguish between the following terms:

- The relationship between the concept of adequate standard of living and freedom from hunger;
- The right to food and food security;
- The right to food and food sovereignty;
- Food Security, Nutrition and the Right to Adequate Food (FSN+RtF);
- Indicators of food security: *food availability; food access; utilisation; and stability;* and
- Agency and food and nutrition

Note: This session should emphasize that the right to food is a human right and a right which allows people to feed themselves in dignity.

Method: *Guiding questions will be used, during which reference will be made to actual socio-economic and political developments that informed the evolution of legal instruments and policies on the right to food. Reference will also be made to the international instruments on the right to food and nutrition.*

e.g

What was the first human rights document?

Which other human rights documents do you know?

How do these documents relate to the right to food and nutrition?

6.3.2 Sub-session II: Instruments at the regional, sub-regional and national levels and how they are interrelated

At the regional level, focus of the discussion will be on the African human rights system. Participants will be introduced to various provisions of the ACHPR (African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights) of 1986, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child of 1990, Protocol to the ACHPR on the Rights of Women in Africa (Maputo Protocol) of 2003 among other legal instruments. The discussion on regional policies will include the Maputo Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security in Africa of 2003 and the Abuja Declaration of 2001.

At the sub-regional level, the discussion will briefly highlight some of the key instruments and policies within sub-Saharan economic blocs such as the EAC (East African Community), SADC (Southern African Development Community) and ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States). For the EAC, reference shall be made to the EAC Treaty, Agriculture and Rural Development Policy as well as Agriculture and Rural Development Strategy. For SADC, reference shall be made to the SADC Treaty and the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy (2015-2025) while for ECOWAS, the discussion shall touch on relevant provisions of the ECOWAS treaty and the Regional Agricultural Policy for West Africa.

The questions to be addressed by this session include the following:

- i. What are the major regional and sub-regional instruments relevant to the right to food and nutrition?
- ii. How do these instruments deal with the right to food and nutrition?
- iii. What are the regional and sub-regional mechanism for the protection and promotion of the right to food and nutrition?
- iv. How do the sub-regional and regional mechanisms relate with the international and national frameworks?

Method: *The methodology to be used will combine a short lecture with group work. The lecture will introduce the frameworks while the group work will involve dividing the participants in short groups and asking them to study and comment on the content of various regional and sub-regional instruments.*

6.3.3 Sub-session III: Obligations and role of the State to enforce the right to food and nutrition

This sub-session will start with a general discussion on the ambiguous role of the state which is supposed to guarantee human rights and the right to food and nutrition, but at the same time is an obstacle, or even a violator. This will be followed by a discussion on the States obligations on the right to food and nutrition.

The trainer will then ask participants to refer back to the case studies prepared by them at the beginning of the course and reflect on the following issues:

- Affordability
- Limited access to markets by farmers
- Inefficient national food supply systems and transportation and communications infrastructure (rural/urban)
- Inappropriate marketing facilities
- Inappropriate storage / preservation facilities
- Barriers to obtaining trade licences
- Anti-food legislation (e.g protection of monopolies, high taxes, silence on dumping)
- Food safety

Drawing on General Comment No. 12, the session will deal with the following legal content of the right to food and nutrition:

- Availability
- Adequacy
- Accessibility
- Sustainability

The session should further highlight the need for non-discrimination and equality, participation, empowerment, inter-relatedness and interdependence, accountability and legality in access to food, as well as to means and entitlements for its procurement, on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, age, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status and how discrimination constitutes a violation of the right to food.

The session should include the following information:

- Article 2(1), 11(1) and 23 of the ICESCR - states agree to **take steps to the maximum of their available resources to achieve progressively the full realization of the right to adequate food.**
- States also acknowledged the essential **role of international cooperation and assistance** in this context.
- Article 2(2) of the ICESCR- governments agree to guarantee that the right to food will be exercised without discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, language, age, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. The **principle of non-discrimination** is a cardinal principle of human rights.

Reference will also be made to the typology of State obligations defined in General Comment 12. According to this, it is generally accepted that the right to food implies three types of state obligations:

- The **obligation to respect** requires governments not to take any measures that arbitrarily deprive people of their right to food, for example by measures preventing people from having access to food and nutrition.
- The **obligation to protect** means that states should enforce appropriate laws and take other relevant measures to prevent third parties, including individuals and corporations, from violating the right to food and nutrition of others.
- The **obligation to fulfil** (facilitate and provide) entails that governments must pro-actively engage in activities intended to strengthen people's access to and utilization of resources so as to facilitate their ability to feed themselves. As a last resort, whenever an individual or group is unable to enjoy the right to food and

nutrition for reasons beyond their control, states have the obligation to fulfil that right directly.

In addition, reference will be made to the obligations of State on the right to food security under the Right to Food Guidelines:

Guideline 8.1 states:

“States should facilitate sustainable, non-discriminatory and secure access and utilization of resources consistent with their national law and with international law and protect the assets that are important for people’s livelihoods. States should respect and protect the rights of individuals with respect to resources such as land, water, forests, fisheries and livestock without any discrimination. Where necessary and appropriate, States should carry out land reforms and other policy reforms consistent with their human rights obligations and in accordance with the rule of law in order to secure efficient and equitable access to land and to strengthen pro-poor growth. Special attention may be given to groups such as pastoralists and indigenous people and their relation to natural resources.”

Method: Short lecture on the dimensions of the right to food and obligations of the State. This will be combined with Group Work where participants will read the following cases and discuss State obligations with regard to the right to food and nutrition, and indicate how compliance with the obligations could be implemented:

The SERAC Case (The Social and Economic Rights Action Centre) and CESR (The Center for Economic and Social Rights) v. Nigeria (“Ogoni case”)

Brief facts: Here the Government of Nigeria had failed to regulate the activities of an oil consortium. In its decision, the African Commission found several violations of the African Charter, including a violation of the right to food of the Ogoni people.

Centre for Minority Rights Development (Kenya) and Minority Rights Group International on behalf of Endorois Welfare Council v. Kenya, 276/2003 [African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights]

In the 1970s, the Kenyan government evicted hundreds of Endorois families from their traditional lands around the Lake Bogoria area in the Rift Valley, to create a game reserve for tourism. In response, and after pursuing legal options at the national level, the Endorois Welfare Council, assisted by fellow ESCR-Net members, Minority Rights Group International and the Center for Minority Rights Development, took the case to the African Commission on Human and Peoples Rights (ACHPR). In 2010, the ACHPR issued a judgment stating that the Kenyan government had violated the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, specifically the rights to religious practice, to property, to culture, to the free disposition of natural resources, and to development. While certain aspects of the Commission decision have been realized, the Kenyan government has mostly not complied with the recommendations yet. The case represents the first legal recognition of an African indigenous peoples' rights over traditionally owned land and is also the first case globally which found a violation of the right to development.

6.3.4 Sub-session IV (Indivisibility and Interdependence between the Right to Food and Nutrition, and other Human Rights)

This sub-session will explain that the right to food and nutrition is multi-dimensional. Its realization and enjoyment depend on the effective realization of other human rights.

These could include:

- Right to work;
- Right to non-discrimination;
- Right to life;
- Right to health;
- Right to education;
- Freedom of Information;
- Right to social security;

- Right to an adequate standard of living;
- Right to water;
- Right to culture;
- Right to adequate housing (land, territories and resources);
- Right to property;
- Right to self-determination; and
- Right to participate in cultural life, enjoy the benefits of scientific progress, and to benefit from the protection of the moral and material rights to any scientific discovery or artistic work that one has created.

Method: *Through real life examples, the facilitator should ask participants to explain the indivisibility and connection of the right to food and nutrition and other rights. The facilitator should conclude by highlighting **Guideline 2** (Right to Food Guidelines) which calls for a “holistic and comprehensive approach” to hunger resolution, including measures to ensure access to productive resources and to employment (**Guideline 2.4**). It should also be emphasized that the realization of the right to food and nutrition, as any other human right, requires the application of human rights principles to food security. These human rights principles include: participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and the rule of law (PANTHER).*

6.3.5 Sub session V: The Right to food and nutrition, and national legal and policy frameworks

At the national level, legislation and policies on the right to food and nutrition from selected sub-Saharan countries within each of the above regional blocs shall be examined. Preference will be given to countries from which some of the participants hail or are highly familiar with, for purposes of enriching the discussion and encouraging participation. The discussions will among others focus on the approaches which different countries have adopted in dealing with the right to food and nutrition, both in policy and legislation.

Method: *The approach to be used here will combine guided brainstorming sessions and case-studies. The brainstorming sessions will require participants to share the approaches their countries have adopted. To prepare for this, the participants will be requested in advance to bring copies of laws and policies relevant to the right to food and nutrition in their countries. These will form the basis of sharing experiences. Specific case-studies will be discussed, including India and South Africa.*

References

A. International Legal and Policy Framework

- Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Charter, 1948
- Article 11.1 and 11.2 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- The Mande Charter (Kouroukan Fouga) of 1235
- UN General Comment No.12 (1990) of the CESCR
- FAO Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food, 2004
- Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food at the 25th session of the Human Rights Council, UN Doc. A/HRC/25/57
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979)
- Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)
- The Right to Adequate Food, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, Factsheet No. 34

B. Regional Framework

- Articles 14, 15,16,17,18,21 and 22 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights, 1986
- Article 14 of the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, 1990
- Additional Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights in the Area of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1995)
- African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, Resolution 374 (LX) on the Right to Food and Food Insecurity in Africa, 2017

- African Commission on Human and Peoples’ Rights, Resolution 431 (LXV) of 2019 on the Right to Food and Nutrition in Africa
- Social and Economic Rights Action Center (SERAC) and Center for Economic and Social Rights v. Nigeria, African Commission Complaint No. 155 of 1996

C. Sub-Regional Framework

- Article 110 of the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community
- Article 21 of the Treaty establishing the Southern African Development Community
- Article 25 of the Revised Treaty of the Economic Community of West African States
- E.M Acidri, “A Critical Analysis of EAC Cooperation in Agriculture and Its Impact on the Right to Adequate Food in Uganda”, *LL.M Dissertation*, 2019 at pages 78 – 94

D. National Framework

- Orefi Abu, “Food Security in Nigeria and South Africa: Policies and Challenges”, *Journal of Human Ecology*, 2012
- Rukundo Peter, “Food and Nutrition Situation in a Resource Limited Country – A Literature Review of the Last Decade in Uganda”, *International Journal of Food and Nutritional Science*, 2016
- Valente Flavio and Beghin Nathalie, “Realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food and the Brazilian Experience: Inputs for Replicability”, Rome, FAO, 2006

Essential Reading

https://fianat-live-7318544636224c40bb0b0af5b09-745b6a8.divio-media.net/filer_public/3e/66/3e66a28d-2966-4519-903d-a2cda07bcd27/peasantsrights_right_to_food.pdf

SESSION 7: NATURAL RESOURCES, BIODIVERSITY, CLIMATE CHANGE AND FOOD PRODUCTION



7.1 Description of the Session

There is a close relationship between food and the natural environment. Plants, animals, aquatic organisms, micro-organisms and invertebrates – thousands of species and their genetic variability make up the web of biodiversity that humanity depends on, including for food production. Additionally, access to and the use of natural resources such as land, forests and lakes are necessary to provide food for the world’s population. This session will explore the relationship between natural resources, biodiversity and the right to food and nutrition.

7.2 Objectives and Outcomes of Session

By the end of the session, participants should be able to:

- i. Understand the current political, social and economic dynamics around natural resources and food production in Africa;
- ii. Understand the current dynamics around biodiversity and food production in Africa
- iii. Analyze the roles played by key players in impacting on the right to food and nutrition;
- iv. Understand patterns of violations and abuses, and ways to ensure human rights-based policies and programming on the right to food and nutrition.

7.3 Content

7.3.1 Sub session: Natural Resources, Food Nutrition and Security

Method: *The session will be conducted using a combination of methods, including a brainstorming session and group work. The participants will be asked to brainstorm on what they consider to be key natural resources in their countries and how these affect the food and nutrition.*

This will be followed with group work as indicated below: The participants will be divided into groups to answer questions under this theme by discussing real life experiences in their countries and building on the case studies prepared earlier.

Group work:

- What natural resources exist in your country and what is their importance for the right to food and nutrition?
- Who controls and uses these natural resources and what are the consequences for the right to food and nutrition?
- Have there been changes regarding the control over and use of natural resources in recent years? If so, which ones?
- What roles do financial investors and corporations play?
- What is the role of international institutions such as the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation, and development banks?

- How does the exploitation of natural resources affect the right to food and nutrition of marginalized groups such as indigenous persons, women, children etc.? Give examples.
- What steps are needed to ensure that the governance of natural resources supports the realization of the right to food nutrition and security?

Points for Emphasis:



- Natural resources such as land, water bodies, fisheries and forests have social, cultural, spiritual, economic, environmental and political value to rural communities and people. They are the basis for food production and the livelihoods for millions of small-scale food producers.
- In many parts of Africa, rural communities have managed their lands, water resources and forests over centuries through customary tenure systems, which vary considerably from one place to another. Colonial powers have introduced

Western laws and property regimes as a means to exert power and extract wealth from Africa. This colonial heritage marks Africa until today, as customary rights and Western-style private property rights co-exist and enter into conflict.

- Over the last fifteen years, most African countries (and many other parts of the world) have seen increasing push by companies, investors and other actors (development banks, states etc.) to use land as an investment opportunity (large-scale agricultural projects, infrastructure development, urbanization etc.). This land rush has its roots in structural crises of contemporary capitalism, in combination with growing populations, changing consumption patterns and other factors. It has caused dispossession of communities, disruption of the social fabric in rural areas and other forms of violence.
- States, regional and international institutions, companies, civil society organizations and other actors have responded in different ways to the new land rush. Three broad tendencies have emerged, namely:
 - *Promotion of land deals and different forms of investment projects;*
 - *Acceptance of land grabs as an inevitable development, which needs to be regulated to mitigate negative impacts on rural communities;*
 - *Opposition to the privatization of natural resources and promotion of people's and communities' rights over natural resources.*
- The land rush is accompanied and justified by the need to modernize African agriculture in order to increase food production and make farming more profitable. This implies the massive use of chemical fertilizers, agrochemicals (pesticides etc.) agricultural machinery (tractors etc.) as well as industrial seeds and genetically modified organisms (GMOs). More recently, there is a strong push to deploy digital technologies to modernize food production, such as sensors, drones, etc.
- Small-scale food producers' organizations and other CSOs are putting forward food sovereignty as a strategy to empower peasant and family farming-driven agriculture, artisanal fishing and pastoralist livestock farming. The control over land, water resources, forests and fisheries by small-scale food producers and rural communities is a core element of food sovereignty. Another pillar is agroecology

as a way of producing food that is based on traditional knowledge as well as the constant innovation and incorporation of new practices by farming communities. Agroecology is a way to produce nutritious food while reducing the environmental impact of farming.

- Over the last ten years, important advances have been made to clarify states human rights obligations regarding the governance and management of natural resources. Important international instruments have been developed with the broad participation of small-scale food producers' organizations, such as the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries, the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other Persons Working in Rural Areas as well as the General Recommendation on the Rights of Rural Women by the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.

Policies and legal frameworks of African states in the context of natural resource governance need to promote the right to food and nutrition as well as related human rights. This includes to respect and ensure legal protection of existing tenure rights, including customary tenure systems; put in place effective regulation of corporations and other non-state actors (cf. Guiding principles put forward by the former special rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier De Schutter); put in place specific measures to protect marginalized groups, such as indigenous peoples, women, children etc., from dispossession and degradation of their natural resources; ensure effective implementation of the right to free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) by communities affected by investment and development projects, including the right to say "no"; ensure accountability mechanisms to guarantee that victims can access remedy in case of violations.

Case-study – Mali’s Agricultural Land Law (LFA)

Mali’s LFA will be used as a case-study on agriculture land management in Africa.

7.3.2 Sub- session II: Biodiversity, Climate Change and the Right to Food and Nutrition

i) Defining Biodiversity

The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) describes biodiversity as essential to “ensure the production of food, fibre, fuel, fodder...maintain other ecosystem services, allow adaptation to changing conditions - including climate change, and sustain rural peoples’ livelihoods. Biodiversity plays a crucial role in human nutrition through its influence on world food production, as it ensures the sustainable productivity of soils and provides the genetic resources for all crops, livestock, and marine species harvested for food. Biodiversity is defined as the variety and variability of animals, plants, and micro-organisms on earth.

Most of the food insecure people (70%) live and work in rural areas and small-scale farmers still constitute 50% of developing country rural populations. Improving food security, reducing poverty and improving sustainability should therefore be linked to the development of strategies that are relevant and appropriate especially to small-scale rural based farmers. At the same time, production practices will need to reflect a growing awareness by consumers of the importance of producing food in socially, environmentally and ethically acceptable ways.

There are three reasons for needing to directly address the role of biodiversity in improving food security and sustainability: first, because the two are very much integrated; second, because it involves thinking about agriculture in a different way, one that brings together the very positive elements of the various approaches such as sustainable intensification, multifunctionality and the importance of appropriate policy and economic frameworks; and third, because of the need to take account of the realities of small-scale farmers and communities who maintain the agricultural biodiversity that we all depend on.

ii) Agricultural Biodiversity

This is a component of biodiversity and particularly important for the right to food and nutrition. It refers to the variety and variability of animals, plants, and micro-organisms on earth that are important to food and agriculture which result from the interaction between the environment, genetic resources and the management systems and practices used by people. It takes into account not only genetic, species and agro-ecosystem diversity and the different ways land and water resources are used for production, but also cultural diversity, which influences human interactions at all levels. It has spatial, temporal and scale dimensions.

It comprises the diversity of genetic resources (varieties, breeds, etc.) and species used directly or indirectly for food and agriculture (including, in the FAO definition, crops, livestock, forestry and fisheries) for the production of food, fodder, fiber, fuel and pharmaceuticals, the diversity of species that support production (soil biota, pollinators,

predators, etc.) and those in the wider environment that support agro-ecosystems (agricultural, pastoral, forest and aquatic), as well as the diversity of the agro-ecosystems themselves.”

Brainstorm: The groups should ponder on, and answer the questions below giving real life examples from their countries.

a. How are the following issues affecting biodiversity and ecosystems?

- Population increases;
- Deforestation;
- Industrial agriculture;
- Urbanization;
- Industrial agriculture, mining, manufacturing;
- Pollution;
- Changing diets, such as a trend towards increased consumption of animal protein; and
- Climate change.

- b. What is the demographic picture of food nutrition and (in) security through a rural urban lens? Where do the majority of food insecure persons live - rural or urban areas?
- c. What is the connection between growing urbanization and obesity? Why is obesity (malnutrition) growing in urban areas?
- d. How does biodiversity loss affect the right to food and nutrition?
- e. What is the importance of seeds for the right to food and nutrition?
- f. How does climate change affect the right to food and nutrition?
- g. Could you give examples of shocks caused by global warming, biodiversity loss and ecosystem destruction across Africa and how this impacted on the right to food and nutrition?
- h. What is the role of ecosystem destruction in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic?
- i. What groups of people are most affected by food challenges caused by global warming, biodiversity loss and ecosystem destruction?
- j. What are solutions to make food production, distribution and consumption more sustainable?
- k. How can we ensure the preservation and sustainable use of ecosystems?

For emphasis:

- Increasing shocks caused by global warming, biodiversity loss and ecosystem destruction result in threats to the right to food and nutrition.
- Food production and the availability of nutritious, healthy and culturally adequate food fundamentally depend on functioning/healthy, biodiverse ecosystems. Small-scale food producers and rural communities particularly depend on functioning ecosystems and biodiversity. At the same time, they play a key role in managing sustainable ecosystems using biodiversity, especially agricultural biodiversity.
- Industrial agriculture and food systems are key drivers of biodiversity loss, ecosystem destruction and global warming. They are responsible for deforestation and land use change, pollution of soils and water through the use of synthetic fertilizers and agrochemicals, emission of greenhouse gases as well as the reduction of agricultural

- biodiversity through the use of industrial seeds and genetically modified organisms.
- Agricultural production systems need to focus more on the effective preservation and sustainable management of biodiversity in order to address the twin objectives of environmental sustainability and food security. Understanding and enhancing the role of biodiversity is essential. Biodiversity underpins food security, sustainable livelihoods, ecosystem resilience, coping strategies for climate change, adequate nutritional requirements, insurance for the future and the management of biological processes needed for sustainable agricultural production.
 - Agricultural biodiversity and seeds are of particular importance to ensure the effective realization of the right to food and nutrition. In Africa, around 75 % of the seeds used by small-scale food producers are peasant seeds, i.e. seeds of local varieties that are multiplied by farmers in their fields. Farming communities manage their seeds through peasant seed systems, which ensure the adaptation of seeds to changing environmental conditions as well as communities' autonomy and resilience. However, the promotion of industrial seeds and genetically modified organisms (GMOs), accompanied by the expansion of intellectual property rights (IPR) regimes, by seed companies, governments as well as some research institutions and NGOs, limits peasants' ability to manage their seeds.
 - Recent international instruments have clarified the rights of rural people and communities, including small-scale food producers, regarding biodiversity and ecosystems. The UNDROP (United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas) and UNDRIP (The United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples) in particular recognize the crucial contributions of nature-dependent groups to maintain healthy ecosystems, including their rights to seeds and biodiversity (UNDROP, articles 19 and 20). The effective protection and promotion of rural people's rights is a key contribution to preserve biodiversity, ensure the sustainable management and restoration of ecosystems, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
 - Agroecology is being put forward as a proposal for the transformation of the current food system. Agroecology refers to a way of food production and management

that builds on and stimulates natural processes in order to boost resilience and productivity. Co-evolution of human communities with their natural environment is opposed to the domination, exploitation and destruction of nature in the currently dominant industrial food system. Agroecological practices enhance organic processes, thus increasing resilience to climate change and other factors. Living soils store carbon and the contribution of production systems to counter global warming increases where crops are combined with trees and animals. Agroecology also ensures the agency of small-scale food producers, thus making them less dependent on external inputs and long value chains.

- Integrated pest management, regenerative agriculture and organic agriculture are other examples of approaches to agricultural production that improve sustainability in a variety of ways that are based on enhancing efficiencies of biological processes and agro-ecosystems.

There is a close linkage between climate change and biodiversity. As the climate changes, biodiversity systems are disrupted with some varieties disappearing.

- Extreme poverty and hunger are predominantly rural, with smallholder farmers and their families making up a very significant proportion of the poor and hungry. Thus, eradicating poverty and hunger are integrally linked to boosting food production, agricultural productivity and rural incomes.
- The clustering of populations in urban centres affects dietary patterns. Urban living is associated with occupational patterns less compatible with home food production and consumption, and often with limited land availability for cultivation. With little access to cultivation land, people in urban areas are forced to buy food which may be costly. On the other hand, the widespread availability of less traditional foods sold in shops in urban areas may result into obesity.
- In urban areas, working hours and commuting times are often long and, with growing numbers of family members entering the workforce, there is less time available to prepare food and hence there is a greater desire and necessity to consume meals outside the home. Traditional meals and meal times are replaced by spontaneous often unplanned food purchases on street corners or in small kiosks. Thus, attention

to dietary balance and dietary quality, which was traditionally “intuitive” at the household level, is now subject to wider cultural changes and external influence.

- Agriculture needs to change. It must become increasingly sustainable at the same time as meeting society’s goal of providing sufficient, safe and nutritious food. Production practices based on a continuing and increasing dependence on external inputs such as chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and water for crop production and artificial feeds, supplements and antibiotics for livestock and aquaculture production need to be altered. They are not sustainable, damage the environment, undermine the nutritional and health value of foods, lead to reduced function of essential ecosystem services and result in the loss of biodiversity.
- Agricultural production systems need to focus more on the effective conservation and management of biodiversity and ecosystem services in order to address the twin objectives of environmental sustainability and food security. Understanding and enhancing the role of biodiversity and the genetic resources and ecosystem functions it conveys is essential. Biodiversity underpins to food security, sustainable livelihoods, ecosystem resilience, coping strategies for climate change, adequate nutritional requirements, insurance for the future and the management of biological processes needed for sustainable agricultural production.
- Strategies, actions, agricultural practices and approaches, and an enabling environment that promote the conservation and the sustainable use of biodiversity for food and agriculture is of utmost importance. This was highlighted at a Conference of the Parties of the Convention on Biological Diversity in October 2010, in Nagoya, Japan.
- Integrated pest management, conservation agriculture, Eco agriculture and organic agriculture are examples of approaches to agricultural production that improve sustainability in a variety of ways that are based on enhancing efficiencies of biological processes and agro-ecosystems.

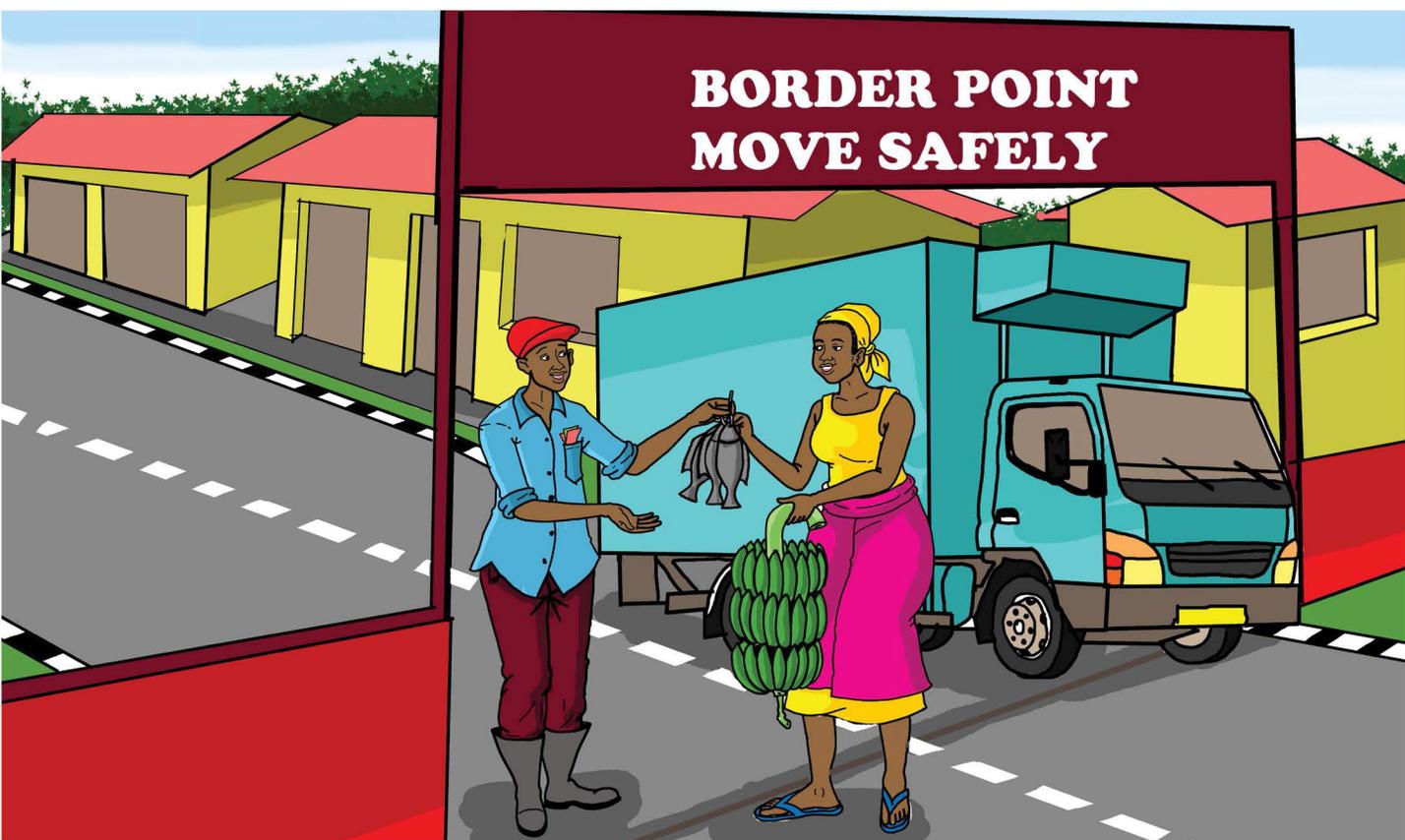
Legal/regulation gaps for consideration:

- There is need for governments to promote agricultural approaches that support a healthy ecosystem such as farmer field schools, participatory crop and livestock improvement and locally-identified adaptation strategies;
- There is need for governments to promote healthy socio economic options of living such as making consumers aware of the benefits of having a sustainable diet, encompassing a high diversity of foods containing both plant and animal protein for their own health and the health of ecosystems.

References

- The IPC's People's Manual on the Tenure Guidelines:
www.foodsovereignty.org/peoplesmanual
- TNI's Primer on land grabbing:
<https://www.tni.org/files/download/landgrabbingprimer-feb2013.pdf>
- Haki Zetu Manual on Land and human rights:
https://www.amnesty.nl/content/uploads/2017/01/haki_zetu.pdf?x39640
- ACB's Seed policy paper: Towards national and regional seed policies in Africa that recognise and support farmer seed systems:
https://www.acbio.org.za/sites/default/files/documents/Seed_Policies_in_Africa_report_WEB.pdf
- Jun Borras and Jenny Franco "The challenge of locating land-based climate change mitigation and adaptation politics within a social justice perspective: towards an idea of agrarian climate justice":
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01436597.2018.1460592?scroll=top&needAccess=true>
- Michel Pimbert and Stefanie Lemke "Using agroecology to enhance dietary diversity" by: <https://pureportal.coventry.ac.uk/en/publications/using-agroecology-to-enhance-dietary-diversity>

SESSION 8: GLOBALIZATION, TRANSNATIONAL BUSINESS AND THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION



8.1 Session Description

There is more than enough food produced today to feed everyone in the world, yet millions of people remain chronically malnourished, amid signs of diminishing momentum towards reaching Zero Hunger. There are complex factors to this, some double-edged and hard to understand. For instance, malnutrition is taking a heavy toll across both developing and developed nations, in the former resulting in under nutrition and stunting in children while in the latter, resulting into obesity or overweight. Additionally, the market power of **transnational food** corporations combined with the spread of processed **food** products is impacting **food** security and **nutrition** patterns worldwide. The consequences are severe for public health, for national wealth, and for individuals' and communities' quality of life.

8.2 Objectives and Outcomes of the Session

This session will interrogate the structural conditions of agriculture and food systems and how these may become obstacles to food and nutrition. It will explore various complex issues affecting food nutrition and food security including the role of trade and transnational / multinational corporations (T/MNCs) as well as the intellectual property regime. Putting this together, this session will explore how facets of globalization affect food systems and dietary patterns in developing countries.

By the end of the session, participants will be expected to;

- i. Understand how TNCs and other big businesses affect the enjoyment of the right to food and nutrition;
- ii. Identify existing gaps, legal needs and institutional changes to face TNCs/ extraterritorial challenges;
- iii. Explore existing mechanisms for the defense of the right to food and nutrition in this context, including extraterritorially ones; and
- iv. Identify national, regional and international processes to hold TNCs legally accountable and how these can be useful for case strategies.

8.3 Content

Definition of Globalisation

Globalisation refers to reduction in barriers to the cross-border movement of goods, services and capital; an increased flow of commodities, technologies, information, financial capital, modes of distribution and marketing; and, to a certain extent, migration of peoples and labour (Shetty, 2003a). A common feature of this process of globalization is a convergence, although at differing speeds, of many institutional, legal, economic, social and cultural practices and processes across different countries. In terms of food systems, changes are occurring all along the food chain from production and processing to retail and marketing.

Questions for Plenary:

- Why is there more hunger in the world despite sufficient food productions and increasing use of technologies?

- What is globalization and how is it impacting food security?
- How is globalization linked to colonialism?
- What are the opportunities and threats of globalization?
- What is the link between marketing and advertising in relation to globalization and food security?
- How do international trade agreements, investment protection treaties and intellectual property regimes affect the realization of the right to food?

Case Study: Facilitator should share the following case study as use it for answering the questions above:

In 2005 Monsanto controlled forty-one percent of the global corn/maize seed market and twenty five percent of the global soybean seed market. Looking only at Genetically Modified (GM) crops, in 2008 Monsanto GM seed was used in sixty-six percent of the total acreage planted with GM crops worldwide.

Source:

<http://www.isaaa.org/RESOURCES/PUBLICATIONS/BRIEFS/39/executivesummary/default>: www.monsanto.com/pdf/investors/2008/q4_biotech_acres.pdf.

Wrap Up: The facilitator should end this session by linking the answers to the questions above to the areas of emphasis below:

Emphasis: How the control of the seed market affects food and nutrition in Africa

- TNCs are very powerful and can easily sweep small farmers under the carpet.
- TNCs have huge resources which they invest in Research and development to develop new modified seeds. These inventions are often protected by the Global Intellectual property law.
- Commercial seed produced by TNCs such as Monsanto can be expensive and, by design, can foster a dependency on its use. This is because hybrid and GM seed need to be replaced regularly, meaning that once farmers begin using commercial seed, a self-perpetuating demand structure can develop.
- In order to avoid costly enforcement of their patented technologies, many large seed producers make it impossible to harvest seed by using “terminator technology,”

which makes the seed produced by GM crops sterile, and second generation seeds unusable. This means that seed from these crops often cannot be reused.

- Increased globalization and free flow of large scale commercial seed result in enhancing access to non-traditional foods. This leads to changes in feeding patterns and may affect food security.
- Globalisation has facilitated the free flow of information and communication mechanisms such as the internet. These channels are greatly relied upon by powerful TNCs which invest heavily in advertising particular types of foods.
- Scientific and technical breakthroughs which have revolutionized agriculture and food should be used to improve overall worldwide food security rather than restricting access through high prices and patents (IP). While celebrating scientific discoveries on food, traditional knowledge on food security and seed diversities should be protected.
- Foods subjected to technological mechanisms for preservation and marketing are often processed and contain added preservatives such as sweeteners, salt and are also high in fat which may not be positive for health. Indeed, the lower socio-economic population groups drift towards poor-quality, energy dense but cheap and affordable foods.
- World trade rules should be fair enough to allow for equitable exchange of food across the world.

References

- Twinomugisha BK, 'Challenges to Progressive Realization of the Human Right to Food in Uganda' (2005) 11 (2) *East African Journal of Peace and Human Rights*, pp. 241-264.
- Emily Mattheisen, FIAN International. SDG 2: Approaching SDG 2 Within the Right to Food and Nutrition.
- John Ruggie, Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises, U.N. DOC. A/HRC/11/13 (Apr. 22, 2009).

- Jorge Fernandez-Cornejo & David Schimmelpfennig, Have Seed Industry Changes Affected Research Effort?, Amber Waves http://www.ers.usda.gov/amberwaves/february04/pdf/features_seedindustry.pdf. 38 Id.
- Cather Arnst, Drug Mergers: Killers for Research. Business Week, Mar. 9, 2009 http://www.businessweek.com/technology/content/mar2009/tc2009039_020072.htm?campaign_id=rss_daily.
- Donald L. Barlett & James B. Steele, "Monsanto's Harvest of Fear." Vanity Fair, May 2008, <http://www.vanityfair.com/politics/features/2008/05/monsanto200805?currentPage=1>
- Hanna-Andrea Rother et al., Pesticide Use Among Emerging Farmers in South Africa: Contributing Factors and Stakeholder Perspectives, 25 Development Southern Africa 399, 413-14 (2008).
- Smita Narula, "The Right to Food: Holding Global Actors Accountable under International Law", CHRGI Working Paper no. 7, 2006, p. 70.

SESSION 9: THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES



9.1 Session Description

Armed conflict is one of the primary obstacles for the realization of the right to food and nutrition in several of Africa. War disrupts all stages of human nutrition — the production, procurement, preparation, allocation, consumption and biological utilization of food — thereby leaving malnutrition, disease and death in its wake. Protracted crises also include situations of prolonged or recurrent crises. While no internationally agreed definition exists, manifestations of a protracted crisis include, inter alia: disruption of livelihoods and food systems; increasing rates in morbidity and mortality; and increased displacements. Food insecurity and undernutrition (e.g. stunting, wasting, underweight and micronutrient deficiencies) are the most serious and common manifestations.

9.2 Objectives and Outcomes of the Session

During situations of protracted crisis mostly arising out of armed conflict, more people die directly from starvation and malnutrition than from bullets and bombs. Also responsible for such deaths is climate change. Victims are almost inevitably young children, who are extremely susceptible to malnutrition and suffer most as food security is destroyed. Sometimes starvation is used as a political weapon, when crops are destroyed or poisoned and relief supplies are blocked. Sometimes populations are displaced from their homes with the explicit aim of depriving people of resources with which to feed themselves. Very often, vulnerable groups – women, children, prisoners of war, elderly persons – who have no means to feed themselves are left to starve.

By the end of the session, participants are expected to:

- i. Recognise the impact of protracted crisis on food and nutrition;
 - ii. Identify the most affected groups of persons and understand the various forms of vulnerability and marginalization;
- Pinpoint different course of actions to address challenges of food and nutrition during a protracted crisis.

9.3 Content

9.3.1 Sub-session I: Vulnerability and Special Groups in the context of food sovereignty

This sub-session is intended to discuss the modalities of identification of vulnerable and marginalized groups. It will deal with issues of definition of vulnerability and marginalization.

This session will start with a short lecture on the subject of discrimination and vulnerability. The session will at this stage define discrimination, the forms it takes, the principles relevant to it and how human rights law has dealt with this subject. Also to be discussed is the meaning of vulnerability and how it manifests, as well as its relationship with discrimination and equality.

Reference will be made to the Right to Food Guidelines. These recommend establishing food insecurity and vulnerability maps and the use of disaggregated data to identify any form of discrimination that may manifest itself in greater food insecurity and vulnerability to food insecurity, or in a higher prevalence of malnutrition among specific population groups with a view to removing and preventing such causes of food insecurity or malnutrition (**Guideline 13**).

- **SDG 2 Indicator 2.2** gives indications on who vulnerable groups of people comprise. These include children under 5 years of age, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Method: *Short lecture on vulnerability and its manifestations will be given followed with group work. For Group work, the participants will be divided into four groups, A, B, C and D:*

Group A: women and children

Group B: Persons with Disabilities and persons living with HIV/AIDS

Group C: Refugees , IDPs and victims of natural disasters

Group D: Indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

Each group will address the following questions:

- What are the food related needs of the selected vulnerable group?
- What are the impediments to the enjoyment of the right to food and nutrition by the group?
- How can sustainable food and nutrition, and food sovereignty be ensured for the group? What are the practical ways to achieve this?

9.3.2 Sub-session II: International Legal Framework on the Right to Food and Nutrition in Protracted Crisis

International law of armed conflict provides specific rules on respect for the right to food and nutrition or persons affected but protracted crisis.

The following is a highlight of them:

No deliberate use of starvation; The right of the parties to the conflict to choose methods and means of warfare is not unlimited. Thus, starvation of civilians as a method of combat is expressly prohibited under the law. Communities affected by crisis should not be deprived of food sources or supplies.

Civilian Survival is paramount; The deployment of landmines in agricultural areas or in irrigation works with the specific purpose of precluding their use for the sustenance of the civilian population constitutes a violation

Emphasis on Protection of Civilian Objects; The law prohibits the destruction of objects that are indispensable to the survival of the civilian population including resources such as agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs, crops, livestock, drinking water installations and irrigation works, when the purpose of such action is starvation.

See: Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions - Art. 54 (1) and (2); Protocol II, Art. 14. 5 and the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) and Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA): <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc852e.pdf>

Access to Humanitarian Support; The law prohibits the wilful impeding of relief supplies necessary for civilian survival.

Protection from Displacement; One of the chief purposes of international humanitarian law is to enable civilians to remain at home, thereby ensuring that their basic needs are met, including those related to food and nutrition. The law prohibits the displacement of civilians through individual or mass forcible transfers of civilians except in cases where the safety of civilians so requires.

Protection of the Environment; Rules relating to the protection of the natural environment under international law is important for civilian survival and safety. The protection referred to here, includes a prohibition of the use of methods or means of warfare which may cause widespread, long-term and severe damage to

the environment and thereby prejudice the health or survival of the population by curtailing their right to food and nutrition. Examples here include poisoning of water wells or use of nuclear weapons which can affect the climate of an area.

Also important for reference is the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA): <http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc852e.pdf>

Ask participants to reflect further on the following:

- Other aspects of a protracted crisis that disrupt livelihoods and food systems; e.g forced migration, land grabbing, increasing rates in morbidity and mortality; increased displacements, food insecurity and undernutrition (e.g. stunting, wasting, underweight and micronutrient deficiencies);
- The link between aid and the progressive realization of the right to food and nutrition;
- Equality vis-à-vis affected vulnerable groups during and after a protracted crisis.

References

- Rajeev C. Patel (2012) 'Food Sovereignty, Gender and the Right to Food' <http://www.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pmed.1001223>
- FAO, The State of Food and Agriculture 2010 - Women and Agriculture: Closing the Gender Gap for Development, 2011.
- J. PEJIC, 'The Right to Food in Situations of Armed Conflict: The Legal Framework', *Revue internationale de la Croix-Rouge*, Vol. 83, 2001, pp. 1097–109.
- Ziegler J., Golay C., Mahon C., Way SA. (2011) The Right to Food in Situations of Armed Conflict. In: The Fight for the Right to Food. International Relations and Development Series. Palgrave Macmillan, London.

SESSION 10: TAKING ACTION FOR THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND NUTRITION IN AFRICA



10.1 Session Description

In this session, participants will be introduced to approaches that provide appropriate alternatives to litigation as a tool for advancing the realization of the right to food and nutrition. Human rights advocacy takes different forms and requires multi-pronged approaches which should moreover complement each other. It is important to understand the different methodologies since different situations requires a different approach. Litigation may be necessary in circumstances that requires enforcement of provisions of laws to stop eminent or ongoing violations and abuses. It may however not be relevant in circumstances where there is a need for collaboration with authorities to review or promulgate a legislation. This, among others, is what makes it necessary to use alternative methodologies and approaches.

10.2 Objectives and Outcomes of Session

The objective of this session is to introduce participants to the alternative methodologies that can be used to ensure that responsible authorities promote and

protect the right to food and nutrition. In addition the objective of the session is to analyse the appropriateness of these methodologies. The approaches the session will look at include the following: (i) those aimed at informing policy by targeting persons who are involved in policy formulation and enactment, (ii) those aimed at mobilizing the public through the creation of a critical mass that is sufficiently empowered to demand the right to food and nutrition programs and policies from the duty bearers, and (iii) those aimed at mobilizing resources to complement efforts to address emergencies such as hunger and starvation as and when they arise. A deliberate effort will be made to illustrate each alternative methodology with actual cases where it was applied and the results that were obtained.

[At the end of the session, it expected that participants would have:](#)

- i. Acquired knowledge and skills on different methods to push responsible authorities to promote and protect the right to food and nutrition;

10.3 Content

10.3.1 Sub-session I: Introduction to Alternative Methodologies and approaches

Against the backdrop of litigation as a tool for realising the right to food and nutrition, this session is intended to introduce participants to other approaches that can be pursued to realise the right. It will be pointed out from the outset that these alternative approaches are not mutually exclusive with litigation, but rather can be complementary as was seen in some of the earlier discussed public interest cases such as Treatment Action Campaign v. Minister of Health. However, it is acknowledged that litigation has its challenges and shortcomings, and is often invoked as a mechanism of last resort.

Therefore, this session will examine the various circumstances that may militate against litigation and then seek to propose the appropriate alternative methodologies or combinations thereof that can be pursued to advance the right to food and nutrition agenda. Having set this foundation, the discussion will then delve into the details of each alternative methodology and relate it to realization of the right to food and nutrition.

Method: *Short introductory lecture conducted in a participatory manner will be used, during which key terms will be defined and the rationale for alternative methodologies discussed.*

10.3.2 Sub-session II: Approaches aimed at informing Policy

In this session, participants will be equipped with the various methodologies and approaches they can use to shape government policies and programs that have a bearing on realization of the right to food and nutrition. These include the following:

- Nuts and bolts of advocating policy and law makers
- The dynamics of fact-finding missions
- Monitoring, documenting and reporting

Method: *A combined approach of lecture method, brainstorming and case studies will be used. The case studies will present different scenarios and will be used for the participants to determine the appropriate methodology/methodologies for each case.*

10.3.3 Sub-session III: Advocacy and Mobilization of Public Opinion

The primary objective of this session is to discuss the various forms of advocacy through which participants can build or strengthen existing networks with various sections of the general public and empower them in order to advance the right to food and nutrition in the short, medium and long terms. This will involve a discussion of the methodologies of community mobilization, sensitization, media campaigns aimed at generating debate around the right to food and nutrition agenda. This is in addition to building the art of crafting and implementing advocacy plans. The following issues, among others, will be discussed in this session:

- Definition and forms of advocacy
- Advocacy and messaging
- Crafting advocacy plans
- Implementing advocacy plans
- Social mobilisation, form and dynamics

Method: *A short lecture will be combined with group-work under which participants will be asked to craft an advocacy plan and go through the processes of implementing it. For implementation purposes, the simulation method will be used.*

Session 10.3.4 Sub-session IV: Methods to address situations that require immediate interventions

In this session, participants will be introduced to practical methodologies that can be used to address situations which require immediate interventions to avert crises, for instance in the event of natural calamities such as famine, drought and disease outbreak or simply situations such as arbitrary eviction which put persons at the risk of hunger and starvation. The discussion will center around the various means through which resources can be mobilized to address the food needs of affected persons such as provision of actual food supplies or means for its procurement, ensuring access to land or availing inputs such as agro-ecological pesticides and methods to avert crop failures and disease outbreaks.

Method: *Lecture method will be used together with illustrations drawn from practical examples. Reference shall be made to actual interventions in various parts of sub-Saharan Africa, particularly countries where participants come from. In addition, the participants will be asked to share their experiences relating to the methodologies that have been used in their countries and how successful these have been.*

References

- Charity Commission, “*The Promotion of Human Rights*”, 2005. Available at www.charitycommission.gov.uk
- FAO, “*Right to Food – Making It Happen: Progress and Lessons Learned through Implementation*”, Rome, FAO, 2013
- FAO, “*Guide on Legislating for the Right to Food*”, Available at <http://www.fao.org/righttofood>
- FIAN International, “*Social Movements, NGOs and Human Rights Groups Call on U.N. Human Rights Council to Start Developing a Treaty to Tackle Corporate Human Rights Violations*” Press Release, Switzerland, 2014

- Bob Smucker , *“The Nonprofit Lobbying Guide”*, 2nd Edition, Charity Lobbying in Public Interest, Washington, 1999. Available at www.indepsec.org/clpi
- Independent Sector, *“Ten Reasons to Lobby for Your Cause”*, Available at www.independentsector.org/clpi/get_started.html
- American Civil Liberties Union, *“Tips for Writing to Your Elected Officials”*, Available at www.aclu.org/action/tips.html
- Center for Sustainable Human Rights Action, *“Making the Most of the Media: Tools for Human Rights Groups Worldwide”*, Human Rights Institution-Building Handbook Series, New York, 2001
- Priscilla Claeys, *“Human rights and the Food Sovereignty Movement: Reclaiming Control”*, London and New York, Routledge Publishers, 2015
- FAO, *“Methods to Monitor the Human Right to Adequate Food”*, Available at <http://www.fao.org/righttofood>
- Rideout Karen et.al, *“Bringing Home the Right to Food in Canada: Challenges and Possibilities for Achieving Food Security.”* Public Health Nutrition: 10(6), 566–573. DOI: 10.1017/S1368980007246622. First published online on 7 March 2007
- Rukundo Peter et.al, *“Food as a Human Right During Disasters in Uganda”*, Food Policy, 2014, Page 2. Available at www.elsevier.com/locate/foodpol
- E.M Acidri, *“A Critical Analysis of EAC Cooperation in Agriculture and its Impact on the Right to Adequate Food in Uganda”*, LL.M Dissertation, University of Dar es Salaam, 2019 at pages 70 & 71

SESSION 11: ACTION PLANNING

11.1 Description of Session

The objective of this session is to give participants a practical opportunity to individually plan how to achieve the right to food and nutrition within their different contexts.

11.2 Objectives and Outcomes of Session

The main tool for reference in this session are the personal case studies that each participant would have developed as part of application for this training. The session should enable participants to identify and list steps to be taken in drawing a plan of action to effect the right to food and nutrition, including identification of necessary resources and formulation of timelines.

By the end of the session, participants should be able to:

- i. Develop a strategy and a work plan on a case of a violation of the right to food and nutrition for their different contexts.

In order to do this, participants should refer to their case studies and consider the following:

<i>Issues to Consider</i>	<i>Necessary Steps to Take</i>
What is the food and nutrition problem to be addressed and how extensive is the problem?	?
Who are the persons / group of persons most affected by this problem? (make reference to the groups of marginalised persons discussed in the session above)	?
Collect evidence on the status of the right to food and nutrition regarding the selected food problem.	?

Is there an enabling food and nutrition policy and legal framework? <i>e.g under the National Objectives and Directive Principles of State Policy (NODPSP) in Uganda's constitution under Objective XIV, the State is mandated to ensure food security and nutrition under Objective XXII by among others, establishing national food reserves, and encouraging and promoting proper nutrition through mass education and other appropriate means in order to build a healthy State.</i>	?
Which actors have the prime responsibility for the food chain? (ministers of the economy and those responsible for social matters (gender, youth, children, disaster preparedness), local producers, regulators of standards) at the three levels of Respect, Protect, Fulfil ?	?
What are the obligations of non-state actors including food producers and actors in the food chain.	
<i>What are the necessary steps to take to plug the selected food gap at the three levels of adequacy, accessibility and availability?</i>	?
How can you ensure that the strategy and work plan respect the principles of - participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment, and the rule of law (PANTHER principles)?	?
<i>What is the implementation timeline?</i>	?
<i>What resources are required in order to effect the strategy and work Plan?</i>	?
What partnerships are required to effect the strategy and work plan and how to ensure efficient coordination among them?	?

What steps need to be taken to strengthen political commitment to food and nutrition and food and nutrition related policies?	?
What role can media (new media, social media) do in effecting the strategy and work Plan?	?
<i>How to continually build knowledge of the affected community and duty bearers on the selected food and nutrition gap in order to avoid a recurrence?</i>	?
Has there been a specific violation of the right to food and nutrition? Should public interest litigation / strategic litigation be an option to seek redress for victims? What do you need to engage for this?	?
<i>What are the key aspects of the strategy and work Plan that need to be monitored?</i>	?

Method: *A short introductory lecture will be followed with a practical exercise of developing a strategy and a work plan based on fictional facts that will be given by the facilitator.*

References

- FAO, Guide to Conducting a Right to Food Assessment. 2009.
- Francoise Trine, Implementing the Right to Food Guidelines. Where are We?

SESSION 12: EVALUATION AND COMMITMENTS

12.1 Session Description

An important quality of being a professional working in the field of food and nutrition is the willingness to periodically look at ourselves to see how we can improve. Evaluation is a process by which we can observe what we and others are doing and learn how to improve these activities, where necessary.

12.2 Objectives and Outcomes of the Session

This session provides an evaluation process to determine how effective our training / learning efforts have been.

By the end of the session, participants should;

- i. Have openly evaluated their own individual performance and that of peers and trainees in terms of knowledge and skills gained;
- ii. Have shared honest feedback to the course organisers in order to better improve the summer school program.

12.3 Content

The course facilitators will ask participants to complete a survey testing the following:

- A measure of what was learned during the training. This should capture change in knowledge and skills from before to after the training.
- An assessment of whether or not (and how much) perceptions and behaviour have changed as a result of training.
- An assessment of individual sessions and which ones provided the most knowledge and skills relevant to their contexts and work needs
- An assessment of the facilitators and delivery methods used.
- An assessment with the administrative and logistical arrangements of the course.
- Their overall satisfaction with the learning experience.