The South African High Court ordered a revision of the Marine Living Resources Act and the creation of the Small-Scale Fishers Policy to ensure the socio-economic rights of small-scale fishers (2012).

In Honduras, the Sectional Court of Appeal in San Pedro Sula referred to the State’s obligation to protect the right to food of a group of small-scale farmers facing eviction.

In Guatemala, the Human Rights Procurator’s Office has a specific mandate to monitor the implementation of the national FNS policy. His 2011 report regretted persistent coordination failures.

The South African Human Rights Commission supported the Southern African Food Security Change Lab, linking the various actors of the food chain.

The Human Rights Commission in Uganda helped to influence the country’s 2011-16 Food and Nutrition Policy by recommending a rights-based approach.

Civil society-based accountability

Brazilian civil society groups established their own National Rapporteur for Human Rights in Land, Territory and Food, whose legitimacy allows him/her to become an interlocutor to the authorities.

The Right to Food Campaign in India uses social audits to assess compliance with Court-mandated decisions on the distribution of subsidized foodstuffs and the delivery of school meals.

The 2011 reform that led to the insertion of the right to food in the Mexican constitution followed twenty years of advocacy from civil society groups, initiated in 1992 when 130 organizations formed the “Frente por el Derecho a la Alimentacion”.

Operationalizing the right to food: a multi-actor process