

„Agriculture, Fisheries and Food“
„People, Food and Biodiversity“



"The Human Right to Food: A New Opportunity in the Fight Against Hunger"

Documentation of the Conference on the Right to Food
on January 30 2007 at GTZ-Haus, Berlin

Published by:

Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH
Postfach 5180
65726 Eschborn
Internet: <http://www.gtz.de>

Commissioned by:

German Federal Ministry for Economic
Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Contact: Michaela Paßlick, Ref. 314
Telephone: (+49 228) 535 3734
E-mail: michaela.passlick@bmz.bund.de
Internet: www.bmz.de

Contact:

Sector Project „People, Food and Biodiversity”
Marlis Lindecke
Tulpenfeld 2
53113 Bonn
Telephone: (+49 228) 259 00 32
foodsecurity@gtz.de

Edit:

Marlis Lindecke
Annette von Lossau
Julia Sievers
Anja Christinck

Authors:

Regine Andersen, Andreas von Brandt, Reimund
Hoffmann, Karin Kortmann,
Rolf Künnemann, Monika Lüke,
Hans-Joachim Preuß, Martin Wolpold-Bosien

Photos:

Guenay Ulutuncok (Cover), Thomas Ecke

Design:

Jeanette Geppert, konzept & design
www.jeanette-geppert.de

Eschborn July 2007

„Agriculture, Fisheries and Food“
„People, Food and Biodiversity“



"The Human Right to Food: A New Opportunity in the Fight Against Hunger"

How can the debate surrounding the implementation of this human right advance the struggle against hunger and poverty?

Content

Foreword	5
Introduction	9
1. The Human Right to Food and possible ways towards its implementation	10
1.1 The Right to Food - Key elements and legal foundations	10
1.2 Access to resources, access to income: Two aspects of the Right to Food	12
1.3 What changes does the rights-based approach bring for humanitarian assistance?	13
Key points of the discussion	14
1.4 Summary comments on the presentations and discussions held in the morning	15
2. Examples of implementation of the Human Right to Food	16
2.1 Human rights and private sector development in agriculture - Kenyan-German for Programme Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA)	16
2.2 Farmers' Rights as an instrument for implementing the Right to Food	18
2.3 Experiences with the multi-stakeholder approach to the Right to Food in Guatemala	20
Discussions and open working groups	22
Outcomes of the discussion in the working groups	23
3. Open panel discussion: Human rights, sustainability and the preservation of natural resources - unity or contradiction?	26
4. Summary of key statements	30
5. Glossary	31
6. List of participants	32
7. CD	34



Foreword by Karin Kortmann

Member of the German Parliament and
Parliamentary State Secretary at the Federal
Ministry for Economic Cooperation and
Development (BMZ)

The current food situation can only be described as scandalous. Ten years on from the World Food Summit, some 850 million people across the world are suffering from hunger and malnutrition. Roughly 80% of them live in rural areas mainly in sub-Saharan Africa and parts of Asia. Despite some encouraging progress in a number of places, e.g. in Malawi, Tanzania and Ghana, in Africa we are still far from achieving MDG1, namely *halving hunger by 2015*.

And yet the world produces enough food in total to allow everyone adequate access to it. Hunger and malnutrition are, FAO analyses have shown, rather the consequence of problematic developments at various levels. These include, firstly, the fact that poor people in our partner countries lack adequate access to capital, land, education and economic alternatives. International price distortions and export subsidies, combined with a large-scale opening of the developing countries' markets, are also a problem. And, finally, investment in rural areas is on the decline because the distortions in trade and prices make it no longer economically viable.

I am convinced that we will only achieve the development goals that have been set if we succeed in creating conditions that allow people in the developing countries, particularly the rural poor, to guarantee their own food security.

In order to achieve this, a human rights-based approach and, in particular, the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food adopted by the FAO at the end of 2004 play a vital role. The Guidelines emphasise, on the one hand, the ownership of the developing countries themselves, for example in terms of earmarking adequate funding in the national budget to guarantee food security and using those funds in a transparent way and also in terms of ensuring that no sections of the population are discriminated against when it comes to land access. At the same time, they commit the international community to, for example, establish a fair and market-oriented trade system to review the modalities of food aid and to enshrine the Human Right to Food in their development cooperation.

The conference on "The Human Right to Food: New Opportunity in the Fight Against Hunger" held on 30 January 2007 was one step towards implementing the Human Right to Food more firmly and systematically in our development cooperation. The conference documentation provided here presents the experience and possible solutions outlined by the participants, based on their work. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those involved once again for their commitment, for the lively and very fruitful discussions that took place and for their valuable suggestions. I wish you every success in your work!

Welcoming address by Karin Kortmann

Ladies and gentlemen,

I am pleased to **welcome** you here to Berlin today to the conference on "The Human Right to Food: New Opportunity in the Fight Against Hunger".

Evidence of just how important and topical this issue is, and how interested people in Germany are in it, can currently be found at the cinema, with last year's film "**We Feed the World**" and the film currently showing, "**Our Daily Bread**". The film is about our food, the link between globalisation and food, the consequences of "scarcity amidst plenty", food manufacture and high-tech farming. In his film "**An Inconvenient Truth**", former US Vice-President Al Gore conveys the same message. The inevitable conclusion is that we need to change our own ways and also help the developing countries to adapt to the consequences of climate change. Effective climate policy is a matter of global justice. The **Stern report** on the economic impact of climate change should serve as a wake-up call to us all.

Today's conference offers us an excellent opportunity to discuss the current situation with regard to the realisation of the Right to Food. This event should, above all, serve as a **platform** for us to jointly think about the **pressing challenges** facing us and also to **develop possible solutions**.

Current food situation and root causes

The current food situation can only be described as scandalous. Some **850 million people** are now **suffering from hunger and malnutrition**, nearly **80% of them in rural Asia and Africa**. As so often, hunger hits society's most vulnerable: women, children and the elderly. There is particular cause for concern in Sub-Saharan Africa, where the proportion of underweight children is actually on the rise. This means we are still a long way from achieving MDG 1 - halving hunger - in Africa.

Undoubtedly, there have been some major successes in the fight against hunger, for example in Ghana or in Brazil, with its zero hunger policy. But those successes are **too few!** According to the United Nations' most recent MDG report in 2006, the proportion of people suffering from hunger in developing countries had dropped since 1990 from 20% to 17% - too low a figure to give us cause for acclamation or celebration.

If we are to beat hunger, we must identify the **root causes** and tackle them. The first of these is that the poor in the developing countries, generally those in rural areas, have **inadequate access to land, education, capital and economic alternatives**. Secondly, there are the **international distortions of trade and prices and the subsidisation of agricultural exports, combined with the large-scale opening of developing countries' markets**. And thirdly, **investment in rural areas is on the decline** because the price and trade distortions simply make it no longer economically viable.

Fight against hunger as shared task

This highlights the fact that fighting hunger and, by doing so, **realising the Right to Food is a shared task**. It can only be tackled if the multilateral institutions and the EU, national governments and civil society give it their emphatic backing and act accordingly.

The first step is to **adapt adequate national policies and strategies** (e.g. Poverty Reduction Strategies) and budgets in the developing countries. Today, we know that those developing countries that have invested most in agriculture over the last 30 years now have the lowest rates of under-nutrition. Yet at bilateral government negotiations, rural development is rarely mentioned.

We also need to ensure that international policies and agreements work to help fighting hunger. One encouraging example is the FAO's adoption in 2004 of the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the Right to Food.

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAS) will be a focal topic of Germany's EU Presidency in the first half of 2007. The EU has to ensure that the potential development impact of this instrument can be fully realised. One important issue in this connection is **aid for trade**. Only if the EPAS are combined with such efforts will ACP countries be able to make use of preferential market access.

We must also **continuously re-examine our bilateral, European and multilateral cooperation and improve it accordingly**. As the FAO demanded last week, the structures for **food aid** are in urgent need of reform. When delivering food aid, we must always bear in mind that sustainable development is the ultimate goal. And that also means abandoning the practice of making a business out of want.

Overview of German co-operation

Germany is meeting these challenges in its development cooperation at several levels.

- In our **bilateral development cooperation**, we have made human rights, and therefore also the Human Right to Food, a key element of our critical dialogue with partner countries and also one of the development policy criteria used by the Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development to decide on cooperation with our partner countries and on the areas on which cooperation should focus. We are currently engaged in **rural development** programmes and projects worth 350 million in 30 countries. Since good governance is so important for the realization of human rights. We have agreed with around half of all our partner countries to make **“democracy, civil society and public administration”** a priority area of bilateral development cooperation.

- At **multilateral level**, we are contributing our development experience and concerns to the standard-setting and implementation surrounding international human rights instruments, such as the formulation of the FAO Voluntary Guidelines to the Right to Food. Our efforts in support of the **HIPC debt relief initiative** or to eliminate agricultural protectionism in the OECD countries directly contribute to the realisation of the Human Right to Food.
- I would like to draw particular attention to the work within the **Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)** to achieve donor coordination. The GDPRD is a joint initiative involving 26 donor nations and organisations, including IFAD, FAO and the World Bank, which addresses rural development and the harmonisation of strategies and programmes.

Based upon an agreement with the FAO the German Federal Government funds several means to fight hunger and malnutrition in the framework of the bilateral cooperation for food security ("**Bilateral trust**" established by of the Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection). The fund focuses on the promotion of food security and agriculture as well as the development of rural areas. About 8.3 million p.a. are made available for this purpose. Since 2002, over 45 Million EUR have been paid. The promotion of projects is based upon the goals and criteria given in the FAO Voluntary Guidelines.

Outlook

Today, we also need to look ahead to tomorrow. That means it is important to take measures to investigate and prevent **climate change**. But, given that it will take anything up to 25 years to develop and introduce adapted plants, it is plain that we need to tackle adaptation to climate change as a top priority today.

In this regard, we are being faced with new challenges. There is a growing demand for **biofuels** and, therefore, the land on which to grow them. Since biofuel is a more lucrative product than food, this can lead to dramatic struggles over land. When we hear reports of a rise in the price of tortillas in Mexico because the corn is being used for energy production, it may seem at first like just some absurd news story. And yet policymakers have to guarantee that food takes priority and that we do not soon find ourselves facing the choice, as postulated by one of Germany's newspapers, the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, on 23 January of "Driving instead of eating". As an example, the Asian Development Bank is funding biogas plants in India which run on fuel from sub-Saharan Africa.

We can only successfully beat hunger if we make international cooperation as effective and efficient as possible, as called for in the **Paris Declaration**. That means investing in the people in our partner countries and in their institutions. That is the only way of enabling people to set their own national and local development priorities, to play an active part in shaping those developments and to monitor how funds are distributed. This precept of empowerment applies even more in rural areas, which have so often been neglected, and is a basic prerequisite for realising the Right to Food.

I hope that you will have interesting and productive discussions. I look forward to seeing a good many of you at this evening's discussion and wish you every success in your work!

Introduction



By invitation of the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) international and German experts met to discuss the Human Right to Food and new opportunities to fight hunger.

The one-day conference took place on January 30, 2007 at GTZ-Haus in Berlin and was organised by the sector project "People, Food and Biodiversity"

1.0 The Human Right to Food and possible ways towards its implementation

Overarching questions in this respect are how to follow through with the Right to Food, and how a legal right can be translated into legal reality. Furthermore, how does development policy need to change if we want to attain this goal?

Guiding question:

How can we implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food and which logical steps arise as a result?

- Does it entail **new tasks and instruments** for development cooperation?
- How will **our practical work change**? Will things be approached differently than before because of the Right to Food?
- Which **defensive strategies** are necessary in order to prevent human rights violations? (Example: conflicts over objectives)



Andreas von Brandt,

Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United
Nations, Right to Food Unit

1.1 The Right to Food - Key elements and legal foundations

a. Definition and legal foundation

The Human Right to adequate Food has been realised “when every man, women and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement” (according to General Comment No.12 of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights). This human right is enshrined in Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 1966, while Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights also contains a statement to this effect.

States have the obligation to **respect the right**, to protect the right from violation by a third party and to fulfil its achievement through appropriate measures, mobilising all necessary resources.

b. Origins

After the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the ratification of the ESC Covenant, a further milestone was reached in 1999 with the publication of General Comment No. 12. In 2004, the member states of the FAO Council adopted the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food. In concrete terms the Guidelines contain recommendations on 20 thematic areas, from access to resources such as land and water to school feeding programmes and social protection.

c. Practical implementation in development cooperation

Although human rights represent a “value in themselves”, the development policy debate frequently inquires for the “added value” of the human rights approach. This can be summarised as follows:

- Designation and clarification of rights and duties
- Institutionalisation of participation
- Expansion of supporters for food security
- Legitimation of demands from civil society, uncovering of conflicts, provision of a structured forum for solving latent conflicts
- Human rights principles guarantee fair and non-discriminatory procedures
- Prioritisation of needs of the oppressed, marginalised and especially poor population groups

FAO is working at various levels on rendering the right to food operational, for example by further developing international law, furthering its implementation within states, and concrete work in projects and technical areas.

Key points of the discussion

- The Right to Food clarifies the rights and duties of *rights-holders* and *duty-bearers* and creates a new potential for mobilisation.
- The Right to Food is not limited to the agricultural or nutrition sector, but is rather a broader political issue.
- Food security and agricultural development thus acquire greater significance, and the legitimation of development cooperation measures in this area is increased.
- The Right to Food creates positive impulses for development policy at international, national and local level, and likewise at project level and for concrete technical issue.



Rolf Künemann,
FIAN International

1.2 Access to resources, access to income: Two aspects of the Right to Food

a. Food as a human right: Essential foods immediately, resources as soon as possible

The Right to Food stipulates that every person must have access to adequate nourishment. This is unconditional; the Right to Food is not linked to work or other prior conditions. Furthermore, the Right to Food also implies access to the resources necessary to be able to feed oneself.

To ensure immediate access to essential foodstuffs, it is imperative that social programmes exist to which each person has legally enforceable access. If essential foodstuffs are not distributed free of charge, every person must be guaranteed an appropriate level of income.

b. The concept of basic food income

An income that is high enough to guarantee access to food, and to which everyone is entitled, is referred to as basic food income. Non-selective payment is necessary, as in practice the process of selecting the needy has proven to be highly error-prone. The actual transfer to a person, however, results from the difference between the payment a person receives from the programme and the amount the person is charged towards the programme's cost. From this perspective, wealthy persons receive a negative transfer: they finance the program, regardless of the fact that they receive payouts. If basic food income is financed via appropriate taxation, from which the vulnerable population is exempt, the result might even be perfect targeting - including full coverage of all persons in need.

c. Conclusions for development cooperation

- The Right to Food calls for both income transfers and resource transfers.
- Action is urgently needed to set up social protection and taxation systems which safe-guard a basic food income. All entitled persons must be reached. Programmes that are selective or that attach conditions to direct transfers for the purchase of essential foodstuffs, e.g. work, school attendance and the like, are not compliant with human rights.
- Pilot projects on basic food income should be carried out and evaluated.
- OECD countries are obliged to provide financial assistance according to international human rights legislation; assistance for the establishment of basic food income programmes could be provided through an international fund.

d. Recommendations for German Development Cooperation

- German Development Cooperation should continue to expand its international initiative on rights-based development cooperation. This involves mainstreaming the subject within German ministries and those of Germany's partner countries, and within the World Bank and other multilateral development banks.

- It also involves building additional scientific and practical capacities and working jointly with German civil society actors in the framework of a “Direct Transfers” working group.
- Moreover, it requires in-country advisory work and training for government administrations on the establishment of human rights-compliant institutions.

Key points of the discussion

- Direct transfers are necessary as more than half the people affected by hunger are barely in a position to feed themselves, even if resources were available.
- The concept of basic food income presupposes that certain basic conditions are in place, e.g. a functioning state that collects taxes and can manage the basic food income system.
- The concept is still new and relatively little tested, except in a few pilot projects; questions concerning implementation and impact still have to be studied.
- In view of the present situation in many regions affected by hunger and malnutrition, the Right to Food and the measures necessary to bring it about, as outlined here, are still a long way from being realised.



Hans-Joachim Preuss,
Secretary General
of Deutsche Welthungerhilfe

1.3 What changes does the rights-based approach bring for humanitarian assistance?

a. Common ground between the rights-based approach and humanitarian assistance

The rights-based approach has begun to have an impact on humanitarian assistance. The principles are set out in the Code of Conduct of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, as well as in the SPHERE project. In addition to naming aid activities, the Code of Conduct includes protection of the population and its rights. The SPHERE Guidelines offer detailed instructions, among other things, for areas related to the Right to Food.

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food make demands that are directed above all at the state level. Complementary to this are the SPHERE standards and the Code of Conduct regulations for the humanitarian sphere. Most large humanitarian organisations have (voluntarily) endorsed these rules.

b. What is the added value of the rights-based approach and the Right to Food for humanitarian assistance?

- **Non-discrimination:** The Right to Food is an instrument for reminding the international community of its financial and practical obligations, also in the case of “forgotten” crisis regions.
- **Clarification of state responsibilities** by the Right to Food: The affected states are themselves committed to providing assistance, while the aid organisations fulfil complementary tasks.
- **Finiteness of interventions:** The Right to Food steers attention towards the capability of those affected to feed themselves. To this end, corresponding exit strategies need to be put in place when planning aid measures, also through better coordination of humanitarian assistance and development cooperation.

c. Implementation difficulties, contradictions and dilemmas

1. **Non-discrimination:** Does the requirement of non-discrimination apply equally to donor contributions or only to states?
2. **Participation versus visibility:** From a PR and fundraising perspective, strengthening local structures and supporting local actors is less visible and attractive than direct implementation.
3. **Support and the provision of assistance versus protection and advocacy:** When can we raise our voices for the long term security of refugees, and when does this compromise direct aid provision?
4. **Demands of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food versus the expertise and capacity of the participating organisations:** Which areas of expertise and which types of capacity are needed first and foremost in crisis regions?
5. **Safeguarding the humanitarian mandate (pragmatism) versus advocacy and lobbying:** Is there a point at which pragmatism (coordination and situation-specific cooperation with the dominant forces) switches over into complicity?

Key points of the discussion

- The human rights approach constitutes a common umbrella under which humanitarian assistance, DC and state measures can gather, and establishes common principles and modes of procedure.
- There are more possibilities for cooperation between humanitarian organisations and DC than have so far been capitalised on, particularly in the transition between emergency aid provision and longer term reconstruction.
- Situations where not all population groups are equally affected by an acute crisis or disaster require “multi-layered” approaches and the relevant staff for the various tasks.
- Aid measures also need to be budgeted in such a way that the transition between humanitarian assistance and longer term reconstruction can take place more flexibly in future.



f.l.t.r.:

R. Künnemann,
H.-J. Preuss,
A. Springer-Heinze,
A.v. Brandt

1.4 Summary comments on the presentations and discussions held in the morning

Springer-Heinze (GTZ) in conversation with Andreas von Brandt (FAO), Rolf Künnemann (FIAN international) and Hans-Joachim Preuss (Deutsche Welthungerhilfe) elaborating the main conclusions of the three presentations we have heard.

A. von Brandt:

The most important point is that the Right to Food not only provides the legal basis. It also functions as a political tool, a means for **mobilisation** and **raising awareness**. It always puts the **focus on the affected people** and strengthening position.

R. Künnemann:

We ought to reflect on the concept of “added value” in this context. Do human rights need to have an **added value** and if so, how should it be measured? Human rights are actually something so fundamental that everything should be measured against them; the idea that something is more fundamental is initially quite disconcerting here. The reason for this lies in the political reality, the **power issues** surrounding access to resources and the power of disposal over budgets. That is why we still haven't made any further progress with reducing hunger. Human rights have a **protective function** for those who address this issue; secondly, they give us an opportunity to learn to think differently - namely, to think of those affected by hunger as individual people with rights. This **change in perspective** has set civil society processes in train that are very important for the future, both in our own society and elsewhere.

H.-J. Preuss:

It is very important that an organisation like FAO has taken this issue on board and has sought dialogue with non-governmental organisations. This brings about a **mobilising effect** because FAO has a large number of member states. This is the only way to proceed at **international level**. Visionary ideas like that of the basic food income are also very important, because they prompt **dialogue**. Of course, innovative approaches relating to distributive justice and social transfers also exist in the area of humanitarian assistance, and one is very much aware of the problems that exist, for example due to local or family-specific **power relations**. A further logical consequence for humanitarian assistance that emerges from the Right to Food is that we need to adopt a range of **supporting measures** (apart from social transfers), so that we don't perpetuate unequal power relations in the long term.

2.0 Examples of implementation of the Human Right to Food

2.1 Human rights and private sector development in agriculture - Kenyan-German for Programme Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA)



Reimund Hoffmann, GTZ
Programme Manager,
Monika Lüke,
sector project "Implementing the Human
Rights Approach in Development Cooperation"

a. Introduction and background

Development of the private sector is a priority area of the Kenyan-German development cooperation in the agricultural sector. Activities concentrate on areas where local conditions are favourable and population density is high, which is where the majority of people affected by absolute poverty live. Kenya is a pilot country for the implementation of the "Development policy action plan on human rights" (BMZ concept). Poverty reduction and food security are objectives both of the programme itself and of Kenya's national strategy for developing the agricultural sector.

The programme's strategies involve applying the value-chain approach to selected agricultural products, with consultancy services available at macro, meso and micro level. For example, support is provided to producer and service provider organisations, albeit with the production process remaining fully in the hands of the producers.

b. Human rights aspects of the project

The project was not originally designed with a human rights orientation, yet it is relevant to the Right to Food and human rights principles. By increasing the productivity of small farmers the following can be achieved in connection with the **Right to Food**:

- More food enters the market at lower prices
- More jobs for poor and landless as a result of higher productivity and better prices

Examples are provided by the value chains we have helped to develop: goats' milk and mushrooms are both highly nutritious foods that are very lucrative for the individual producer and can be farmed on even very small plots of land; crops such as potatoes yield a more reliable harvest in unfavourable climatic conditions than, for example, maize.

The human rights principles of **participation and empowerment** are addressed through capacity development at both micro and meso level. For example, small farmers are able to adopt a stronger negotiating position when buying and selling; they are better able to defend their interests and apply democratic principles in organising themselves.



f.l.t.r.: R.Hoffmann, R. Anderson, M.Wolpold-Bosin, A. Springer-Heinze

Outlook and conclusion

To increase the human rights impact of the project, it will concentrate more on target groups - such as women and young people - who until now have had little representation and who tend to be discriminated against in access to resources and means of production. In this connection access to land is extremely important.

Human rights aspects are not yet an integral part of the planning and implementation of projects. They must be viewed as a cross-sectoral task, in the same way as other issues that have now been incorporated into development cooperation practice.

Key points of the discussion

- The human rights-based approach and the Right to Food focus attention on target groups that are otherwise insufficiently considered.
- The integration of the human rights-based approach into market-oriented projects can be particularly fruitful because the focus is on the optimal use of resources. It is likely that a great deal can be achieved in this area through targeting poorer groups.
- Human rights aspects do not yet form an integral part of the planning and implementation of projects. They need to be deliberately addressed and included as a standard component of evaluation processes.

2.2 Farmers' Rights as an instrument for implementing the Right to Food



Regine Andersen,
Fridtjof Nansen Institute, Norway

a. Plant genetic resources in agriculture?

Around 7,000 plant species in the world are used for food purposes, and there are numerous varieties within each crop species. This diversity is of major importance as it represents the “raw material” for modern plant breeding. Above all, however, for farmers in developing countries it is the basis of their entire nutrition. Of the world's 1.2 billion poorest people, around 75% live in rural areas; they often work in difficult farming conditions and depend on traditional agriculture.

Yet plant genetic diversity is seriously threatened, both by “genetic erosion” and by statutory regulations such as plant breeders' rights and seed laws. Traditionally, seed is re-used, passed on and exchanged by farmers, which promotes the conservation of biodiversity and access to seed. The new regulations are restricting the legal space for these practices.

b. What are Farmers' Rights in this context?

Farmers' Rights are enshrined in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA, or International Seed Treaty). It suggests measures that must be elaborated in detail by the state parties themselves. They relate to safeguarding farmers' practices for seed use and maintaining access to seed, to the conservation of traditional knowledge, compensation for the work done by farmers to conserve plant genetic diversity, and the right to have a say in state decisions relating to these areas.

c. Why are these rights crucial for the Human Right to Food and the battle against hunger?

Farmers' Rights enable the poorest people in the world to feed themselves; they uphold the necessary legal space for farmers to continue to live off traditional agriculture. The element of compensation creates a new strategic opportunity to strengthen traditional agricultural systems.



d. Challenges for development cooperation

The contracting parties to the ITPGRFA must undertake to reinforce and define the details of Farmers' Rights. Furthermore, they are obliged to support developing countries in this process. Other examples of worthwhile support on a variety of levels include:

- Strengthening local initiatives to conserve and refine traditional crop plant varieties and traditional knowledge
- Supporting organisations working to realise Farmers' Rights in developing countries
- Integrating Farmers' Rights into the bilateral dialogue with partner countries, particularly with regard to their significance to food security and the Right to Food.

Key points of the discussion

- Emphasis must be given to the important role of traditional knowledge in the long-term conservation of plant genetic diversity in agriculture; purely technical measures and strategies are not adequate.
- Climate change may exert additional pressure on traditional agricultural systems, giving rise to problems that are unlikely to be overcome by means of traditional knowledge and practices alone.
- Support should be given to the demands from civil society to bring further important food-plant species under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture, particularly from the viewpoint of realising the Right to Food.

2.3 Experiences with the multi-stakeholder approach to the Right to Food in Guatemala



Martin Wolpold-Bosien,
FIAN International

a. Relevance of the Human Right to Food to the peace process in Guatemala

When the Peace Agreements were signed in Guatemala ten years ago, many people hoped that real improvements in their living conditions would soon follow. Their hopes failed to eventuate, however. Hunger and malnutrition are on the rise. Extreme poverty levels in the rural areas increased from 24 to 31% between 2000 and 2002. In Guatemala, 49% more children below five years of age suffer from chronic malnutrition than in any other Latin American country. The proportion among indigenous children is much higher, at a huge 69%.

b. The link between the issue of land and the Right to Food in Guatemala

Land distribution in Guatemala is extremely inequitable. Almost 57% of the land is in the hands of less than 2% of the population, while 90% of the producers survive on less than one hectare. The link between poverty and hunger is clearly evident. It is indisputable that the less land a family owns, the greater is the probability of their children suffering from chronic malnutrition.

c. Experiences with the multi-stakeholder approach

During the past ten years it has worked for the Right to Food in Guatemala, FIAN has cooperated with many different actors at both national and international level. In addition to government departments, these have included civil society actors such as the church, farmers' and indigenous organisations, human rights organisations and development cooperation agencies. Experiences have been at a variety of different levels:

- Tangible cases of defence of the Right to Food
- Advice and training for rights holders and duty bearers: the Right to Food as a new approach to resolving conflict
- Right to Food as platform for policy dialogue
- Right to Food as convergence point for international cooperation, particularly European DC
- Right to Food as principle for international cooperation
- Cooperation with United Nations' entities.



d. Suggestions and recommendations for development cooperation

Action levels b) - f) in particular could become important spheres of activity for DC. Action level a) in an appropriate form could also be made a subject of policy dialogue at bilateral level. Different thematic priorities are needed for different countries. For Guatemala, where European DC wishes to promote the Right to Food, the following is suggested:

- Recognition of the importance of land access to the Right to Food
- Detailed implementation of the Right to Food in national legislation
- Effective protection of human rights defenders; creation of fair and transparent conflict resolution processes that are consistent with the Right to Food
- Support of a national dialogue process between civil society and state actors on the implementation of the Human Right to Food.

Key points of the discussion

- From this example the importance of land access and land distribution to the implementation of the Right to Food is very clear.
- Normally, the implementation of the Right to Food is possible immediately in the case of the respect-bound and protect-bound obligations, whereas in the case of fulfilment-bound obligation, the full implementation of the Right to Food is usually a matter of progressive realisation.
- In some countries, as in Guatemala, international human rights treaties are explicitly recognized as part of the national legal system by the constitution. Such provisions facilitate the political and judicial eligibility of the Right to Food, as it mainly entails the practical implementation of a legislation which is already in place.
- The success stories in Guatemala are due to the fact that various different actors have made the right to food a mutual principle, which places liability on the state and is clearly understandable to society.
- The involvement of policy actors and important people in society, such as UN entities and church representatives, increases the chance of success of the Right to Food process, compared with mere lobbying by those directly affected.

Discussions and open working groups

How can we use the Human Right to Food at project level and with technical issues?

Summary comments on the presentations and discussions held in the afternoon

Springer-Heinze (facilitator) in conversation with Reimund Hoffmann (GTZ), Regine Andersen (Fridtjof Nansen Institute) and Martin Wolpold-Bosien (FIAN International) about new insights have we gained with regard to our guiding question and the consequences for action, and what new or altered approaches have emerged.

The following key issues emerge:

- **Protective function** of the Right to Food
- **Development of new measures** and approaches to guarantee the Right to Food
- **Policy regulations** and processes
- **Services**, training, support

Mr Hoffmann:

The Right to Food has very far-reaching consequences that go beyond the sphere of agriculture: governance, access to land, and access to income (that secures food) from other activities. The issue of land access is very important, but the possibilities for safeguarding the Right to Food go far beyond that - it is a **comprehensive approach**.

Ms Andersen:

One important aspect is what is known as **structural power**. It must be asked, for example, why many developing countries have adopted far more rigid regulations on species protection and breeding rights than what is required by the TRIPs agreement. The actors involved in global food production will find other channels to advance their interests if the international agreements are not to their "satisfaction" - there are bilateral and regional trade agreements and many other ways and means. In contrast, the Right to Food is a completely different policy approach: "power of norms". Completely different processes play a role here. It is plain to see that these two approaches are often opposed to one another in international policy. The Right to Food has considerable **potential for strengthening the "power of norms" in international policy**. This approach acquires greater legitimacy and can be better deployed in this "big game" over global food production.

Mr Wolpold-Bosien:

The human rights-based approach is very **pragmatic**. It is based on something that is already recognised by states and "only" has to be put into practice. It has great **transformatory potential**: A great deal has happened in the last ten years, starting with the first position papers and extending (for example) to the BMZ Action Plan on Human Rights. What is crucially important now is its **concrete implementation** in bilateral projects and programmes. A lot has happened at the conceptual level; now the potential for change has to be demonstrated. What we should seek to avoid, though, is selling everything under a new "label". What is needed are projects whose **specific purpose** is to implement the Right to Food; other projects that contribute **indirectly** to this ought to be supported in such a way that new perspectives can gradually be incorporated. A mere "change of labels" would be counterproductive.

Outcomes of the discussion in the working groups



1. What changes does the rights-based approach bring to international development policy?

Rapporteur: Marlis Lindecke (GTZ)

The group was composed of representatives from the following institutions: BMZ, FIAN Germany, German Parliament (Deutscher Bundestag) and GTZ.

- The Right to Food has achieved fundamental recognition in international development cooperation. To make it effective, it requires pro-active implementation in the organisations themselves and in individual projects. The FAO, with its RtF Unit, supported by BMELV, is the topic coordinator.
- The World Bank and WFP were discussed as examples of international organisations. The link to human rights issues is now being discussed at the World Bank - even if the rights-based approach as such is disputed. The fact that the debate is taking place at this level is new. At the WFP the discussions are more advanced; a discussion paper on the subject has been drawn up and the organisation is on its way towards implementing the rights-based approach and the Right to Food.
- To achieve progress the Right to Food must be discussed at the international policy level on the one hand and implemented at project level on the other. Our recommendation to the German government is to continue actively to drive this process forward.

2. What changes does the rights-based approach bring to development cooperation and policy at national level?

Rapporteur: Juliane Osterhaus (GTZ)

This working group was also composed of representatives from state and non-state organisations.

- Germany's EU Council presidency should be used actively to intensify the mainstreaming of human rights and specifically the Right to Food in development cooperation of EU countries. This would have impacts at the national level in many partner countries.
- In bilateral development cooperation, and specifically in the sphere of policy and sectoral advice, the German side should refer actively and explicitly to human rights. It should support the implementation of human rights standards and principles in the national strategies and policies of the partner countries.
- In the sphere of donor coordination the German government should continue to support the implementation of human rights.
- Capacity development acquires added importance in DC with the human rights-based approach, both at state level and on the ground. This means that national programmes can be oriented more strongly towards human rights, and local people are better able to stand up for their rights. DC should support the establishment of structures in the partner countries that can strengthen processes aimed at implementing the Right to Food, such as ombudspersons' offices and other institutions at state or civil society level.

3. Which changes does the rights-based approach bring in terms of access to productive resources?

Rapporteur: Annette von Lossau (GTZ)

This working group was composed of participants from India, Norway, USA, Tanzania, Kenya and Germany.

The main item of discussion was access to and the preservation of genetic resources, although the recommendations are not limited exclusively to this topic.

- The group discussed Farmers' Rights in India as an example and analysed why it has been possible to implement this process successfully in India at the legal level. Civil society and certain individual personalities played an important role in this context as pioneers of a broad-based public debate that extends to the parliamentary level. The recommendation for German DC is to work closely alongside representatives from civil society in this area, too.
- One important instrument along the way to implementing a human rights-based approach is the "legislation policy check". What laws and regulations are connected indirectly or directly to this kind of area (such as the Right to Food, Farmers' Rights) and what impacts do they have?
- Awareness creation and information transfer have a high priority in the implementation of a human rights-based approach; the media, including radio, TV and the Internet, play a key role. DC should seek suitable partners also in this sphere. The Corporate Social Responsibility approach should be exploited to incorporate private business into this process of raising awareness. Similarly, existing partnerships with the political foundations in Germany should be used more intensively to advance the human rights-based approach at this level.
- One innovative idea in the area of preservation of genetic resources is to set up a national fund from which peasant farmers can receive compensation payments for their contribution towards preserving these resources.

4. What changes does the human rights-based approach bring to the design of social transfer systems?

Rapporteurs: Julia Sievers (GTZ), Rolf Künnemann (FIAN)

The working group consisted of eight people. Various kinds of direct state transfers were discussed, such as school feeding programmes, food aid, basic income and emergency assistance. There was a considerable need for discussion of some topics, which is why it was not possible to produce concrete recommendations in all the areas.

Consensus was reached on the following points:

- Social transfers are necessary and justified on the basis of the Right to Food
- The way social transfers are provided needs to be reconsidered on the basis of the Human Right to Food. A change in norms is necessary because social transfers need to be organised differently when taking a human rights-based approach. Existing models for social transfers should not simply be projected onto developing countries.

The following criteria were developed for a human rights-based design of social safety systems:

- Social transfers must reach all those in need. States should devise a national strategic plan that guarantees this. This includes a plan for providing (additional) resources in public budgets.
- Human rights-based social systems must be transparent and need to be monitored by, amongst others, those entitled to receive transfers.
- Social transfers should not lead to dependency, domination or passivity, but rather strengthen economic and other activities of the recipients. To do so, supporting measures should be looked into.
- Transfer payments should be paid out to individuals wherever possible.

The following questions require further discussion:

- When are transfers necessary and justified?
- Should there be a needs test and, if so, what criteria apply?
- How can abuse be prevented?
- How should the transition from social transfers to self-help be managed?

An analysis of existing direct transfer systems in Asia, Africa and Latin America should be carried out, backed up by human rights expertise.



3.0 Open panel discussion: Human rights, sustainability and the preservation of natural resources – unity or contradiction?



f.l.t.r.:

A.Müller,
K.Kortmann,
L.Brown,
R.V. Bhavani,
J.Witte

Panel guests:

Karin Kortmann (SPD), Parliamentary State Secretary at BMZ.

Alexander Müller, Assistant Director-General at FAO .

R. V. Bhavani, M.S. Swaminathan Foundation (MSSRF) in Chennai, India, works in the area of education and poverty reduction.

Lynn Brown, World Bank, economist and financial specialist, active in the sphere of gender and food security, previously also worked for IFPRI and WFP.

Jan Martin Witte, Global Public Policy Institute, Berlin, Facilitation

The discussion will be focused on three themes.

1. What has been achieved so far in the area of implementing the Right to Food?
2. What are the rights and duties, not only of state actors but also of private business and civil society actors, in the implementation of the Right to Food?
3. How is the Right to Food linked to other development policy issues, such as sustainability and the preservation of genetic resources - wherein lie the contradictions or potentialities?

After the first round of questions, representatives from the audience were invited to come forward and discuss along with the panel members. The discussion is summarised here under the three guiding questions.

Question 1:

What has been achieved thus far in the area of implementing the Right to Food?

- The great potential of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food is that they are both an expression of individual rights as well as a policy concept. They clarify the standards against which policy should be measured.
- The Right to Food points towards the responsibility to be borne by the developing countries themselves in lending priority to the struggle against hunger and poverty. This applies to tackling inequalities between the rich and poor regions in these countries, to promoting good governance, to allocating resources for food security purposes in their respective budgets, to ensuring transparency and accountability as well as to negotiations with the donor countries.
- The Right to Food exercises a key function for many policy areas when it is mainstreamed in national legislation and constitutions. Policy dialogue is made easier in this way, because the state would be committed to making relevant instruments available and could call upon the international community to support it in doing so.
- The Right to Food offers answers in the case of conflicting objectives. When, e.g., (as in Nigeria) agricultural land is destroyed by oil extraction, or food production (in other countries) has to give way to the planting of energy crops, the Right to Food makes the order of priorities clear.
- The Right to Food will be extremely important in the future. All around the world the challenges are growing for which no easy remedies are available so far. Examples include predicted climate change, with all its impacts, and population growth, which can be expected to occur predominantly in urban conurbations of developing countries. The Voluntary Guidelines set out a range of practical possibilities for action along with the obligations that exist in this context.

Question 2:

What are the rights and duties of state, private sector and civil society actors?

State actors

- One of the tasks of the state is to ensure that there is coherence at national and international level, for instance between economic, agricultural and development policy.
- States must also make sure that there is coordination at the multilateral level (donor coordination). To this end common frameworks of reference, such as the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food, are very important.
- In every country where hunger exists we should be calling for a review and analysis of the situation; national strategic plans need to be devised. The partner countries should be supported in this task. The Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food could also be helpful in the context of devising poverty reduction strategies (PRSPs).
- States should develop responses and instruments that help hungry people who are not able to generate sufficient income through their own labour or resource transfers to feed themselves. Social welfare systems need to be set up that take account of the Right to Food.

Private sector actors

- In the sphere of business and economics we should distinguish between “rights language” and “rights action”. Implementing human rights is not the job of the business community, economic policy or the World Bank (but the World Bank is not a private actor, but an intergovernmental organisation!). Nonetheless, the outcomes of measures undertaken in these spheres certainly can be conducive - or obstructive - in implementing the Right to Food. It is the state's role to create appropriate framework conditions and monitoring mechanisms for this.
- Economic growth in general creates opportunities for distribution, so that income arises directly out of economic activities; it also enables the state to make resources available for education, health care systems etc. However, this is not an automatic process; it requires clear policy priorities and instruments aimed specifically at serving the implementation of the Right to Food. (likewise this recommendation does not address the private sector, but the state)
- The private sector can be effectively included in the process by means of public-private partnerships (PPPs); one example is the training of farmers in developing countries, co-financed by international trading corporations. The farmers deliver better quality for international trade and receive more income from this activity.

Civil society actors

- Civil society and people's movements are in a position to give a strong boost to debate within society about the Right to Food and have an important role to play in the area of awareness creation. In India, for example, the Right to Food Campaign has already achieved a great deal, to the extent that court judgements make reference to the Right to Food. The campaign is an informal network consisting of organisations and individuals from a variety of social spheres, from the academic community through to peasant organisations.
- Grassroots organisations can take on an additional role, namely, that of struggling for and securing access to resources from below through advocacy. This is especially effective, if it is accompanied by a broad-based social campaign (see above).



Question 3: What are the contradictions and possibilities with regard to other issues, such as the preservation of natural and genetic resources and sustainability?

Examples of possibilities

- Biological diversity plays a key role in relation to the Right to Food, both in terms of the preservation and increase of productivity of planting systems and with regard to access to food and improving nutritional quality.
- Global risks in food production can be reduced by implementing different types of agricultural systems, and hunger can be effectively combated through improved use of local genetic resources and local management systems (example: food grain banks).
- India is playing a pioneering role with regard to the implementation of Farmers' Rights. A national biodiversity fund has been launched there. Such models may conceivably be implemented at international level as well. A fund of this sort that can provide financial support for farmers in their efforts to preserve agro-biodiversity would be a means of strengthening the relevant agricultural systems in the long term.
- Experience from Brazil shows that much can be achieved using integrated approaches that address ecological, social and economic issues in an interrelated way. For example, the state buys food for direct distribution to hungry people from peasant farmers in the same region. Organic products are given priority in this. The outcome is that poor people gain access to high quality food, farmers achieve a better income and ecologically sound production methods are promoted at the same time. Overall, entire regions can be strengthened in this way.

Contradictions and issues to be resolved

- The issue of how to organise the preservation and development of public goods (such as water, genetic resources) and access to them urgently requires the development of both policy-based and practical solutions. This topic is highly sensitive politically and is directly linked to the Right to Food.
- All over the world, attempts are being made to slow down climate change through increased use of renewable energy. As yet there is little clarity about what this means in terms of the consumption of resources (e.g. water) and soil fertility, or how an increase in energy crop planting will influence food production and biological diversity. There is a need to think ahead in order to avoid conflicts over objectives.
- If the Right to Food is realised inadequately this could cause far higher costs than the resources that would be needed to enact it. It could provide an enormous positive impetus in the world, if the people who are suffering from hunger and poverty today were to enjoy good and healthy nutrition. It could also have a positive impact in terms of the prudent use of natural resources and the establishment of sustainable economic methods. Thinking along these lines could give an additional boost to the debate about implementing the Right to Food.



4.0 Summary of key statements



- The Human Right to Food is both an individual right and a far-reaching policy concept. As such it has great potential for the reduction of hunger and poverty, particularly with regard to structural measures. In addition it makes policy dialogue easier because many states have endorsed the Right to Food and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food.
- The realisation of the Right to Food requires greater policy coherence (e.g. development, economic and agricultural policy), both in the donor countries and in the partner countries.
- The Human Right to Food can only be implemented if a large number of state and non-state actors recognise its relevance and implement it in different fields of action (multi-stakeholder approach).
- It is not possible to reduce hunger and undernutrition through “top-down” measures alone. The Human rights-based approach is a useful instrument for developing and fighting for the Right to Food from “below”, integrating all relevant actors in society and state institutions.
- All development cooperation measures should be oriented towards human rights, specifically the Right to Food. The impacts of DC measures on marginalised and especially poor population groups should be examined on a regular basis (even if they are not directly the addressees of the measures).
- The preservation and use of agro-biodiversity - and Farmers' Rights in particular - are crucial prerequisites for realising the Right to Food. International agreements (incl. WTO/TRIPs) need to be harmonised with the Right to Food.
- For people who are not in a position to help themselves with regard to food provision, the Right to Food requires not only access to resources but also income transfers. It therefore makes sense for development cooperation partner countries to be supported to establish human rights-based systems of social welfare and taxation/budgeting. Donor countries should assist them in attaining these aims.
- In the area of humanitarian assistance the Human Right to Food illustrates the necessity of participation on the part of the affected population groups. The human rights-based approach also promotes a better dovetailing between humanitarian assistance and longer-term development cooperation.

5.0 Glossary

Capacity development

"According to the UNDP," capacity development is the creation of an enabling environment with appropriate policy and legal frameworks, institutional development, including community participation (of women in particular), human resources development and strengthening of managerial systems. Capacity building is a long-term, continuing process, in which all stakeholders participate (ministries, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and water user groups, professional associations, academics and others).

Code of Conduct

A Code of Conduct is a set of standards and rules on how staff members can and should deal with a wide variety of circumstances, depending on the situation at hand. The Code of Conduct differs from formal rules in that compliance is not mandatory for the target group. A term hence often used in connection with the Code of Conduct is "voluntary self-monitoring".

Corporate Social Responsibility Corporate

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is the commitment of the private sector to comply with the tenets of socially and environmentally responsible management. Companies undertake voluntarily to respect fundamental social, human-rights and environmentally relevant principles which go beyond legally prescribed standards.

Direct contributions

Direct contributions include the secondment of experts, the conducting of training measures, the preparation of studies and the supply of materials and equipment.

Local subsidies are also considered direct contributions.

Farmers' Rights

Farmers' Rights, which are enshrined in the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for food and agriculture (IT-PGRFA), recognise the farmers' contribution to the conservation and development of plant genetic resources. They include (1) the protection and promotion of farmers' traditional know-ledge, (2) the right to participate in executive decisions concerning plant diversity management, and (3) the rights that need to be safeguarded so small farmers can continue to cultivate and exchange their seed material.

Global Donor Platform for Rural Development

The Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD) is an initiative of development agencies and

international financial institutions to improve donor cooperation, collaboration and coordinated dialogue with partner countries. Its ultimate objective is to reduce poverty and enhance economic growth in rural areas in developing countries.

HIPC Debt Relief Initiative

The HIPC Initiative, originally an idea of the G7 states, was launched by the World Bank and the IMF in 1996 with the aim of relieving heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC) of their debts. Among the eligibility criteria are the existence of a national Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) and the negotiation of a macro-economic programme with the IMF.

IT-PGRFA

Acronym of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) - in short: International Seed Treaty

Paris Declaration

The successor to the Rome Declaration, the Paris Declaration is an international agreement within which 56 partnership commitments have been concerted. Those are organised around the following five key principles: ownership, alignment, harmonisation, managing for results, and mutual accountability.

Rights-based approach

A rights-based approach to development is a conceptual framework for the process of human development that is normatively based on international human rights principles, which are (1) empowerment, (2) participation, (3) equality of opportunities and freedom from discrimination, (4) transparency and accountability and operationally directed to promoting and protecting human rights.

SPHERE Project

The Sphere Project was launched in 1997 by a group of non-governmental organisations (NRO) as an initiative to improve the quality of international humanitarian assistance on a global, cross-organisational level.

TRIPS Agreement (WTO)

The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) sets down standards in the areas of copyright, trademarks, patents, appellations of origin, industrial designs and the protection of undisclosed information.

6.0 List of participants

Name	Organisation
Valentin Aichele	German Institute for Human Rights
Regine Andersen	Fridtjof Nansen Institute
Astrid Bessler	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)
R. V. Bhavani	M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF)
Ilona Blatt	Assistant to Thilo Hoppe, Member of the German Bundestag
Sini Bodemer	FIAN Germany
Andreas von Brandt	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Dorothee Braun	Council for Sustainable Development at the Social Science Research Center Berlin
Lynn Brown	World Bank
Rudolf Buntzel	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)
Martin Büttner	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
Anja Christinck	Expert Consultant / Appraiser
Jürgen Hambrink	Protestant Office of the Joint Conference Church and Development (GKKE)
Charlotte Häusler	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Project "SustaiNet"
Ute Hausmann	FIAN Germany
Swantje Helbing	Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV)
Reinhard Hermle	Oxfam Germany
Michael Hoffmann	Economic and development affairs, United Nations
Reimund Hoffmann	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Thilo Hoppe	Member of the German Bundestag and Chairman of the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development
Andreas Kallabis	Welthungerhilfe (DWHH)
Volker Kasch	Bischöfliches Hilfswerk Misereor e. V.
Alphonse Katunzi	INADES-Formation
Gerald Knauf	German NGO Forum on Environment and Development
Alexander Knebel	Agra-Europe (AgE)
Christoph Kohlmeyer	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Nicole Körkel	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Karin Kortmann	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Rolf Künnemann	FIAN International
Evelin Lahr-Eigen	Assistant to Dr Addicks, Member of the German Bundestag
Tanja-Elisabeth Lenz	FIAN Germany
Marlis Lindecke	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Project "People Food & Biodiversity"
Annette von Lossau	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ), Project "People Food & Biodiversity"

Name	Organisation
Monika Lücke	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Project "Realising Human Rights in Development Cooperation"
Rolf Mack	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Project "People and Biodiversity"
Stefanie Manhillen	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Elisa Manukjan	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection (BMELV)
Kristin Maskow	German Institute for Human Rights
Nils Meyer	KfW Bankengruppe
Holger Michael	Assistant to Mr. Aydin, Member of the German Bundestag
Monika Midel	United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)
Klaus Milke	Germanwatch e. V.
Ulrich Mohr	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Alexander Müller	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Simone Müller	Federation of German Consumer Organisations (vzbv)
Juliane Osterhaus	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Project "Realising Human Rights in Development Cooperation"
Sandra Overhoff	Welthungerhilfe (DWHH)
Michaela Paßlick	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Klaus Pilgram	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Nicole Podlinski	Evangelischer Entwicklungsdienst (EED)
Hans-Joachim Preuss	Welthungerhilfe (DWHH)
Alexander Proehl	Humboldt University Berlin
Ines Reinhard	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Frank Renken	Assistant to Mr. Aydin, Member of the German Bundestag
Stephan Röken	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)
Ulrike Rötten	Consultant
Kerstin Santu	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection (BMELV)
Annika Schäfer	Médecins sans Frontières
Christian Schotten	Welthungerhilfe (DWHH)
Niklas Schulze-Icking	Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Consumer Protection (BMELV)
Leila Sen	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Julia Sievers	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) Project "People Food & Biodiversity"
Andreas Springer-Heinze	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)
Michael Stoyke	Consultant
Claudia Trentmann	Comit GmbH
Angelika Wilcke	Publishers of the German Agricultural Society (DLG)
Michaela Wilczek	Consultant
Jan-Martin Witte	Global Public Policy Institute (GPPI)
Martin Wolpold-Bosien	FIAN International



The included CD contains the presentations held during the conference.

R. Anderson:

Farmers' Rights as an Instrument for Implementation of the Right to Food

R. Künnemann:

Access to income, access to resources: Two aspects of the Human Right to Food

A. v. Brandt:

The Right to Food – Key elements and legal mainstreaming

R. Hoffmann:

Human rights and private sector development in agriculture

M. Wolpold-Bosien:

Experiences with the Multi-Stakeholder Approach to the Right to Food in Guatemala

Furthermore it contains the speeches held by

K. Kortmann, BMZ:

Welcoming address

A. v. Brandt, FAO:

The right to food – key elements and legal mainstreaming

H.-J. Preuss, DWHH:

What changes does the “rights-based approach” bring to humanitarian assistance?

R Anderson, FNI:

Farmers' Rights as an instrument for implementation of the right to food

R. Hoffmann, GTZ Kenya:

Human rights and private sector development in agriculture – the example of GTZ's Promotion of Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA) programme in Kenya

M. Wolpold-Bosien, FIAN-International:

Experiences with the multi-stakeholder approach to the right to food in Guatemala

R Künnemann, FIAN-International:

Access to resources, access to income: Two aspects of the right to food



Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH

Dag-Hammarskjöld-Weg 1-5
65726 Eschborn
T: +49 61 96 79-0
F: +49 61 96 79-11 15
E: info@gtz.de
I: www.gtz.de

