

Unit 1: Introduction to the Right to Food

Lesson: History of Right to Food

Learning Objectives:

At the end of this lesson, the learner will:

- identify the stages of the historical development of the Right to Food.
- understand that the Right to Food is not new and that it has roots in the Universal Declaration, and is acknowledged in several international and regional treaties

Suggestions for authors: The objective is to clarify that this concept has not been invented by FAO: the recognition of the Right to Food as a fundamental human right dates back to the early years of the UN. Stress the fact that, as a human right, the Right to Food is not a new approach and is not for discussion.

Learning Step 1: Articulation and Adoption

Scope Notes: Start from the Roosevelt's speech in 1941. Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The articulation of ideals of the right to adequate food (idealization) through their adoption in international and national law (positivation)

Learning Step 2: Ratification and Broadening of Scope and Content

Scope Notes: The broadening of the scope and of the content of the right to adequate food. Describe how the Right to Food has been included in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESC), and in other international legal instruments, and reaffirmed at the World Food Summit (WFS).

Learning Step 3 Promotion and Realization

Scope Notes: The promotion of the recognition and implementation of the right to adequate food worldwide. Illustrate the establishment of the IGWG and development the Voluntary Guidelines.

Resources:

I.Rae, J.Thomas, M.Vidar. The Right to Food as a Fundamental Human Right: FAO's experience.

Vidar (2003) FAO's work on the Right to Food since 1994.

SCN "closing the gap".