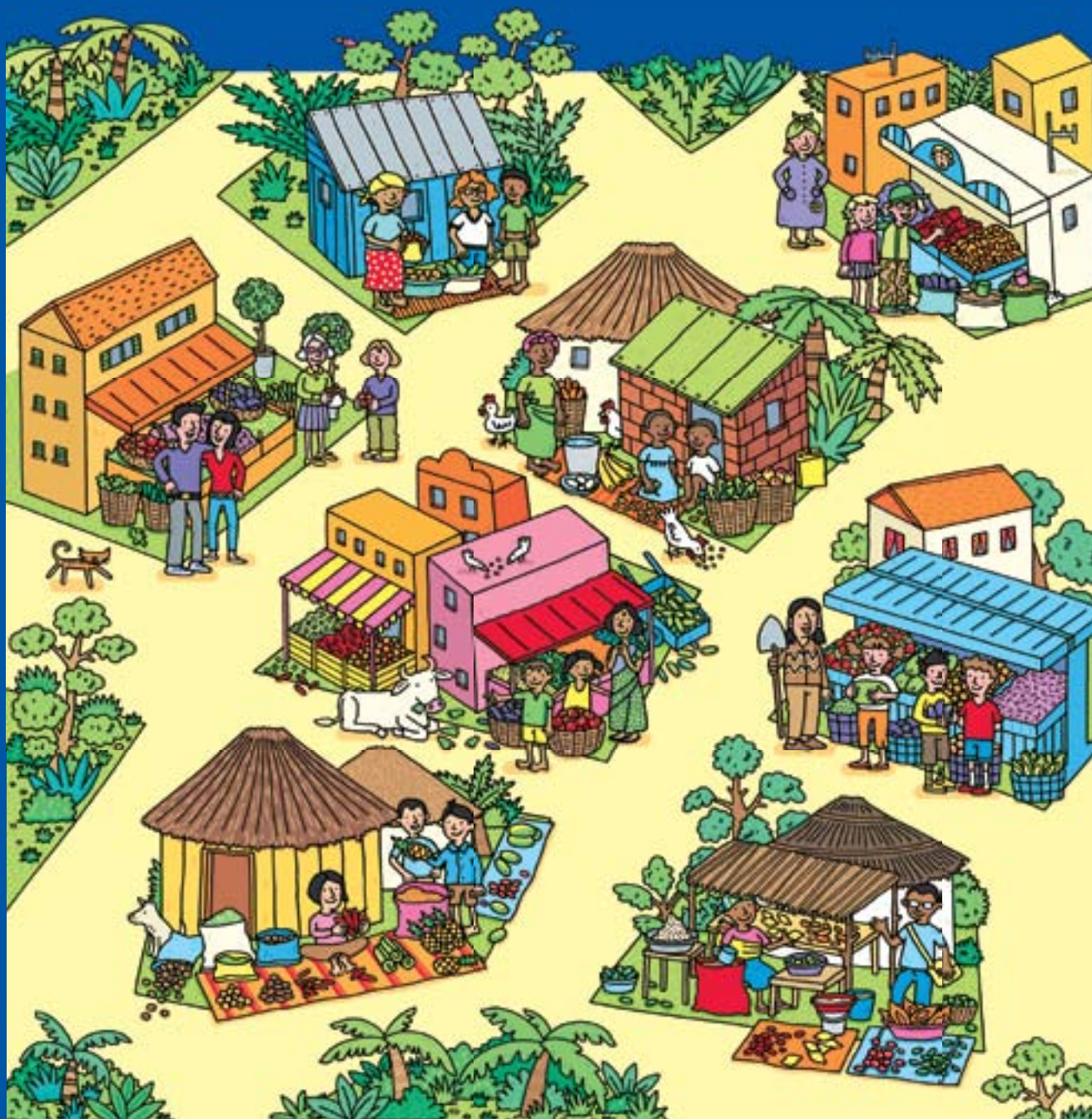


THE RIGHT TO FOOD: A Window on the World

Resource and Activity Guide



girls worldwide say



World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts
Association mondiale des Guides et des Eclaireuses
Asociación Mundial de las Guías Scouts

DEZA
DDC
DSC
SDC
COSUDE



Joining Forces against Hunger

The "Feeding Minds, Fighting Hunger" global initiative, FAO and WAGGGS, have joined forces to educate young people around the world about hunger and malnutrition and to motivate them to become actively involved in the fight against hunger. By providing practical tools such as the "Feeding Minds, Fighting Hunger" lessons, the "Youth Window" and the cartoon book and activity guide "The Right to Food: a Window on the World", we prepare and encourage children and young people to work together with us in the global fight against hunger and malnutrition.

Young people have the imagination, the ideals and the energy to make the world a better place for themselves and for future generations. They have the right, and the responsibility, to speak up and take action.

As their leaders and teachers, you can make a difference through informing, sharing knowledge, encouraging participation and showing young people that they have an important role to play in achieving a world free from hunger.

If you believe, as we do, that hunger and malnutrition are unacceptable in a world that has the knowledge and resources to end this tragedy, join forces with us against hunger!

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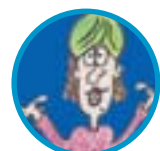
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About This Guide

This guide to the cartoon book "The Right to Food: a Window on the World" is designed to help you educate young people about the right to food and encourage them to take action against hunger in the world.

By using the cartoon book and this guide, you will help young people understand that every individual has the right to be free from hunger and that all members of society have a responsibility to respect, protect and promote that right.

The guide provides simple teaching tools to make learning interesting and fun, suggests activities to carry out and additional information for you to use when helping others learn about hunger and the right to food.

How this guide is organized

The Resource and Activity Guide is organized in the same order as the cartoon book, with one chapter in the guide for each story in the book.

In each chapter of this guide you will find:



The Story:

A short summary to help you recall what the story is about.

.....

Story Objectives:

Statements of what the reader should know after reading the stories.



.....



Story Key Messages:

A further explanation of the key right to food messages in the story.



Facts:

Additional information you can use to help others understand the story messages.

.....

Discussion:

Points from the "So, what do YOU think?" section of the book for you to use to lead discussion about these issues around the world.

.....



Activities:

A selection of games, exercises and other tools.

.....



Resources:

A list of useful resources to consult if you want to know more.

.....

At the back of the guide you will find:

- ✧ More about the right to food
- ✧ Glossary of terms used in the cartoon book
- ✧ Useful resources
- ✧ Organizing events and activities

About This Guide

Steps to using these materials

Step 1

Read the cartoon book and select a story

All the stories are independent, with different characters and settings. Each story covers different aspects of the right to food. While they may be read and studied in any order, it is best to read all the stories, including the additional information on the first and the last pages, to have a more complete picture of the right to food.

Step 2

Read the Activity Guide chapter for the story and select and plan the activities to do with your group

Use the activities you think will work best for you and adjust and add to them including: songs, games, plays or drama, creating posters and pictures, working in groups or individually, contacting others in the community to join the discussions.

Step 3

With your group, read and discuss the "Did you know that...", "Some facts about my country" and "Read my story to find out..." sections of the cartoon book These sections will help readers learn more about the country and focus on the key messages as they read the story.

Step 4

Have the group read the story

Depending on reading ability, this can be done individually, in small groups, assigning roles, or aloud by you as the readers follow the story.

Step 5

Discuss the points from the "So, what do you think?" page

This page provides follow-up thoughts designed to help readers take the information from the story, think about it, and see how they can apply it in their own lives and communities. Most of these follow-up thoughts will lead to one or more of the suggested activities in the guide.

Step 6

Carry out the activities

Encourage the group to reflect on the activities. "Reflection" will help you think deeper and discuss how the activities relate to the main story messages.

Create your own cartoons!

- ◆ Translate into local languages or write your own dialogues to go with the story.
- ◆ Draw your own illustrations for the stories.
- ◆ Write your own story on the right to food in your country and illustrate it.

Share with us!

Send your own activities, stories, drawings and comments to FAO and WAGGGS.



Everyone learns in different ways. There is no "best" way to learn. When asked to remember something important, one person might make up a song, another one might create a chart or a graph. Someone else might draw or take photographs. Providing a variety of activities and lots of opportunities for questioning and open discussion is a good way to develop thinking skills that will help readers have a deeper understanding of what they are reading. This should lead them to thinking of ways in which they can take action in their lives and their communities to fulfil the right to food for all.

To understand the key message of each story and its meaning for their own lives, readers must go beyond a simple understanding of the story's events and actions. This is not easy. The questions asked during the discussion can help readers think beyond the obvious interpretation of events and help them understand the underlying messages.

Tips on asking good questions:

- ◆ Avoid questions that can be answered by "Yes" or "No".
- ◆ Let the reader know that you want them to ask questions.
- ◆ Remember that you do not have all the answers! Let the readers discuss possible answers and come up with solutions.
- ◆ Answer a question with another question. This helps the reader think further and draw conclusions.



Sample questions:

What, if anything, was unclear in this story?
What did you notice about...?
What are some possible explanations of...?
What do you think would happen if...?
What is the role of...?
How do you think the story characters feel about...?
If you were ... (a story character) what would you do?
What did ... (a story character) mean when he/she said...?
What would you have done differently?
What are the advantages and disadvantages of...?
What can this story teach us?
Describe several things we can do to...
Would everyone agree with...? Why or why not?
Name some good examples of...

You are encouraged to use the cartoon book and this guide to organize your own activities and events involving young people and the community. See [Organizing Events and Activities](#) at the end of this guide for more information.

About This Guide

What is the right to food?

Many millions of people in the world never get enough to eat. When people do not have enough food or enough of the right kinds of foods to meet their nutritional needs, they are hungry and malnourished and are not able to lead healthy and active lives. Many die. Hunger and malnutrition are serious problems with long-term threats to the well-being of people, nations and the world.

The right to food means that all people have the right to feed themselves and their families with dignity. People must be able to grow or hunt or catch the food they need or earn enough money to buy it. Fulfilling the right to food means ensuring that people have the knowledge, skills, resources and opportunities they need to get food for themselves. It also means that when people, for reasons beyond their control, are not able to feed themselves, they still have a right to food and they must be provided for until they are able to feed themselves again.

The right to adequate food and the fundamental right to be free from hunger are recognized by international law, and many countries have food-related rights in their constitutions. International guidelines have been adopted to help countries take actions to respect, protect and fulfil the right to food for their populations. By recognizing that people have a right to food, national governments commit themselves to doing everything possible to make sure that all of their people have enough to eat.

The key right to food messages of the cartoon book and this guide

Everyone has the right to obtain and enjoy food in a dignified way

It is a right that is due to every human being.

The right to food means that everyone should have access to nutritionally adequate and safe food

Freedom from hunger and malnutrition means that all people must be able to get a sufficient amount and variety of good quality and safe foods to meet their body's needs.

National governments have obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right to food

Governments must do everything possible to make sure that all of their people are free from hunger and have access to adequate and safe food. They must assist people who are not able to get adequate food on their own and they may not take any actions that prevent access to food or violate the right to food.

All members of society have responsibilities in securing everyone's right to adequate food

Everyone - individuals, families, local communities, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, the private business sector - has responsibilities in securing and protecting the right to food for the local and global community.

See "More about the Right to Food" at the end of this guide.

Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food

Governments have developed and adopted a set of Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food that map out the steps to be taken to realize this right. The information on the right to food in this guide and in the cartoon book is based on the principles and recommendations of 19 Guidelines, which are summarized below.

- Guideline 1** Promote a free and democratic society, with good governance and a peaceful, stable, enabling social and political environment
- Guideline 2** Promote sustained availability of sufficient supplies of nutritionally adequate and safe food and sustainable economic development in support of food security
- Guideline 3** Adopt a national strategy for the right to food that includes addressing the needs of the poor, vulnerable and the disadvantaged
- Guideline 4** Improve agriculture and food markets and people's access to those markets
- Guideline 5** Involve public institutions at all levels and establish coordinating mechanisms
- Guideline 6** Encourage the full participation of all members of society
- Guideline 7** Establish legal measures to support the right to food, including ways to correct violations, and inform the public of their rights
- Guideline 8** Respect and protect people's access to natural resources and assets
- Guideline 9** Take measures to ensure that all food is safe; adopt and enforce food safety standards and protect and inform consumers
- Guideline 10** Support and improve dietary diversity and healthy eating and feeding habits, taking cultural values and traditions into consideration
- Guideline 11** Strengthen education and training opportunities, especially for girls and women
- Guideline 12** Dedicate national financial resources to anti-hunger and poverty programmes
- Guideline 13** Establish measures to identify, assist and support malnourished, food insecure people
- Guideline 14** Establish measures, including food assistance, to protect and provide for those who are unable to provide for themselves
- Guideline 15** Ensure that emergency food aid is safe, nutritionally adequate, culturally acceptable and respects recognized humanitarian rights
- Guideline 16** Ensure that food and other basic supplies are provided to civilians in situations of armed conflict, occupation or natural disasters
- Guideline 17** Develop systems to monitor and evaluate progress, especially the food security and nutritional status of women, children and other vulnerable people
- Guideline 18** Incorporate the right to food concepts in national law and policy and encourage the establishment of national human rights organizations
- Guideline 19** Meet the goals, promises and commitments made by the international community to make sure that all people have enough to eat

You can download the full text of the Voluntary Guidelines at www.fao.org/righttofood