



Federal Ministry  
of Food, Agriculture and  
Consumer Protection

# Food is a Human Right

## Policies against Hunger VII



International Conference  
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# Editorial Note



This publication builds upon the overall objective of the Policies against Hunger VII Conference to support the realization of the human right to food by (1) intense dialogue and exchange among international policy makers, experts and civil society groups and by (2) developing concrete policy recommendations. These recommendations address State actors, but also provide assistance for human rights and development experts, as well as civil society and private sector actors.

It is beyond the scope and purpose of this document to reflect, in detail, on all the discussions and presentations that were held during the Conference. Emphasis here has been placed on the recording of the results that emerged from two days of intense exchange. Despite discrepancies on some minor questions, the recommendations enjoy a broad consensus among the participants. Major parts of this document draw from the Conclusions of the Chair as presented to the final plenary.

More detailed resources like presentations, speeches, background information and conclusions are compiled in the chapter 'Resources and Links' at the end of this document.

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*Roman Herre*

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# Greeting



*Dear Reader,  
Dear Conference Participants,*

60 years ago, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights – one of the most important texts created by humankind. Together with the UN Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the norm was established for global cooperation within the realm of social responsibility. In both texts, the right to food is firmly anchored as a fundamental right of every human.

However, reality reflects another truth. The right to food is the human right most frequently violated. According to data provided by the World Food Organization, the FAO, the number of hungry people worldwide has risen to more than 100 million people in the past couple of years. Behind these numbers are real humans and their suffering. In light of this development, the battle against hunger and malnutrition ranks as one of the most important challenges of the international community of States.

With this background in mind, the „Policies against Hunger“ conference series hosted by the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection has dedicated this seventh edition to the reinforcement of the human right to food. The Ministry,

as well as myself, are under the firm conviction that the human rights approach should play a key role in the fight against hunger. This approach emphasizes not only the structural causes of hunger, but also clarifies the important fact that the hungry are not beggars. They simply demand what they are entitled to: adequate nourishment.

80 percent of those suffering from undernutrition live in rural areas, with the majority being landless or small-scale farmers. The core of an effective and lasting fight against hunger and undernutrition therefore lies in the strengthening of the agricultural sector and rural development. In developing countries, this strengthening revolves around supporting small farmers. Strong rural regions must exist first in order to form the backbone of a sustainable development plan for the fight against hunger.

An essential guide for State actors in the fight against hunger are the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food, which are actively promoted by our Ministry. We view these Guidelines as an essential tool in developing effective and lasting strategies.

A special area of concern for me is the dialogue with the conference participants from the countries in the global South. From their practical experience, these participants can report to us about the real-life situation of people on the ground and inform us where aid must concretely be applied. I am sincerely thankful for the productive cooperation of all the participants. With this publication, I look forward to being able to introduce the central discussion points and recommendations compiled from the conference. They should provide an impetus for the strengthened integration of the right to food in various policy fields and subject areas. In the case of the Federal Ministry, these jointly compiled experiences constitute an important instruction manual for the tasks that lie before us.

I would like to thank all of those who have actively contributed to the discussions and results of the conference.

**Ilse Aigner**  
*Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection*

# Part I – Food is a Human Right

## 1. Freedom from Want - the Right to Food against the Background of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Food is a human right. Just as freedom of speech, freedom from torture or the right to a fair legal process. On 10 December 1948 – as a result of a long struggle for dignity and the equality of all human beings – the United Nations adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It embeds the right to food as having equal value to all other human rights. The right to food is inherent to every person – everywhere and at any time.



“From a historical perspective, the principles of ‘Freedom from Want’ and ‘Freedom of Fear’ have been underlying concepts of the Universal Declaration” said Prof. Asbjørn Eide from the Norwegian Centre for Human Rights. Against this background, he highlighted the indivisibility of human rights: both the civil and political rights, and the economic, social and cultural rights.

In international law the right to food is recorded in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)<sup>1</sup>. The Covenant was adopted by the UN in 1966 and as of today has been ratified by 119 States parties. The “fundamental right to be free from hunger” and the “right to adequate food” are included in Article 11. Further definition is made by the corresponding General Comment Nr.12 by the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: “The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access to adequate food or means for its procurement at all times.”<sup>2</sup>

### State Obligations

“As recorded in General Comment Nr.12, State parties to the ICESCR are imposed specific obligations” Eide said. “First, States must **respect** the right to food of the individual by respecting their own solutions to their livelihood like respecting agricultural lands of smallholders and indigenous peoples. Second, States must **protect** individuals or communities from discrimination and harmful interference by others. And third, States must **fulfill** the right to food by actively providing assistance to people.”

Inherent to human rights is the special attention given to vulnerable people. Thus, state obligations derived from the right to adequate food must focus on marginalized people threatened by hunger, such as: smallholders, landless, pastoralists, seasonal workers, women and indigenous communities.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm>

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/a5458d1d1bbd713fc1256cc400389e94/\\$FILE/G0340229.pdf](http://www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/a5458d1d1bbd713fc1256cc400389e94/$FILE/G0340229.pdf)

## The FAO Voluntary Guidelines

The Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food<sup>3</sup>, unani- mously adopted at the FAO in 2004, provide practical guidance for the implementation of the obligations. Furthermore, they give a clear mandate to the FAO to integrate the rights-based approach into its work.

The Guidelines contain recommendations, inter alia, for implementing human rights instruments and institutions, for protecting and improving access to land, water and seeds, enhancing agricultural struc- tures, productivity and marketing, as well as for build- ing social safety nets.

## Steps towards the Future

Amidst the growing number of hungry people in the world, it must be recognized that the problem of hunger is a structural one. “The task is much wider than producing enough food for all,” Eide emphasized, “It must be ensured that adequate food is physically and economically **accessible** for all. Thus, critical is- sues and measures with regards to **all aspects of the food system**, including the production, processing, distribution, marketing and consumption of safe food, as well as parallel measures in the fields of health, education, employment and social security must be addressed. This can only be done through a human rights-based approach.”

The Cordoba Declaration<sup>4</sup>, an initiative of an interna- tional group of right to food experts, including Prof. Asbjørn Eide, specifies such an approach.

For the progressive realization of the right to food, it is necessary to strengthen and enhance the tools and instruments for its implementation. “The Optional Protocol to the ICESCR adopted by the UN General As- sembly on 10 December 2008 is a major step forward, by opening up a complaint procedure on the interna- tional level for people who’s right to food is violated.”, Eide concluded.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/009/y9825e/y9825e00.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.rlc.fao.org/iniciativa/pdf/deccor.pdf>



## 2. Key Messages from the Panelists

The dramatic increase of people suffering from hunger was a key issue addressed at the opening panel held under the motto: „The Human Right to Food and the International Food Crisis – Challenges and Perspectives“.

**FAO Assistant Director-General Alexander Müller** asserted that “2008 was not a good year for the right to food.” He emphasized the setback of the fight against hunger: “We will not achieve the Millennium Development Goals!” His sentiment was shared by all panelists.



“The rising food prices have unveiled the vulnerability of the global food system and have shown the political brisance of an insufficient food supply.” This is why Müller views the upcoming years as extremely challenging for the international community. Nevertheless – or maybe exactly because of these adverse conditions, “the realization of the right to food is a core element for global peace building, especially in the context of global climate change,” Müller emphasized. “Thus it must be highlighted that realizing the right to food is more than solving problems in the nutrition

sector.” By addressing structural causes, the right to food, is a multifunctional tool to promote democratic structures, enhance participation and support sustainable solutions.



**Bärbel Dieckmann, President of Welthungerhilfe**, pointed to another pressing problem. She expressed her “special concern that the financial crisis must not be a cause for countries to withdraw from urgent support through development cooperation. And we also know,” she points out, “that we need policies - on national as well as international level - that put rural areas and food security in the centre of its strategies.” Furthermore, she sees an increasing relevance of food security in the continuously growing urban areas.

Against this background, the reform process of the FAO must be seen as an opportunity to jointly implement the right to food – in cooperation with State as well as non-State actors.

**Bishop Dr. h.c. Frank Otfried July**, presiding Bishop of the Evangelical Church of Württemberg and Chair of the Committee for Ecumenical Service even went further: “It is the permanency of the hunger crisis that urges us to find more and better answers.” Apart from its normative character, “the right

to food today is an international accepted reference framework.” This makes it a basic, as well as overarching tool, for the fight against hunger.



Bishop July highlighted the return of the long neglected rural areas to the political agenda as an important step for the fight against hunger. On the other hand, he expressed his concern about focusing too strongly on technical solutions regarding agricultural productivity.

The right to food defenders Ujjaini Halim, Ingrid Urizar and Peter Kayiira, made it very clear why and how the right to food has become an effective tool in their fight against hunger in India, Guatemala and Uganda.



**Ingrid Urizar is a lawyer who has been working with the Land Pastoral Commission of the Catholic Church of Guatemala.** “The right to food is essential for us, we have built a full process of defense of the people on this basis.” She stressed that for communities’ land and labor claims, the right to food approach has been instrumental. “However, it is a rather difficult undertaking to be successful in the daily confrontation with those who violate human rights and in a system which allows for impunity.”, Ms. Urizar said. In this regard, the right to food has been the common starting point to build alliances in civil society and particularly to define the key approaches of the Agrarian Platform established between peasants and indigenous movements, NGOs and academic institutions.



**Ujjaini Halim from FIAN West Bengal-India** highlighted the gap between the normative framework and the real world. “The Right to Food is there legally, it is recognized in the Indian legislation, and India has ratified the respective international human rights instruments. There are several policies in place, but enforcement is poor. The Right to Food is recognized, but not realized”, Ms. Halim said. There is a permanent need to promote and defend these rights so that they become a reality, and to train and empower people to do this.

**Peter Kayiira, right to food defender and primary school teacher,** gave a testimony of his experience in Uganda. He has been the speaker on behalf of a rural community that was subjected to forced evictions from its land. “Without food, we cannot live. The Right to Food is about the life of the people”, he reminded the conference. He showed how the right to food approach was essential to his community in combining its local struggle with an international advocacy strategy.



# Part II – The Results of Thematic Working Groups

## 1. Access to Natural Resources as a Condition of the Right to Food

### 1.1 Introduction

Half of those who are food insecure live in smallholder peasants' households, and approximately 20% are landless agricultural laborers<sup>5</sup>: security of land tenure and access to land as a productive resource are essential for the protection of the right to food of both these categories of people. Guideline 8.10 of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food emphasizes the need to promote and protect the security of land tenure, especially with respect to women, poor and disadvantaged segments of society, through legislation that protects the full and equal right to own land and other property, including the right to inherit; and it recommends advancing land reform to enhance access for the poor and women. Building on this guideline, the Member States emphasized the 'essential role' of agrarian reform in the realization of basic human rights and food security at the 2006 FAO International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD). Furthermore, the EU Land Policy Guidelines and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) re-confirmed the close link between access to land, human rights and sustainable rural development.

### 1.2 The leading questions: How can the access to natural resources, especially to land, be improved for the rural poor? What is the relation between the right to food and access to land?

The question of the rights of land users is particularly topical for three reasons.

**First**, the tendency towards trade liberalization in agriculture results in a tendency towards the concentration of land in the hands of large agricultural

producers who are better connected to the global markets and who can more easily meet the volumes and standard requirements for export. This creates new threats to the security of land tenure for smallholders. Indeed, trade liberalization in other sectors also may increase demand for land.



The relationship between local resource users and large industries is characterized by major imbalances of power. A number of cases have been documented where farmers have been expropriated for the building of industrial plants, under conditions which amount to forced evictions with insufficient or no compensation at all. For this reason, it is important not to focus exclusively on the economic case for securing rights related to land, but to understand this as a human rights issue: while the strengthening of property rights is a condition for markets to transfer land to more productive uses and users, this can be encouraged only to the extent that it does not lead to further marginalization of the poorest, which results, for instance, from distress sales of land by indebted farmers.

**Second**, the increased production of, and demand for, agrofuels leads to competing resource claims between local resource users, governments and incoming agrofuel producers. As a result, 'where appropriate conditions are not in place, the rapid spread of commercial biofuel production may result – and is resulting – in poorer groups losing access to the land on which they depend. In these contexts, the spread of commercial

<sup>5</sup> U.N. Millennium Project, *Halving Hunger: It Can be Done*, Summary Version of the Report of the Task Force on Hunger (New York: The Earth Institute at Columbia University, 2005), p. 6.

biofuel crop cultivation can have major negative effects on local food security and on the economic, social and cultural dimensions of land use.' Safeguards therefore need to be put in place in procedures allocating land to large-scale biofuel feedstock production. Concepts such as 'underutilized', 'unproductive', 'degraded land', etc., should not be abused in order to avoid allocation of land on which local user groups depend for their livelihoods.

**Third**, the recent increase in the prices of primary agricultural commodities on the international markets has led investors to buy land suitable for cultivation, and to speculate on further increases of the price of land in the future. This may result in poorer land users being priced out of land markets. It may also lead to the accelerated expansion of monocultures for the production of cash crops, and to new risks resulting from the depletion of soils and the loss of biodiversity. The protection of security of tenure constitutes an essential safeguard against these developments going unimpeded, and further marginalization of the most vulnerable.



Land owners or users need to be protected from forced eviction, taking into account, in particular, the Basic Principles and Guidelines on Development-based Evictions and Displacement presented by the Special Rapporteur on adequate housing<sup>7</sup>. Their right to land can also be protected from being interfered with by private parties. And in certain circumstances, as mentioned in Article 11(2) of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and detailed in Guideline 2 of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food, access to land should be facilitated through agrarian reform, particularly for landless agricultural workers.

### 1.3 Recommendations of the Working Group:

1. **Fully implement already existing commitments, such as Guideline 8.10 of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food, the EU Land Policy Guidelines, the conclusions of the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).** To a large extent, the standards exist. We need to make them better known; to ensure that they are better taken into account; and to mainstream their use, in particular, in policies which could have an impact on land rights, including rural development and agricultural policies, which should more systematically be assessed against the requirements of the right to food.
2. **Support the development of new standards, such as through the initiative of the FAO to develop a set of Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land and other natural resources, or through the preparation by the Advisory Committee of the Human Rights Council of a study on a new normative instrument protecting peasants' rights.** The Guidelines under preparation within the FAO, it was noted, should be fully participatory, and should involve, in particular, peasants, women, and other vulnerable groups.
3. **Finally, it was noted that a number of policies may have a negative impact on the protection of the rights of land users** - particularly agricultural development policies, policies aimed at attracting foreign investment, or trade policies encouraging the production of cash crops instead of crops for local consumption. The impact of such policies on land rights should be assessed on a systematic basis. Specific fears were expressed about the impact of the arrival of investors seeking to exploit natural resources or develop large-scale plantations on portions of land that are sometimes cultivated by farmers without adequate legal title. The adoption of guidelines on this issue was recommended. As regards foreign investors, the countries of origin should exercise control over those actors in order to ensure that in their operations they comply with the right to food, including access to natural resources as a human right.

<sup>7</sup> A/HRC/4/18 (5 February 2007), paras. 24-28.

## 2. Experiences with the National Implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines

### 2.1 Introduction

Since the adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines of the Right to Food by the FAO Council in November 2004<sup>8</sup>, many countries have launched policy initiatives with the goal of strengthening the realization of the right to food at the national level. Four years after the adoption, it is possible to determine the progress achieved and difficulties observed at the national level<sup>9</sup>. The Voluntary Guidelines offer both a framework for comprehensive implementation and mainstreaming of the right to food in national politics, and a tool for monitoring progress and, eventually, non-compliance.

### 2.2 Leading question: What are the key elements for the national implementation of the right to food?

**First: A national strategy for the implementation** of the right to food normally comprises<sup>10</sup> the establishment of appropriate institutional mechanisms, particularly in order to:

- identify, at the earliest stage possible, emerging threats to the right to adequate food, through adequate **monitoring** systems;
- improve **coordination** between the different relevant ministries and between the national and sub-national levels of government;
- improve **accountability**, with a clear allocation of responsibilities, and the setting of precise time-frames for the realization of the dimensions of the right to food which require progressive implementation;
- ensure the adequate **participation**, particularly, of the most food-insecure segments of the population, and;
- pay specific attention to the need to improve the situation of the most vulnerable segments of society, including girls and women whose specific situation must be taken into account (Guideline 3.9.), regarding the principle of **non-discrimination**, as well as regarding the explicit inclusion of access to adequate food as part of larger poverty reduction strategies (Guidelines 3.4. and 3.5.).

**Second:** As part of such a national strategy, **framework legislation** has been drafted and adopted ensuring that the right to food is justiciable before national courts or that other forms of redress are available, so that in situations such as the current one where the prices of food undergo a sudden increase, the other branches of government will not be allowed to remain passive.



There is a general recognition that establishing such a framework may, in a number of ways, significantly contribute to the realization of the right to food: (a) by ensuring that governmental bodies will be held accountable if they do not comply with the obligations the framework imposes on them; (b) by ensuring that the right to food will be at the centre of national development strategies, which developing countries may then refer to in their dialogue with donor countries seeking to provide international aid; (c) via strengthening the position of countries in negotiations related to trade or investment, by referring their partners to the obligations imposed on them vis-à-vis their constituencies at the domestic level. Yet, only a small number of States have effectively implemented the Voluntary Guidelines on the right to food, and in many States, the right to food is still not enforceable in judicial proceedings.

<sup>8</sup> See <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/009/y9825e/y9825e00.htm>

<sup>9</sup> See <http://www.fao.org/righttofood/>

<sup>10</sup> As set out in Guideline 3 of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines.



**Third: Monitoring** can make a specific contribution towards the promotion and protection of the right to adequate food. This contribution is best characterized by highlighting the most relevant results of a successful monitoring effort: (a) monitoring provides evidence of what has been done and what has not been done in light of a State's obligation; (b) if done properly, the monitoring report identifies the specific group(s) of victims in a case of non-compliance, as well as the authorities responsible for taking action in line with the State's obligations; (c) from the evaluation of a specific case or public policy, the respective monitoring report will indicate the necessary steps for corrective action to achieve full compliance, redress violations and prevent further non-compliance.

Monitoring efforts to encourage public policies have focused on screening structures, processes and results of State's actions from the right to food perspective. Qualitative and quantitative indicators to measure progress have become crucial for these initiatives. One conceptual approach has been elaborated by the University of Mannheim in the framework of the IBSA-Project<sup>11</sup> with support of the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, by defining and testing Indicators, Benchmarks, Scope and Assessment to measure progress concerning Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, especially the

right to food. Another conceptual approach has been undertaken by Welthungerhilfe and FIAN using the Voluntary Guidelines as a monitoring tool<sup>12</sup>. The general methodology of the second instrument is based on the concept of human rights-based monitoring of a State's performance and presents qualitative and quantitative indicators for each of the 19 guidelines that enable local efforts to produce a comprehensive national right to food report. The focus of local efforts on certain topics enables the development of a right to food assessment of the specific policy of concern.

Innovative monitoring instruments at the national level have shown effectiveness and efficiency in terms of implementing international standards into national procedures and really supporting victims in defending their right to food. A major success in this regard has been the national rapporteurships on the right to food in Brazil. It has been very useful to establish these kinds of independent and professional monitoring mechanisms at the national and local level.

The monitoring experience from Bolivia also showed how civil society could use the Voluntary Guidelines to assess national policies and suggest corrective action. In addition, the Bolivian example made it very clear that broad and sustained efforts are required to raise awareness about food as a human right<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>11</sup> See <http://ibsa.uni-mannheim.de>

<sup>12</sup> See the joint publication of Welthungerhilfe and FIAN: "Screen state action against hunger! How to use the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food to monitor public policies".

<sup>13</sup> See the civil society monitoring report at: [http://www.aipe.org.bo/public/lst\\_publicaciones/LST\\_PUBLICACIONES\\_informe\\_dhaa\\_bolivia\\_2007\\_es.pdf](http://www.aipe.org.bo/public/lst_publicaciones/LST_PUBLICACIONES_informe_dhaa_bolivia_2007_es.pdf)

## 2.3 Recommendations of the Working Group:

1. **More efforts should be made to ensure that the Volunta Guidelines on the right to food are known and used as a reference in the large set of policies they address.** Dissemination and training, as well as the preparation of information tools, have a role to play in this regard; exchanges of experiences between States and non-State actors; and the establishment of partnerships between States that are aimed at the implementation of the Guidelines, could also be explored. Since many of the Guidelines are specific to certain sectors (such as development cooperation, land policy, agricultural reform, or social policy), the preparation of tools specific to each of these sectors could be recommended, particularly if they are practice-oriented.
2. **The role of the Right to Food Unit of the FAO has been essential in this effort and should be supported in order to continue into the future.** Indeed, the FAO could in the future, particularly through its Right to Food Unit, more systematically report on the implementation of the Guidelines, thus developing a platform through which States could learn from their successes and failures in seeking to implement the Guidelines in a variety of contexts. The preparation, on an annual basis, of a 'State of the Right to Food' covering all developments related to the implementation of the guidelines could constitute a powerful incentive for States to make progress in this direction. In addition, actors other than national governments could refer to the Guidelines more systematically: thus, the Guidelines could be taken into account by inter-governmental organizations (such as development banks or multilateral funds), or by the private sector and international non-governmental structures.
3. **Civil society should be equipped to play a role in furthering the implementation of the Guidelines.** The efforts of national and international non-governmental organizations in defending and promoting the right to food should be supported through development cooperation. This should include the training of local non-governmental organizations and public servants about the implications of the Guidelines; the preparation of adequate indicators and monitoring tools; and participation in the elaboration of national

strategies for the realization of the right to food. In general, for the right to food to be successfully implemented, it is vital that there exists a vibrant and truly independent civil society to accompany efforts made in this direction. Capacity building is essential in order to carry out this function.



### 3. The Right to Food as a Criterion for Coherent International Policies

#### 3.1 Introduction

A starting point for discussion within this Working Group was the Resolution of the European Parliament adopted 22 May 2008 on Soaring Food Prices, which puts the right to food at the centre of the responses to the international food crisis by demanding coherence, especially from the European Union, of all food related policies bearing obligations under the right to food.

The **European Parliament** “stresses the fundamental nature of the right to food and the need to improve access for all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life; underlines that states have the obligation to protect, respect and fulfill this fundamental human right; points out that the fact that 2 billion people still live in dire poverty and 850 million human beings go hungry each day demonstrates systematic violations of the right to food, as enshrined in international human rights law; calls therefore for adequate measures to implement the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights on the right to food; **urges the Council to ensure coherence of all food-related national and international policies with obligations under the right to food**”.<sup>14</sup>

#### 3.2 Leading question: How can the policy coherence of agricultural, trade and development policies within the realm of the right to food be improved at the European level?

In this perspective, the Working Group examined the effect of incoherent policies on the right to food on the basis of several examples, identified associated problems, and discussed the possibilities for gradually improving coherence at the European and international level. Despite the rather divergent views of participants in the Working Group, it was possible to define common ground on substantial aspects of the coherence debate, and narrow down priorities and consensual recommendations. It was determined that a focus would be placed on internationally aligned European policies, with a primary emphasis on agricultural, trade and development policies. It was stressed that

the coherence of these policies with the human right to food was at the centre of the debate, rather than a general assessment of the conformity of these policies among each other.

**First: Development cooperation policies can comply with the right to food and contribute to its full realization.** Recently, agriculture has regained attention in development cooperation. The sector had been neglected since the early 1980s, resulting in dramatic consequences for the food security of large regions of the developing world, particularly sub-Saharan Africa. It was also mentioned that the implementation of development cooperation policies can be based on the right to food. More specifically: the principles of national ownership, alignment, harmonization, management for results and mutual accountability, around which the 56 guidelines of the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness are formulated, can be interpreted in accordance with the right to food.

**Second: The international trade regime is still not consistent with the requirements of the right to food.** It is notable to stress that, both as a result of Article 103 of the UN Charter<sup>15</sup> and the fact that human rights norms have the status of peremptory norms of international law, human rights should prevail over any other international commitments. However, in case of conflict between a trade and human rights treaty, there is the risk that States will opt for compliance with their obligations under trade agreements: since these agreements are commonly backed by the threat of economic sanctions – as is the case within the WTO, under the Dispute Settlement Understanding. Setting aside their human rights obligations will appear less costly economically and often, even, politically to governments.



<sup>14</sup> <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P6-TA-2008-0229&language=EN&ring=P6-RC-2008-0217>

<sup>15</sup> As members of the Organization of the United Nations, all States have pledged under Article 56 of the UN Charter to ‘take joint and separate action in cooperation with the Organization for the achievement of the purposes’ of the Charter, which include ‘universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion’. It follows from Article 103 of the Charter that this obligation prevails over any other international agreement.



This is an acute problem. In addition, the least developed countries are insufficiently involved in the trade negotiating process. The capacity of LDCs, and of developing countries, in general, is insufficient to negotiate international standards and sanitary regulations and ensure compliance.

**Third: The Common Agricultural Policy of the EU and the Right to Food.** While the CAP was credited in some respects, the need for further reform was identified, in order for it to be consistent with human rights requirements and development concerns. In the EU, as in developed countries outside the EU, direct payments to farmers can be shifted to rural development programs, such as those to preserve the environment or biodiversity. The problematic effects of export subsidies were discussed by the participants, and despite different perspectives and opinions in the Working Group, consensus was reached on the recommendations below. In addition, the need for a systematic monitoring of the impact of the CAP on developing countries was identified.

### 3.3 Recommendations of the Working Group

**Participants agreed that the Right to Food is an important criterion for coherence of international policies in the field of agriculture, trade and development.** It is the obligation of every government to ensure each individual the right to food, and secure as much food from national production as possible. The following recommendations were made in this regard:

1. **Development cooperation**  
All cooperating partners need to respect national priorities and ownership.  
Investment into sustainable agriculture and rural development needs to be increased.  
Links between different sector policies and programs need to be strongly addressed. The pro-active participation of marginalized groups at the earliest stage of policy development should be a basic criterion for their full ownership in development cooperation.
2. **International Trade**  
Free trade is not necessarily a solution to achieve food security. Any international agreement should respect the right to food.

The participation of least developed countries in the WTO's decision making process should be increased.

The donor community should assist the developing countries in building their capacity for negotiating of international standards and sanitary regulations and ensuring compliance.

The safeguards of developing countries regarding special food security concerns should be considered and strengthened; and anti-dumping procedures in the WTO need to be more accessible to these countries.



### 3. EU Agricultural Policy

Some credit can be given to CAP reform. However, the past reforms are not yet sufficient for achieving full coherence with regards to development concerns.

The EU should politically support the objective of food security in developing countries and especially national right-to-food strategies.

Direct payments to farmers in developed countries need to be shifted to rural development programs, such as programs to combat climate change or to promote biodiversity.

CAP should avoid any kind of public-funded exports.

The impact of CAP on developing countries should be monitored through complaint mechanisms installed in the EU.

## 4. Consideration of the Right to Food in Strategies for Solving the Food Crisis

### 4.1 Introduction

Prices for staple foods exploded in the first half of 2008. This increase has calmed down slightly in recent months, but according to most estimates prices will even out at a very high level in the coming years. This development has to-date had an enormous impact on food security in many developing countries. UN sources indicate that 975 million people are hungry in the world today, up from 852 million in 2003-2005, and 820 million in 1996. Previous policies have failed. The world food crisis, marked by a sudden increase in prices of agricultural commodities on the international markets which peaked in June 2008, took States and the international community by surprise. The crisis had devastating human consequences, and led to a particularly severe impact on women and children due to inequalities within households and due to the specific nutritional needs for physical and mental development of the latter.

### 4.2 Leading question: How can the Right to Food be integrated into strategies addressing the food crisis?

The international community of states has reacted to the food crisis in various ways. Since April 2008, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-Moon has led the initiative



to coordinate these reactions as head of the High Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Crisis. The joint recommendations of the Task Force were summarized in the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA)<sup>16</sup>. The UN Human Rights Council and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food advocated a consistent incorporation of the right to food into the strategies for overcoming the food crisis and its root causes<sup>17</sup>.



**First:** The right to food can make a crucial contribution to an effective fight against hunger and can pinpoint strategies towards specifically fulfilling the needs of poor and hungry people. **David Nabarro, Coordinator of the UN High Level Task Force, made it clear to the Conference that the Right to Food, although not included in-depth in the Comprehensive Framework for Action, should be considered as a starting point for all further discussions and strategies to be developed, inter alia, in the preparation for the High Level Meeting on Food Security for all, convened by the UN Secretary General and the President of Spain for the end of January 2009 in Madrid.**

**Second:** The conference participants also linked discussions on the food crisis to the debate on **global governance reform in food and agriculture**. In general, efforts taken to improve coordination, such as those by the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis<sup>18</sup> were welcomed. At the same time, the importance of working under the overarching principle of the right to adequate food was emphasized.

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.ifad.org/operations/food/documents/cfa/cfa\\_draft.pdf](http://www.ifad.org/operations/food/documents/cfa/cfa_draft.pdf)

<sup>17</sup> <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/food/docs/A.HRC.9.23.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> In an attempt to devise a unified response to the global food crisis, the decision was made at the 28-29 April 2008 Bern meeting of the Chief Executives Board of the United Nations system (CEB) to establish a High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Crisis, chaired by the United Nations Secretary-General. The HLTF includes the relevant UN agencies, funds, and programs, the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, and the International Monetary Fund.

### 4.3 Recommendations of the Working Group

**1. The agencies within the HLTF, and the stakeholders that will take part in the Global Partnership on Agriculture and Food, should work under the overarching principle of promoting the realization of the right to adequate food.** They should :

- a) prioritize the role of empowering vulnerable populations, increase awareness of the rights of these populations through education and capacity building, and highlight the role of the right to food in offering a viable alternative for the most vulnerable to be heard and to claim their rights.
- b) ensure that the nutritional security component is effectively incorporated into food security policy implementation.
- c) promote international and national needs and rights-based strategies which identify the vulnerable, assess the causes, develop targeted policies, establish goals, and define obligations addressing both the immediate and long-term goals.
- d) encourage internationally and nationally coordinated efforts to enable small-scale farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk and indigenous peoples address the issues of access to land, land tenure security, access to natural resources, technical assistance,

support for cooperatives, credit, stimulation of production for local markets, and access to local value chains and safeguard mechanisms, as well as by facing contradicting urban and rural interests.

**2. Placing the right to adequate food at the centre of our efforts to reform the global governance of food and agriculture also implies that international coordination efforts must be established:**

- a) as a broad forum for policy discussion including the environment, gender, HIV/AIDS, social/economic and human rights issues, and
- b) must include monitoring and accountability mechanisms from a right to adequate food-based approach, on the basis of the 2004 Voluntary Guidelines on the right to food.

**3. Closer cooperation between UN and Bretton Woods organizations is fundamental** and should include assessment and discussion of the coherence between right to food-based food and nutritional security policies and agricultural, bilateral trade agreements and trade policies. The issue of guaranteeing the right to adequate food of people in emergencies and failed States must be addressed. Effective actions and measures, such as food assistance, must be put in place.



## 5. The Strengthening of the Enforceability of the Right to Food

### 5.1 Introduction

What the former chairman of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, Phillip Alston, said more than ten years ago still remains a sad truth: “Worldwide, the right that is probably the most often violated is the right to food.” The violations have mainly gone unpunished, as they have generally not been recognized as human rights violations. The indivisibility of human rights requires that there must be an effective way to demand the legal enforceability of the right to food. The fact that on 10 December 2008, the UN General Assembly adopted the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) was highlighted during the Conference as a major step forward in the struggle to ensure the indivisibility of all human rights and the enhancement of the legal enforceability of the right to food.



### 5.2 Leading question: How can the legal enforcement of the right to food be improved at the national and international level?

That human rights are indivisible, that they are mutually dependent and only provide for the comprehensive and effective protection of human dignity when they are treated as a whole, has been reaffirmed again and again since the 1993 World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. Nevertheless, there is still a long way

to go from the accepted indivisibility of all human rights to the realization of the legal enforceability of economic, social and cultural rights.

**First: Courts play an important role in the protection of the right to food.** A number of obstacles remain, however, for this to become a reality in most countries. In some States, international law has not been incorporated into domestic law without national measures of implementation. Even where it is, or where the right to food is mentioned in the national constitution, access to judicial remedies may be impossible for the poorest. Courts may be reluctant to adjudicate on the right to food, because of what is perceived as the vague and imprecise nature of that right, or out of fear of the budgetary consequences, which would make this a question better dealt with by the political branches of government. These obstacles can, however, be overcome. Public interest litigation, conducted by non-governmental organizations or in the form of class actions led by representative plaintiffs, may overcome the problem which emerges when certain violations are widespread and structural in nature. In certain legal systems, a ‘People’s Prosecutor’ or a national human rights institution may file claims before courts, in order to challenge certain illegal actions by the authorities. Increasingly, courts have considered the right to food justiciable.

**Second: The adoption of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is a breakthrough towards the improved enforceability of economic, social and cultural rights and particularly the right to food.** As was expected, on 10 December 2008, on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN General Assembly approved the Optional Protocol. Once in force, the possibility of an international mechanism to remedy violations of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights can become a reality. If the Protocol is ratified by at least ten States, a long-term gap in human rights protection under the international system will be closed.

The Optional Protocol contains a number of provisions, including the following:

- a) States Parties to the Covenant joining the Protocol recognize the competence of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights to receive and consider communications alleging violations of the economic, social and cultural rights set forth in the Covenant.

<sup>19</sup> [http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a\\_ceschr.htm](http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu3/b/a_ceschr.htm)

- b) The Protocol provides for the possibility of so-called „interim measures“ by providing that the Committee may transmit to the State Party concerned for its urgent consideration a request that the State Party take such interim measures to avoid possible irreparable damage to the victims of the alleged violations.



- c) The Protocol also creates an inquiry procedure, setting out that if the Committee receives reliable information indicating grave or systematic violations of the Covenant, the Committee shall invite that State Party to cooperate in the examination of the information and to this end to submit observations with regard to the information concerned. The inquiry may include a visit to the territory of the State Party concerned.
- d) The Protocol requires that States take all appropriate measures to ensure that individuals under its jurisdiction are not subjected to any form of ill-treatment or intimidation as a consequence of communicating with the Committee pursuant to the Protocol.

## 5.3 Recommendation of the Working Group

### 1. Strengthening the Justiciability of the right to food on the national level:

- a) Specialized capacity building is needed for lawyers of both duty bearers (state institutions) and rights holders (people affected by hunger and their legal supporters).
- b) State institutions, especially parliaments and governments are requested to promote the recognition of the right to food in national constitutions and to adopt national framework legislation on the right to food.
- c) National legislation should be adopted with the participation of right holders, so as to provide clear and effective recourse mechanisms in case of violations. These mechanisms should be easily accessible by all persons.
- d) National human rights institutions are requested to address the documentation and support of right-to-food complaints as part of their work program.
- e) State and non-State actors need to cooperate to create and support a legal aid system for rights holders, in order to ensure access to justice for victims of violations of the right to food.
- f) The UN Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate food should use his reports to further clarify and develop the justiciability of the right to food.

### 2. Supporting the Ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenants on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

- a) All State Parties to the Covenant should consider, within their respective government and parliaments, signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol;
- b) The operational capacity of the UN Committee on ESCR needs to be equipped with the appropriate means to effectively deal with upcoming complaints in a proper way. This requires special support, including funding, from State Parties.
- c) Countries that are not yet State Parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights are invited to consider its ratification.

# Part III - Conclusions and Perspectives

## 1. Summary and Recommendations by the Conference Chair: Olivier De Schutter

UN Special Rapporteur Olivier De Schutter pointed out in his Conference conclusions: “The right to adequate food is not one which any State can fulfil in isolation. All States have a shared responsibility, grounded in international law, to ensure that the international environment in which States operate enables them to respect, protect and fulfil the right to food for the benefit of their own populations.”



The underlying tone of the Conference was the common understanding among participants that, at both the national and the international level, **the right to food should be at the very center of legal and institutional frameworks that deal with the struggle against hunger and malnutrition.**

The current hunger crisis is not a famine lasting for a specific length of time, but rather reflects the sudden worsening of a chronic problem that has affected hundreds of million people for decades. **Hunger is a structural problem and therefore demands structural changes, with corresponding consequences for institutional development and food system governance.** Food security for all must be considered as a global public good and it must be made a central focus of global governance as well as of national development, taking into account that the main problem is often not insufficient food production, but rather a lack of access to this food.

**States should, as a matter of priority, revise policies and practices** to guarantee that the food insecure and vulnerable groups in their society can feed themselves directly from productive land or other natural resources, or have the means for the procurement of adequate food. They should also avoid policies and practices that prevent other States from being able to do so. The international community should be ready to provide assistance, when necessary, in order to enable States to meet these priority obligations.

**All national and international policies should be guided by a human rights-based approach,** to guarantee that they respect, protect and fulfil the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. In particular, De Schutter demanded that States should:

- implement their obligations under the right to adequate food, including the core obligations to ensure non-discrimination and the freedom from hunger for all, and take immediate steps to establish a national strategy for the realization of the right to adequate food;
- recognize their international obligation to cooperate towards the full realization of the right to adequate food;
- develop mechanisms to monitor corporations in order to ensure that they respect the right to adequate food, consistent with the obligation of States to protect this right;
- undertake human rights impact assessments of



policies and programs, particularly for trade and investment agreements;

- complete the existing twin-track approach to food security, as developed by the FAO, IFAD and WFP. This approach comprises emergency safety nets and investment in agriculture and rural development, with a third track focusing on the promotion of the right to food, institution building, and human rights-based governance issues- giving proper relevance to accountability, participation, empowerment, non-discrimination, justiciability and capacity building.
- Measures should be adopted to explore and implement regulatory measures to limit speculation on agricultural commodity markets, which increases volatility of international prices and threatens the right to food of consumers and producers alike; the measures should aim to reduce food dependency in developing countries, and reverses the long standing decline in attention to agriculture and food security.
- promote more public investments in agriculture and food security, taking into account the social, cultural and environmental dimensions of these two sectors.

The current initiatives of the international community to respond to the Global Food Crisis through the efforts made by the UN High Level Task Force, and in the context of the Global Partnership on Food and Agricul-

ture, pursue a common goal: to restructure the global agri-food system. To ensure that these initiatives will help to combat hunger, it should be made clear that **all States are called upon to place the right to food at the top of the political agenda, and to place it in the center of the discussion about the future architecture of a global food and agriculture system.**

All the results and recommendations elaborated in two days of intense exchange in Berlin exhibit two primary strengths of the right to food concept. One, it is a precise and practical tool in very diverse policy fields, which facilitates concrete process-related action. Two, it offers much more than a pragmatic approach; the right to food also tackles the structural causes that generate hunger all over the world.

Finally, it has become clear that in order to ensure the full realization of this right for all, the commitment and cooperation of an enormous number of people, States, international institutions, civil society, media, academia and all other interested stakeholders are necessary.

The Conference was an expression of how this **multi-stakeholder dialogue** can work, and it certainly generated excitement among participants to go forward and put into practice the “Policies against Hunger” required to advance the realization of the human right to food.

## 2. Statements and Perspectives



**Jürgen Schröder, Member of the European Parliament**, highlighted the recent approval of the one billion Euro Food Facility of the European Union as a short-term way to address the global food crisis by supporting agriculture in developing countries. He stressed the need to raise awareness on hunger and the right to food: “What can we do in Europe to significantly contribute to the fight against hunger? Our population is not aware about the issue. We will only be able to help our friends in the ACP countries when the right to food is considered an important issue of us in Europe”, Mr. Schröder said. “We need people start challenging their candidates in election: if you will not engage for the struggle against hunger, we will not elect you.”



**Marcela Libombo from the Government of Mozambique** stated: “For my government, right to food, food and nutrition security are of high political priority.

We have defined food security as a central political objective of both economic and social policies. We coordinate our efforts in this regard in a multi-sector and right to food-based strategy. We welcome the international effort in the area and reaffirm that strong coordination of international organizations is needed. The right to food has to be a benchmark principle for national and international policies, also in trade and investment”, Ms. Libombo said. Furthermore, she stressed that capacity building of all stakeholders, governments, parliaments and civil society is needed and that efforts towards the implementation of the right to food have to be linked to the gender approach and the fight against HIV. Ms. Libombo finally reminded the conference: “Food is not an issue of charity, but a human right”.



**Sheik Lewis from the African Right to Food Network** said: “It is fair to say that the international community has increasingly paid attention to the right to food. Governments, parliaments and civil society have shown increasing awareness. Now, how can we make further progress in the struggle against hunger? High food prices are creating even more hunger, especially in African countries.” In relation to the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Mr. Lewis stated: “Actually, we have nothing to celebrate, as hunger and the number of hungry people in our continent have increased. In addition, HIV has caused additional suffering.” He stressed that the Voluntary Guidelines on the right to food are a good instrument to fight hunger. “But we need more commitment to promote the implementation. The right to food has gained critical importance. And it has to be seen within the indivisibility and universality of human rights, the right to shelter, the right to water, the right to freedom of expression. Freedom from hunger is the very foundation of life. This is the perspective we share in African Right to Food Network”.





**Christoph Kohlmeyer from the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ):** For the further implementation of the right to food, an interdisciplinary approach is needed: “We have still different camps working separately; the lawyers and human rights lawyers development economists, agronomists, environmentalists. Everybody is working in his or her workshop with doors closed.” Mr. Kohlmeyer referred to the food price crisis as the “ugly face of many unresolved problems”, as “another face of the development crisis or equity crisis”. In this con-

text, the right to food is a benchmark for development policies, and this use of the right to food may not be ambitious enough. Mr. Kohlmeyer stressed the importance of the right to food as a criterion for coherence for international policies. “The EU has already decided to ban export subsidies.”, he said. “We have started a reform of the EU Agriculture policy, but we are still in a beginning stage.”

**Günter Nooke, Federal Government’s Commissioner for Human Rights and Humanitarian Aid, Ministry of Foreign Relations:** International policies against hunger can only be successful when the right to food of each individual is respected and seen as the starting point. “We should never give up the universality principle of human rights when it comes to the daily policy making process where other interests are dominant”, he said. “We also need to stress the indivisibility of economic, social, cultural, political and civil rights; it is not possible that a person while reading free press or attending free elections dies of hunger.” Mr. Nooke also supported the proposal to strengthen the justiciability of the right to food. “Certainly, the adoption of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is a major step in this direction.”



### 3. Final Statement by State Secretary Gert Lindemann



On behalf of the German Ministry, let me begin by emphasizing an important message: The Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection remains steadfast in its support of the rights-based approach to combating hunger. The right to food will potentially take on an even more crucial meaning in the future. By 2050, we must be in the position to feed 9 billion people. Only if we manage to succeed in safeguarding the right to food, can we provide for the peaceful coexistence of humanity. Uprisings like those in Haiti and Egypt have shown how easily a food crisis can endanger the peace and stability of a country.

#### Engagement in the FAO

I already highlighted the fact that the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection remains firmly committed to the rights-based approach in the fight against hunger. For years the Ministry has

promoted the implementation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food. Beyond that, within the framework of FAO reform, we have strongly supported the right to food having as prominent a position as possible. Our goal is to anchor the Guidelines as a crosscutting issue in all areas of activity.

#### Global coordination

The UN Secretary-General established the High Level Task Force and encouraged a Global Partnership for Food and Agriculture. It is advocated by the G8 and is receiving ongoing support. Within this context, I expressly support the recommendations of Working Group 4, in which Mr. Nabarro - Coordinator of the High Level Task Force - was considerably involved.

The right to food can make a decisive contribution to the Global Partnership. It can also serve, to a certain extent, as a compass that gives direction and offers guidance in terms of content. The Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food serve as the vehicle which we can use to travel along this path. They contain reference points for the formulation of strategies that target the needs of poor and hungry people. In addition, the general human rights principles such as participation, responsibility and non-discrimination should serve as a reference. Mr. Nabarro announced that these aspects would feed into the work of the Task Force.

#### Key role of agriculture

Agriculture plays a prominent role in the implementation of the right to food. The food that feeds the world's population can only be guaranteed through agriculture. But the issue is not just the amount of food produced. One of the most pressing issues of small farmers and the landless in developing countries is access to land and productive resources like water and equipment. The BMELV deems the process initiated by the FAO, namely translating the Voluntary Guidelines into an appropriate form of governance for establishing land tenure and natural resource management, to be a useful initiative in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food. This process would at the same time focus on promoting sustainable, non-discriminatory and safe access to land and other natural resources.

## Coherence

In the discussions that took place during the course of the conference, it became clear that the way in which we formulate our policies has an effect on developing countries. Thus we need to take responsibility for our actions in the areas of agriculture, trade and development. In this context, it is important to emphasize the right to food as a criterion for the coherence of the aforementioned policy areas.

The challenges lying before us in the realm of food security and the progressive realization of the right to food for all humans are already well known. Political decisions have caused many of these existing problems and must now be instrumental in providing solutions. However, the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights shows that with a strong will, we can create meaningful progress. This Protocol was adopted in the UN General Assembly on the occasion of the 60th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Yet, just two years ago the associated individual complaint procedure for violations of the right to food seemed a distant prospect. We are taking matters into our own hands!



# Part IV - To know more about Policies against Hunger VII

## 1. Resources and Links

### Conference Homepage

'Policies against Hunger VII – Food is a Human Right'  
<http://www.policies-against-hunger.de/index>

### Basic Right to Food Documents

Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
<http://www.un.org/Overview/rights.html>

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm>

General Comment Nr. 12 by the UN-Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights  
[http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/a5458d1d1bbd713fc1256cc400389e94/\\$FILE/G0340229.pdf](http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/a5458d1d1bbd713fc1256cc400389e94/$FILE/G0340229.pdf)

FAO Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food  
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/009/y9825ey9825e00.htm>

### Further Documents

Screen state action against hunger! How to use the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food to monitor public policies?  
<http://www.fian.org/resources/documents/others/screen-state-action-against-hunger/pdf>

IBSA – Human Rights Monitoring  
<http://ibsa.uni-mannheim.de/>

Resolution of the European Parliament on the World Food Crisis (May 2008)  
<http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=TA&reference=P6-TA-2008-0229&language=EN&ring=P6-RC-2008-0217>

Comprehensive Framework of Action of the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (July 2008)  
<http://www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce/Documentation/FINAL%20CFA%20July%202008.pdf>

Building resilience: a human rights framework for world food and nutrition security. Report of the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (September 2008)  
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/food/docs/A.HRC.9.23.pdf>

The Cordoba Declaration on the Right to Food and the Governance of the Global Food and Agricultural System (December 2008)  
<http://www.rlc.fao.org/iniciativa/pdf/deccor.pdf>

### Relevant Organizations

United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

[http://www.fao.org/righttofood/principles\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/righttofood/principles_en.htm)

United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/index.htm>

UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

<http://www.srfood.org>

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) – Global Food Security Project

<http://www.gtz.de/de/themen/laendliche-entwicklung/2198.htm>

FoodFirst Information and Action Network (FIAN)

<http://www.fian.org>

Norwegian Centre for Human Rights

<http://www.humanrights.uio.no/english/>

Asociación de Instituciones de Promoción y Educación (AIPE) de Bolivia

<http://www.aipe.org.bo/portada.html>

Human Rights Law Network, India

[http://www.hrln.org/hrln/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=61&Itemid=76](http://www.hrln.org/hrln/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=61&Itemid=76)

Via Campesina

<http://viacampesina.org>

Brot für die Welt

<http://www.brot-fuer-die-welt.de/english/index.php>

Misereor

<http://www.misereor.org/index.php>

Welthungerhilfe

<http://www.welthungerhilfe.de/>

## 2. List of Participants

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50	Christophe	Golay	Geneva University, Right to Food Research Unit	Switzerland
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55	Herwig	Hahn		Germany
56	Petri	Hakkarainen	Embassy of Finland	Germany
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59	Tazwin	Hanif	Embassy of Indonesia	Germany
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65	Roman	Herre	FIAN-Germany	Germany
66	Harald	Hildebrand		Germany
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70	Anita	Idel	Project Management Animal Health & Agro biodiversity	Germany
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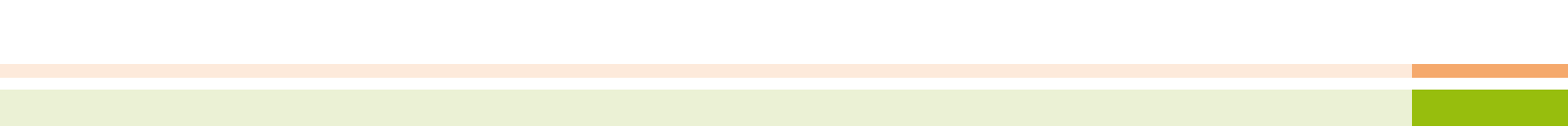
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