

**SUMMARY RESOLUTIONS OF THE 4th NATIONAL CONVENTION
OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD CAMPAIGN
ROURKELA, 6th to 8th August, 2010**

Contents

<i>Introduction</i>	2
<i>Rotting Food Grains in FCI Godowns</i>	2
Response to Government's Proposed Food Security Act	2
<i>Agriculture and Related Issues:</i>	2
Forest Rights.....	3
<i>Wages and Employment (including NREGA)</i>	4
Displacement	4
<i>Women</i>	4
Children's Right to Food.....	5
<i>Water</i>	5
Rights of Fishing Communities	5
<i>Hunger and Starvation</i>	6
Governance and Implementation.....	6
<i>Vulnerable Groups</i>	6
Urban Issues	7
<i>Distress Migration</i>	7
Dalit Issues	7
<i>Tribal Issues</i>	8
Public Distribution System.....	8
<i>No Cash Transfers</i>	9
Beef Ban Act in Karnataka.....	9
<i>Right to Food in Conflict Areas</i>	9
Resolutions Related to the Campaign	10

Introduction

The 4th National Convention of the Right to Food Campaign was held at Meera Bhawan, Rourkela, Orissa from 6th to 8th August 2010. More than 2500 participants from 18 states participated in the Convention. Participants included individual activists, academicians, journalists and representatives of people's movements, dalit movements, tribal movements, women's movement, trade unions, struggles against displacement, those marginalised due to their gender and sexual identities, network of single women's organisations, child rights networks, disability network etc.

The Convention discussed issues related to hunger, food security and its determinants, control over resources such as land, forests and water, the proposed National Food Security Act of the Government, food and livelihood schemes of the government and right to food in areas of conflict and displacement. The Convention was a mix of plenary sessions and workshops. 22 parallel workshops discussed different issues in detail. Each parallel workshop drafted and adopted resolutions related to the issue that was discussed. A shorter version of resolutions was drafted from the full resolutions of all the workshops and these were read out and adopted in a plenary. Some suggestions that came in the plenary were also incorporated. Below, is the list of resolutions that were adopted by the Convention. However, to get a full understanding of the discussions during the Convention we request you to look at the resolutions of each of the workshops (available in the Annexure). The resolutions presented here are not in any order of priority.

Rotting Food Grains in FCI Godowns

1. The present situation of hunger amidst plenty and grains left to rot should be resisted and it was resolved that we should force the Government to get the grain distributed at cheap rates, with entitlements being expanded to more people and doubled in quantity.
2. It was also resolved that the FCI Godowns should be made the symbol of our protest and picketing outside all FCI Godowns should be undertaken between 22nd September and 28th September, 2010. This will be the beginning of a series of campaigns with the FCI Godowns as the symbol.

Response to Government's Proposed Food Security Act

1. **Comprehensive Act:** The proposed National Food Security Act of the government must be a comprehensive one which addresses issues of production, procurement and distribution.
2. **Universal PDS:** A universal PDS based on decentralized procurement that provides foodgrains (including millets), pulses and oils for all should be a non-negotiable part of any Act
3. **Special Provisions:** The proposed Act must have special provisions for children, women, aged, urban poor, homeless, disabled, transgendered and other marginalized and vulnerable sections.
4. **No Conflict of Interest:** The proposed Act should have provisions to ensure that conflict of interest in programmes, policies and decision-making structures related to food and nutrition is prevented at all levels.

Agriculture and Related Issues:

1. Stop diversion of agricultural lands to non-agricultural uses and diversion of food crop lands to non-food uses (even as choices of small and marginal farmers are safeguarded); ensure that access and control over all such resources which support the livelihoods of the most vulnerable, are in the hands of such vulnerable, particularly women
2. Complete the unfulfilled mandate of equitable land distribution to the landless and sharecroppers and distribute the resource in the name of women
3. Promote and incentivise bio-diverse, pro-Nature agricultural technologies, practices and support systems for the same, including by integrating MGNREGS with sustainable agriculture, and stop all toxic and unsustainable technologies including chemical pesticides, GM seeds and chemical fertilizers
4. Fix fair and remunerative prices for all crops ensuring the largest share of retail prices at any point of time to primary producers and procure all food crops at this price including of millets, pulses and oilseeds; this should squarely address the issue of constant under-valuation of agricultural labour and agricultural produce

5. Provide direct income support to all agricultural workers and farmers, beginning with dalit, tribal, women-headed, marginal and small landholding families. Further, state should enact and implement a (much-delayed) comprehensive social security legislation for all agricultural workers and farmers
6. Stop corporatisation and commodification of all inputs into agriculture (including Seed, Land and Water) and outputs from agriculture, including at the retailing end; no IPRs on agricultural resources and related knowledge which belong to farming communities.
7. Stop all free trade agreements in agriculture
8. All food security schemes including the PDS should be recast into universal and decentralized systems of local production, storage and distribution
9. For mitigating contribution by agriculture to Climate Change and to help farming communities adapt to Climate Change, it is imperative on the government to promote sustainable farming based on resilient systems, by promoting appropriate traditional knowledge and by providing crop insurance to all farmers with the farmer as the unit

Forest Rights

1. The Central PESA, 1966 and Forest Rights Act 2006 can be used as tool for people to establish their rights and power over the forest and its resources. The FRA recognizes the traditional rights forest dwellers have over forest. However, it is seen that the FRA is not being implemented in most states. The following have to be done to make the FRA effective:
 - Implement the Act in its true spirit recognizing the individual and community forest rights. The process of implementation of the FRA must be expedited in all states.
 - Revise & integrate all the state laws, policies so as to ensure that the forest-based food security itself is secured and guaranteed under law.
 - Immediately dissolve the JFMC/VSS and handover to the gram sabhas their power over community forest resources to protect, regenerate and manage forest and forest based livelihood. Gram sabhas should be central to all decision-making related to control over forests and forest-produce.
 - Halt all types of plantation programmes that are destroying the natural forests and forest based livelihoods.
 - No diversion of forest lands for other non forest uses should be allowed, without the consent of the respective gram sabha(s). Moreover, claims of all individual and community rights must be settled first before diversion of forest land for any other purposes or for declaration of forest land as wildlife habitat or tiger habitat.
 - Stop diverting forest and forest land for mining and industries badly affecting the very survival and food security of the lakhs of forest dwellers.
2. The right to forest produce for the forest-dwellers and forest-fringe villagers who maintain a symbiotic relationship with the forest is a constitutional obligation. This right is also to be recognized as a strategic intervention to ensure natural relief to people affected by drought.
3. Forest-based food security is comparatively more resilient to the impacts of climate change than agriculture-based food security. Further, non-timber forest products, besides timber, provide socio-economic as well as cultural support to millions of poor & disadvantaged people in the country. Therefore all relevant policies/schemes/plans must be revised and integrated so as to ensure that the forest-based food security itself is secured and guaranteed under law, without affecting the average sustainability of the forest resource.
4. Rights of PTGs over forests and against displacement must be protected. Relief and other kinds of support must be provided to PTGs, hunter-gatherers, and other such critically-forest-dependent vulnerable communities in case of a failure of important forest crops that otherwise help sustain the livelihood of these people.
5. Dignified alternative commercial uses of *mahua*, *kendu* leaf, and similar forest products need to be developed as a strategic part of the development programme for the SC/ST people.

Wages and Employment (including NREGA)

1. The Government must declare a national floor wage for all workers based on the principle of need based minimum wage as defined by the 15th Indian Labour Commission and additions made by the Supreme Court, and indexed to inflation, below which no state government may notify a minimum wage. This wage must ensure a minimum standard of living for workers, and in no case shall there be payment for any worker below this wage.
2. A national convention should be held on NREGA, in the context of the Government of India having used section 6(1) of the NREGA with effect from 1.1.2009 to freeze wages under the Act, and in view of the various problems in implementing the NREGA being faced across the country, particularly in allocation of work, non- payment of wages, delayed payment of wages, non-payment of unemployment allowance and the suppressing of democratic rights of workers and their organizations who are pressing their demands under the NREGA, particularly in the course of social audit and raising issues of corruption.
3. Compensation must be paid to the family in case of death during work of any labourer in the informal sector, irrespective of the sector of work, including for labour in agriculture, forests, mining etc.

Displacement

1. **No displacement:** Ensuring the right to food includes the protection of existing livelihoods, and equitable rights over land, water and forests. Under no circumstances should the livelihoods of local people be taken away and they should not be forcefully displaced from their villages. The right to food campaign shall support struggles of people against such policies of displacement, in diverse ways.
2. **Local Control:** The decision to build any development projects that result in displacement should remain with the local people themselves.

Women

1. **Individual Entitlement** - All women (and especially single women) are vulnerable in our society due to unequal power relations and therefore, face discrimination and marginalisation. Therefore, they cannot be subsumed within the 'household'. If rights are universal then entitlements should also be universal. 'Household' as the basis for entitlements is discriminatory and inappropriate to address the intra-household inequities.
2. **SHGs and Women:** It is the state's responsibility to allocate funds to ensure women's universal right to food, health and nutrition, work and employment, social security, education and freedom from violence. Microcredit cannot be the only intervention for women.
3. **Right to Property:** Women and men should have equal access, ownership and control over agricultural land, forest land and natural resources. Land rights for women should be recognised. Not just land in the name of woman, but entitlement of women should be recognised along with her control over seed, production and market.
4. For food security and livelihood strengthening the State must ensure that women's groups have control and ownership over common property resources. The right to private property should also be properly enforced.
5. **Defining and Valuing Women's Work** - Women's work must be valued. Their work in the household, community development and child care must be defined as economically productive work.
6. The State must not instrumentally use the time and labour of SHG women to meet run programmes or meet its targets for PDS, MDM, girls' enrollment, immunisation, etc, without providing proper remuneration and compensation for wage loss to women.
7. **Address Intra-household Inequities** – Agencies promoting SHGs must ensure that women are not compromising their own food, nutrition and health needs to bear the burden of savings and credit. SHGs should be enabled to deal with and address intra-household inequities, e.g. women eating at last, negligence of their own nutrition, cutting their needs for saving and repaying loans.
8. **Invest in Women** – All women who are part of SHGs should be provided with inputs for new technical and technological skills. Literacy and education should be a part of these inputs. Up-gradation and value addition of existing traditional skills is also important.

Children's Right to Food

1. **Severe Malnutrition:** Community-based programmes for management of all grades of malnutrition, including severe, should be started in all high-prevalence districts immediately. These should be based on enhanced provision of locally available nutritious foods.
2. **Take Home Rations:** Children of 6 months to three years should be given nutritious take-home rations, which are locally produced and culturally acceptable, on a weekly basis. Additionally, eggs/bananas, should be provided at least once a week. Take home rations should be produced in a decentralized manner by local groups/SHGs; these should not be at a level above the gram panchayat. In every state, the different recipes for take home rations should be finalized by nutritionists such that at least half the nutritional requirements of children of this age group are met. The financial allocations should be based on this and further, inflation indexed.
3. **Community Monitoring:** Monitoring committees of parents/mothers at anganwadi centres should be set up/revitalized. ICDS centres should be brought under the purview of village health and sanitation committee (VHSC) which should be constituted with the appropriate number of beneficiaries, elected representatives, CBOs, SHGs, and these committees be regularly trained and oriented. Block and district level committees, including members of VHSC should be set up for monitoring the ICDS centres regularly. Social audit mechanism and public hearings should be organized periodically at all levels and the action taken reports be published.
4. **Maternity Entitlements and Crèches:** Women should be given nutritional support and skilled counselling during pregnancy and lactation, together with Maternity Entitlements for six months at Minimum Wages to enable breastfeeding. Anganwadi cum crèches and crèches at work sites must be made available to ensure both breast feeding and complementary feeding thereafter.
5. **Mid Day Meals:** Mid day meal should be introduced in non-aided private schools and special private schools
6. **Anganwadi Worker rights:** Anganwadi workers should be given the status of public servants with proper working conditions including salary, leave, pension and promotion.

Water

1. **Safe Drinking Water:** All people have a right to access to safe drinking water. Right to safe drinking water is a component of ensuring food security.
2. **Water for farming:** Right to water for farming must be ensured for all people in farming communities irrespective of whether they own land or not.
3. **UN Resolution on Right to Water:** The Indian government must sign the UN Resolution recognizing water as a fundamental right.
4. **No diversion of water from agriculture:** The diversion of water for industrial purposes must be immediately stopped. Instead the government should ensure that water is available for people to pursue their livelihoods.

Rights of Fishing Communities

1. Fish is an important protein rich food and a source of livelihood for thousands of men and women in the country. Indigenous species of fish should be in the MDM scheme especially in the coastal areas.
2. The ability of water resources (both sea and inland) to produce food must be protected, in the context of pollution, and degradation of ecosystem.
3. The bio-diversity of fish resources needs to be preserved. Small and indigenous, freshwater fish species are now being removed for the sake of commercial aquaculture for major carps and shrimps.
4. Access to resources by small-scale and traditional fishing communities and also access to fish for marketing and processing by women must be ensured.
5. Fish farming, especially of small indigenous freshwater species, by rural women's groups must be promoted and skill training programs for them should be initiated. Public water bodies like ponds etc must be leased to these groups.
6. The government must put mechanisms in place for social control over export of marine products to ensure availability of fish for local consumers.
7. Right to protection from natural calamities, like flood and cyclones must be ensured for coastal communities.

Hunger and Starvation

1. Community vigilance is mandatory to check hunger and starvation and to pressurize government policies and bureaucracy. Community monitoring of food related programmes must be a formally accepted component of the programmes that the bureaucracy welcomes for its value as feedback and uses for improving implementation.
2. Simple methods of early detection of impending increase in acute food deficits at community level must be made part of a nutritional surveillance system that can provide useful information for use from local village to block to state and national levels.
3. Health and livelihood impact assessment must be a prerequisite for the formulation and implementation of state policies and for the sanction of private projects. It must be made mandatory in all policies formulated.
4. In a population with existing famine-like conditions (defined by WHO as a situation when more than one-third adults have a BMI below the accepted cut-off level for normal of 18.5), if any policy that can be predicted to cause a loss of livelihood and increase in food deficits is adopted by a government, it would constitute an act of genocide. Government shall include both the state and central government.

Governance and Implementation

1. **Proactive Disclosure:** All information related to the PDS, MDMS, MNREGA, JSY/ NMBS, NOAPS, NFBS and other food schemes, must be proactively disclosed as provided under Section 4 of the Right to Information Act. This must be done through the internet, display on walls, mass media etc.
2. **Access to Information:** Updated information on all schemes should be easily available at all levels, on the internet and otherwise.
3. **Collective Mechanisms:** Collective mechanisms, including social audits and public hearings, which give people a right to demand transparency and accountability, ought to be ensured.
4. **Punitive Action:** Serious action, including filing of civil and criminal cases, must be taken against those who are corrupt.
5. **Independent mechanism:** An independent mechanism of seeking accountability in relation to all the food schemes, must be put in place.
6. Public hearings must be held on a monthly/ quarterly basis at block, district and state level for reviewing food related schemes and convergence between different departments need to be made mandatory.
7. There should be an independent monitoring and grievance redressal mechanism at village, block, district, state and national level with statutory powers or powers to delegate appropriate state authorities to take action.
8. Threats to the activists in form of verbal threats, beating up activists and even murder must be condemned. Governments at all levels must ensure an intimidation free atmosphere so that people can access information easily.
9. Urgent criminal action must be taken against those who threatened / attacked / murdered activists who have been using the RTI Act.

Vulnerable Groups

1. **Old Age Pensions:** Universal, Non-Means Tested, Non-Contributory pensions must be provided for elderly above 60 years of age.
2. **Disability Pensions:** Universal, Non-Means Tested, Non-Contributory pension must be provided for the disabled
3. Universal, non-means tested, non-contributory pension must be provided for HIV+ people
4. **Transgender:** Identity cards must be issued to all transgender people and their access to government schemes guaranteed.
5. **Sex workers:** Proactive measures must be taken to ensure that sex workers are given ration cards.
6. **AAY:** Persons with chronic/debilitating illness such as leprosy, HIV/AIDS must be included in the AAY category and given all its benefits. Tribes whose population is decreasing should be included in Antyodaya and given free grains.
7. **Pension amount:** The pension amount should be increased to meet all needs for one month. The current amount of Rs. 200 is too little even meet basic needs like food, water, clothing, housing, medical costs etc. Pensions must be uprated by the wholesale price index (WPI) on an annual basis.

Urban Issues

1. Guarantee for rights to livelihood should be given/ extended to all urban-dwellers.
2. In cases of forced eviction, migration and disaster situations, right to livelihood to slum-dwellers should be upheld
3. There should be right to shelter for all urban poor and homeless.
4. Participating organizations should come together to form a platform to carry on the struggle for the rights of the urban poor.
5. It was suggested that the Right to Food Campaign should focus more (at least 30% of efforts) on urban issues because 30% of poor people in our country live in urban areas.

Distress Migration

1. **Arresting Distress Circular Migration:** It must be understood that present migration is Distress circular migration, in which the choice of the migrants. Such migration need to be arrested by appropriate policies, programmes and legislations. In particular Consumption credit should be provided to rural poor; alienated lands should be restored and Agricultural Workers Act should be legislated. These are in addition to measure already covered above like no-displacement etc
2. **Employment Guarantee must be ensured:** MNREGA must be expanded in scope and entitlement. The employment under NREGA especially in Labour Catchment Areas like Bolangir in Orissa and South Tribal Rajasthan should be made individual based and number of days should be increased to at least 200 in a year forthwith pending universalisation.
3. **Provide Social Security Number:** All migrants should be provided unique social security number [NOT UID]. For employers it should be mandatory to quote social security numbers of migrant labour and their contribution towards social security should be made to employees account without exception. Large numbers of the migrant labour are employed on behalf of the corporate houses and the government agencies. This would ensure provisions of Maternity Benefits, Health Benefits and Social Security (Old Age Pension; Disability allowance)
4. **Provide Mobile Food Cards:** Migrant workers should be given mobile ration cards which can be used anywhere.
5. **Ensure Access to Schemes:** Access to ICDS and free admission and education to the children of migrant labour in residential schools including private and special schools like Sainik Schools and Kendriya Vidhyalay must be ensured on priority basis by the government.
6. **Special NSSO Round:** There re no authentic data about the circular migration. The NSSO should gather information about seasonal migration thoroughly. There should a special round of NSSO to capture the circular migration reality properly.
7. **Protection of families left behind by Migrants:** The family members left behind by migrants who usually include old, disabled, women and children need to be covered under all food rights entitlements and the social security program on priority and must be protected from hunger and starvation and ill health.
8. **Amend ISMW Act:** Immediate revision of inter-state Migrant Workers Act, 1979 should be done so as to make it implementable. Currently the Act has strong filters and highly inadequate penalties. The Act thus after more than 30 years remain on paper. It should be made applicable to all the migrants, complaints should be allowed to be filed by any concerned person/organisation and should have stringent penal provisions.
9. **Bring other social law in zero tolerance level:** Important social laws like Minimum Wages Act, Bonded Labour Abolition Act etc should be brought under zero tolerance level through appropriate measures.
10. **Special Trains for Circular migrants:** The railways must ply special trains during the season of migration on well identified circular routes like Bilaspur- Ahemdabad; Nagor- Ahmedabad and so on.

Dalit Issues

1. ICDS centres, primary/middle schools, PDS shops, health sub-centres must be located in Dalit habitations - ensuring community participation where the ownership and management is given to Dalits.

2. Monitoring mechanisms must be put in place to take action against discrimination in various government programmes such as PDS, ICDS, MDMS etc. Exclusive redressal mechanism for grievances of SC/ST community must be established.
3. Priority must be given to dalits in giving ration shop dealership, appointment of cooks and helpers in schools, and appointment of anganwadi workers and helpers.
4. All Dalit families should be given BPL cards until the universalisation of PDS is achieved, to ensure the benefits of all social security schemes to Dalits. In case of universalisation, Dalit families may be given a separate identity card to ensure prioritized access to all social security schemes.
5. Special consideration must be given to nutritional needs of students in SC/ST hostels
6. A comprehensive SC & ST Land Protection and Development Act to protect and prevent encroachment and alienation must be enacted.
7. Immediate distribution of barren and ceiling surplus land amongst the landless Dalit families must be carried out. Land titles should be given in the name of Dalit women.
8. Common Property Resources must be revived to ensure livelihood and food security of Dalit communities who are dependent on it.
9. All members of the Dalit families willing to work in NREGA should get employment to ensure their livelihood. The number of days of employment should also be increased to 365 days in NREGA.
10. To counter the discrimination being faced by Dalit in terms of access/utilization of benefits of various food security schemes, proceedings must be initiated against officials under section 4 of SC/ST (POA) Act for willful negligence in preventing / not implementing Supreme Court orders in land cases as well as the concerned officials should be convicted under SC ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
11. Dalit communities across religions must be identified to ensure access of food security scheme.
12. An "Anti-Discrimination Bill" must be enacted so that complaints of discrimination can be legally addressed.
13. Government officials must be given orientation and be sensitised on Dalit issues, so that they are non-discriminatory in delivery of services like ICDS, health care, NREGA etc. Authorities must ensure access to food during social boycotts, atrocities and vigilance committee should monitor
14. Special Initiatives should be taken by the Right to Food Campaign to stop bonded labour system and manual scavenging and to explore alternative livelihood provision to support them.

Tribal Issues

1. Land acquisition act should be resisted in all parts of the country to save the land of the tribal people.
2. PESA and Forest Rights Act should be implemented to the hilt in order to safeguard the existence of Tribals. There should be a review of all MOUs and projects which is taking away Tribal land.
3. Schemes related to food and livelihood should be designed and implemented by giving special consideration to the special needs of tribal people and their practices. For this purpose in-depth study of tribal practices must be carried out.
4. Tribes identified as PTGs in one state must be considered to be PTGs in all states. Similarly those communities that are identified as Scheduled Tribe in one State ought to be considered as STs in other States as well.
5. All social sector schemes (food, health, work, social security) should be expanded to all tribals in the country and there should be no division of the tribals into APL and BPL.
6. All Tribals should be considered as beneficiaries under the AAY

Public Distribution System

1. The Public Distribution System must be universal and the State must guarantee, by law, subsidized food grains to all the citizens of this country. Citizens who are vulnerable must get additional benefits under Antodaya. This is a non-negotiable for the RTF Campaign.
2. Every family should get 50kgs of foodgrains. All entitlements must be on an individual basis (10 kgs per month for every adult member in the family) even if one ration card is issued for the whole family. Ration cards must be in the name of the women.

3. Food grains should be made available and distributed according to local production and according to local food habits and preference of the local state. Fortified flour should not replace wheat in the PDS. Nutritious millets should be made part of food grains.
4. Apart from rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene, other items like pulses and edible oil should be made available through PDS, as is being done in some states.
5. All entitlements within the PDS should be available to all individuals irrespective of their location and migrant workers, especially inter-state migrant workers should be able to draw all their rations at any place, irrespective of where their ration cards were issued.
6. Technology can play a potentially important role in the management of the PDS and it must be harnessed appropriately to improve the efficiency of the PDS. End-to-end computerization of the entire PDS network from procurement by farmers to collection by the household should be mandatory.
7. Government must make full disclosures online, and through other means, of lists of people identified for benefits under the PDS, movement of trucks, redressal of complaints, allocation and off-take details. However, all technology must be pro-poor, non-exclusionary and non-discriminatory.
8. Any new technology developed in the name of ensuring de-duplication and portability, including the UID/biometric cards, should not be allowed if they undermine people's civil liberties by becoming a means of tracking and surveillance.
9. Grievance redressal systems should be effective, transparent and monitored closely. Toll-free help-lines and administrative redressal through existing mechanisms should be strengthened.
10. All Fair Price Shops should be de-privatized, and should be run with the help of public bodies including panchayats, women's groups, Credit Co-operatives, and other appropriate village level institutions.

No Cash Transfers

Cash transfers must not replace food transfers under any nutrition-related scheme.

Beef Ban Act in Karnataka

A beef ban Act has been passed in the Karnataka Assembly and sent to Governor and President of India for signature. The campaign must appeal to the President to not give her consent to this bill. This bill is against food security of lakhs of people. It is also bad for farmers who cannot dispose off even the old cattle.

Right to Food in Conflict Areas

1. This assembly condemns the attack of the police and paramilitary forces on anti-displacement struggles in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal or in the name of Maoism and demands that this be stopped and also demands that its forces be withdrawn from these areas and cases withdrawn from the people who are raising their voices. It also demands that all corporate interest on the land, forest and water and other natural resources be withdrawn from these regions at the earliest.
2. The Right to Food campaign supports all those struggles undertaken by tribals to save their livelihood, natural resources, identities and culture.
3. This session recognizes the acute food and humanitarian crisis in all conflict zones in the country in which both centre and state are using the excuse of security and denying the supply of food stocks and basic necessities like water and other essential commodities for long lengths of time. We demand that these areas be declared humanitarian Zones and basic necessities be reached.
4. Kashmir: The assembly expresses serious concern in Kashmir and demands from the Indian government that it pull back the military. Take concrete action of revocation of AFSPA, public security act and reduce hostilities. It also gives a call to civil society in India to build pressure on the Indian state to stop atrocities.
5. We demand the withdrawal of AFSPA in Manipur and demands that Manipur state not enact the homogenous land laws which will destroy the tribal way of life. Stop the building of the two mega dams namely Mapithel and Tipaimukh which will displace 22+9 villages.

Resolutions Related to the Campaign

The Fourth National Convention of the RTFC resolves that in order to make the campaign more inclusive it shall take the following steps

1. Other national networks shall be invited to be part of the Steering Group of the Campaign
2. The campaign shall also encourage and support members of the campaign to form State level networks. It shall specially emphasise on the inclusion of people's organisations and people's movements in the state level networks
3. For this purpose it shall encourage state campaigns to organize broad based, inclusive conventions. It shall especially ensure that these conventions and state networks are independent and not donor driven.
4. Each state campaign shall be encouraged to send state representatives to the steering group. The state representative should have been elected through a democratic process.
5. The campaign shall try and include more minority groups and networks
6. Food is also culture and attempts such as the Anti-slaughter Bill which threaten different food cultures, especially of dalit and adivasi communities shall be resisted
7. The campaign shall encourage the translation of all campaign material in as many regional languages. State campaigns shall take the responsibility of translation of all important campaign material into the local language while the campaign secretariat shall ensure that such material is widely disseminated.
8. The Convention also resolves to campaign for its demands for food security. The Convention also resolves that in order to further its struggle for the food security for all the people of this country, it shall organize actions to draw public attention to the present crisis in food and the inadequacy of the efforts of the Central and State Governments to deal with these problems.

In solidarity,

Steering group of the Right to Food Campaign

We are,

Annie Raja (National Federation for Indian Women), Anuradha Talwar (New Trade Union Initiative), Arun Gupta & Radha Holla (Breast Feeding Promotion Network of India), Arundhati Dhuru and Sandeep Pandey (National People's Movement of India), Ashok Bharti (National Conference of Dalit Organizations), Anjali Bhardwaj and Nikhil Dey (National Campaign for People's Right to Information), Asha Mishra and Vinod Raina (Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti), Colin Gonsalves (Human Rights Law Network), Kavita Srivastava (People's Union for Civil Liberties), Mira Shiva and Vandana Prasad (Jan Swasthya Abhiyan), Paul Diwakar (National Campaign for Dalit Human Rights), Subhash Bhatnagar (National Campaign Committee for Unorganized Sector workers), V.B.Rawat (Former support group)

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