World food day is World Food Day is celebrated every year around the world on 16 October in honor of the date of the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in 1945. The day is celebrated widely by many other organisations concerned with food security, including the World Food Programme. It has since been observed every year in more than 150 countries, raising awareness of the issues behind poverty and hunger.

In India also now considered as food Engineers’ day. Different activities are conducted and various events pertaining to specific themes are hosted on the occasion.
Food - First Information & Action Network is an International Human Rights Organization working for progressive realisation of the right to food, a human right which is described under Article 2(2) of the International Covenant on economic, social cultural rights and in other International legal instruments. The Aim of FIAN India is to contribute and throughout the world to the implementation of the human right to food. FIAN India intervenes in situations where right to food and livelihood are violated. The Units of FIAN cooperate closely with victims of violations of right to food - landless or small peasants, rural workers, women, unemployed and urban poor.

On 15.October.2013 at FIAN INDIA national office organized a book release event started with introduction of participants. Ms. Suman vice-president of FIAN India welcomed the honoured Guest Mr. Rajiv Jai (Chairman, New Delhi Bar association, Patiala House courts, New Delhi), Mr. Manoj Bhardwaj (Chairman Disability Rights Organization), Mr. Krishan Kumar (Chandigarh Police), Mr. Azam Mian (Additional secretary of minister, Government of India), Mr. Sunil Chaudhary and Mr. Sanjay Srivastava, advocate and presents participants from different CSOs.

Mr. Rajiv Jai Shared views on right to food and nutrition watch event stated that report provides a platform for human rights experts, civil society activists, social movements, and scholars to exchange their experience for best to realise human right to food and nutrition include lobbying and advocacy work. And Message to provide alternatives and resistance to policies that generate hunger involve people’s participation in the planning, development and implementation of alternatives to dominant policies in food, agriculture and nutrition is needed challenge current balance of power to effectively hunger.

As per Joint Report of UN food Agencies Current data was shared that India, the world second wheat and rice grower, saw the number of people who suffered from chronic hunger drop by 6.5% to 21.38 crore during 11-13 and it was 22.86 people were undernourished in country during 2008 - 2010. Despite the progress made worldwide, the vast majority of hungry people live in developing regions said by FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization). It was discussed that most of world's undernourished people are still to be found in Southern Asia which is closely followed Sub-Saharan Africa and eastern India. As per the Rule of personal conduct the international affairs appears that no major development project can be carried out without active participation of major corporations and front foundations/agencies.

Ms. Suman, vice president of FIAN India informed that FIAN international for the human right to adequate food had having its offices in 19 countries and members in more than 50 countries across the world. Meantime, she gave examples of severe violations of right to food and nutrition and addressing the current system agitating forced and land grabbing by companies or government corrupted officials, also stated that due to financial Crisis in 2008 the international union of Interest between states as well as UN resources have significantly decreased. And as per the Rule of personal conduct the international affairs appears that no major development project can be carried out without active participation of major corporations and front foundations/agencies.
In the Event, it was suggested that right to food nutrition watch is the first and only international periodical review that monitors state actors ‘actions related to the realization of the human right to food and nutrition.

The Watch presents national case studies and analysis that reveal:

- policies that foster violence and discrimination against women with regard to equal access to natural resources, inheritances, equal wages and political decision-making, which both: limit women’s capacity to contribute fully to food and nutrition security; and, clearly produce the conditions that result in the fact that women and girls worldwide are the most affected in their health, nutrition and dignity;
- policies that systematically limit and exclude large groups, including peasants, agricultural workers, fisher-folks, pastoralists and indigenous peoples from participating in those decisions that affect their very livelihoods;
- policies on a global level that facilitate land grabbing, concentrated ownership of natural resources and the commodification of public goods that deprive smallholders and other people of their food resources.

The Right to food and Nutrition watch is divided into two parts:-

First addressing major thematic concerns related to policies that generate hunger. And secondly as per the region assesses developments in twelve countries with respect to realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition.

Article 1 revisits and provides updates on the issues presented in previous editions of the Watch. This discussion focuses specially on developments related to the post-Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) debate and the importance of framing any future global objectives within a human rights framework with a strong accountability focus.

Article 2 tackles pressing concerns related to the conflict of interest posed by the increasing trend toward Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in agricultural development, specially the G8 New Alliance, Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) and Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA).

Article 3 focuses on experiences and perspectives of social movements in building resistance and alternatives to harmful trends in food and agriculture policies. The concept of ‘agro ecology’ as an approach to sustainable production is highlighted in addition to the mobilization of certain urban civil society organizations in support of ‘community supported agriculture’ and local food sovereignty. The recently adopted Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) is also presented.

Article 4 addresses gender issues related to the realization of the right to food in various regional and cultural contexts. These concerns are demonstrated through cases in which women face obstacles in achieving equality and independence in agriculture and other food-related employment.

Article 5 provides insight into the crucial role seeds and farmers’ seed rights play in achieving sustainable food and agricultural systems around the globe, and the extent to which monocultures and widespread genetic modification threaten ecological diversity and the future of farming.
The final article of the first section, **Article 6**, highlights the importance of small-scale fisheries in the world food system. It explores the challenges this sector faces and also presents measures taken to promote the interests of this marginalized group. In addition, a brief introduction to the case of fishing resource spoliation in Western Sahara is provided.

The introductory article of the second section, **Article 7**, focuses on three African countries: Togo, where a civil society coalition was formed to present an alternative report to the UN on the state of economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR) in the country; Mozambique, where peasant communities are confronted with large-scale land grabbing by corporations; and South Sudan, the world’s newest country and newest destination for foreign investors. Although the individual contexts and cases vary, a disturbing trend is identifiable—traditional methods of African agriculture and the livelihoods of local peasants are increasingly threatened by corporate expansion across the continent.

**Article 8** brings us to Asia. A detailed analysis of the recent debates on the Indian National Food Security Bill and its shortcomings is followed by reports on Nepal and the Philippines, where struggles for the realization of the right to food and nutrition are ongoing. Nepal has become dependent on foreign food aid as a consequence of UN mandated programs which fail to address the underlying structural causes of hunger and contribute little to local food sovereignty. Civil society organizations in the Philippines, on the other hand, have organized in favor of the realization of the right to adequate food through the mobilization of the National Food Coalition with some positive results.

The Latin American section, contained in **Article 9**, highlights an agribusiness driven by corporations, including Monsanto, in the form of the imposition of genetically modified (GM) crops. These crops pose grave risks to cultural and biological diversity in the region as well as to the health and livelihoods of peasants entrapped within a system of dependency. In the Mayan region of Mexico, civil society groups, in particular women and indigenous groups have applied for constitutional protection to halt GM Soya bean plantations. In Paraguay, the coup leading to the ousting of President Lugo was followed by the large-scale introduction of GM crops coupled with a marked reduction in social policies. Some studies have suggested a link between this sudden policy reversal and corporate interests.

**Article 10** Tackles a broad range of issues surrounding the realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition in countries in global north including the USA and Europe. Overlooked in analyses of hunger and malnutrition in favour of the developing regions of the world. Notwithstanding, issues such as land grabbing and food insecurity are just as pressing in the US and Europe. In Spain, the economic crisis reached dramatic levels, and many people deprived of their homes and crippled by debts to commit suicide. In US lack of access and availability of food in urban area is problematic for many low income families and civil society groups’ struggles to alleviate this problem, and at the same time government still refuses to recognize the right to food as excusable right and on the other side in Germany government become helpless to secure right to food due to privately run food banks. Article 10 is the result of study conducted by the European coordination and hands of the land network actually focussing on the increasing threat of land concentration and land grabbing across Europe.
Right to food and nutrition watch 2013, conclusion

- This watch contribution is captured by reinterpreting a quote from Mahatma Gandhi: ‘There is no way to human rights – human rights are the way.
- Food sovereignty is based on fundamental human rights, the right to self-determination, the rights to land, territory and other natural resources.
- Focused on vast support for private investments in agriculture and acknowledged that there may be legitimate role for private investment in agriculture in contrary civil society actors are frequently excluded from the planning and implementation of projects.
- Suggested that fishery policies should be human rights based and the development of future policies must include the meaningful participation of artisanal fishing communities.
- EU and Morocco example appeared that damage done when trade agreement rely on the exploitation of resources within an occupied territory.
- Include extensive education on human rights, access to affordable and accessible recourse and remedy mechanisms, anti-discrimination education programs for women and men, and a Zero tolerance approach to sexual violence,
- Raised concerns on monopolization and communization of public goods, such as land and seeds. Case of South Sudan communities are deprived of access to and control of land and natural resources that are exploited for the profits of foreign investors and multinational corporations. Another example of Mozambique had a progressive law that protects traditional ownership has not prevented peasant communities, after that Mozambican government is currently reinforcing efforts for policy “reforms” favouring land privatization and commoditization. This was the result of pressure from donors such as members of the G8 New alliance.
- Farmers need to participate in the development of rules and regulations that govern seed systems.
- In India, right to food bill in indie also supports the need for meaningful participation by civil society in development of new policies and regulations. Side-lining Indian Right to food campaign participation in the process led to draft law and presidential ordinance.
- Highlighted German case that increasing reliance on food banks is an indicator of growing poverty and food insecurity, poverty and subsequent dependency on food banks reinforce social exclusion and undermine the ability of people to live a dignified life.

Suggestions of the watch 2013

- In the context of post 2015 era, new development model mist include the reaffirmation of the primacy of human rights and its practical implementation. Clear lines of human rights accountability and firm targets for disparity reductions worldwide.
- The formulation of any new global goals must include clear steps and indicators for the progressive universal realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition.
- The UN special Rapporteur on the right to food call for a stand-alone equality –goal in the post 2015. Substantial progress cannot be made without using human rights as the key methodology to strengthen accountability systems and articulate alternatives to dominant policies in the food. This struggle was observe from the daily life.
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