



PROJECT GCP/GLO/324/NOR

Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislation and Institutions

Main results 2011 – 2016



Mozambique (Outcome 1 // 2011-2015)

- 2011-2014 Increasing number of action plans, strategies and work plans including the right to food
- 2012-2014 Enhanced capacity of SETSAN to act as a leader of normative and policy processes for FSN and the RTF

1. The project supported **SETSAN to reach out to decision makers at higher political level** establishing important partnerships with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Planning and Development, with Parliament and with the National Human Rights Commission, which overall led to a more participatory (including most vulnerable groups), coordinated, inclusive, and human rights-based approach to work related to FSN in Mozambique. For instance, several **action plans, strategies and work plans now include the right to food** in their objectives such as for instance the National Human Rights Commission's work plan in 2013-2014, the Ministry of Education and Development's school curriculum plan 2013-2014, in the Plan of Action to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC – 2012-2014), and finally in the Government's Economic and Social Plan 2013-2014.
2. The project supported **SETSAN to increase its own capacity as a leader of both normative and policy processes related to FSN and the right to food**. For instance, SETSAN's institutional mandate and its internal regulations were strengthened by including the right to food explicitly as priority areas of coordination of the Council (2012-2014). Additionally, the leading role of SETSAN during the drafting process for a right to food law in 2011 (albeit never approved by Government) constitutes a best practice in this field: the Council coordinated the development of a draft which was finalized and endorsed in a highly participatory process that involved all relevant ministries and civil society organizations, in consultation with vulnerable groups from urban municipalities and remote rural districts.



Bolivia (Outcome 2 // 2011-2015)

- 2011-2013 Enhanced capacities of the CT-CONAN, the CONAN and its sub national councils (CODAN and COMAN)
- 2013 Departmental Councils for FNS (CODAN) in Cochabamba, Pando and Tarija were formed
- 2014 National Complementary School Feeding Programme (PNACE) adopted, Food and Nutrition Policy (PAN) approved, and Law No 622 on School Feeding in the Framework of Food Sovereignty and Plural Economy approved

1. In 2011-2013, the project supported the **enhancement of capacities of the CT-CONAN, the CONAN and its sub national councils (CODAN and COMAN)** in fulfilling their mandates as coordination bodies for food security and nutrition. It also facilitated the incorporation of right to food considerations and objectives as well as human rights principles, in their programming. Even after the project moved out of the CONAN, it continued to facilitate increasing partnerships between the Council and key national stakeholders in

- view of keeping the momentum of relevance of the right to food in their work. Additionally in 2013, with project funds and the technical assistance provided by the project team, the Departmental Councils for FNS (CODAN) in Cochabamba, Pando and Tarija were formed.
2. Strengthening the CT-CONAN meant to be able to play an important role in policy processes which followed over the years. The project was for instance key in ensuring that the **National Complementary School Feeding Programme (PNACE)** adopted in July 2014, would explicitly contribute to the enjoyment of the right to food. As a spin-over effect, and also through the support of the project, a few months later the Bolivian Government approved the **Food and Nutrition Policy (PAN) by a Supreme Decree 2167** (October 2014) in which the PNACE is also fully embedded.
 3. Once the project moved from CONAN to FAO, it supported a close collaboration with the national office and other countries around the discussions and the provision of technical assistance to processes related to school feeding. Also as a result of this collaboration, which saw an active role of the CONAN, the Plurinational Legislative Assembly of Bolivia approved a new law in December 2014 to regulate complementary school meals and foster a social economy by means of products purchased from local producers. **Law N° 622 on School Feeding in the Framework of Food Sovereignty and Plural Economy**, ensures the human right to adequate food to strengthen the development of local production and increase school attendance rates in the educational institutions of the Plurinational Education System. In elaborating this law, the work of the project and the one of the Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative (Spain) were decisive.



Nepal (Outcome 3 // 2012-ongoing)

2013-2016 Right to Food included in major Government's strategies, plans and initiatives

2015 Nepal included the right to food as a fundamental human right in the newly adopted Constitution

2016 Provision of support to ongoing drafting processes for a right to food bill and a food security policy

1. In 2013, the project provided technical assistance to the national task force of the 20 year **Agricultural Development Strategy** (ADS), which now in its section 289 explicitly promotes the formulation of a right to food and food sovereignty legislation. During in the same year, it also supported the formulation of the **Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action of Nepal** (FNSP), which in its component 8 (Legislation), recommends to development of a legislation on the right to food. Lastly, it facilitated the inclusion in the **Thirteenth Plan** (2013/14-2015/16) by the National Planning Commission of explicit recommendations to formulate a Food Sovereignty Act. Finally, the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister in 2014 included the right to food as an objective in its **National Human Rights Action Plan** (NHARP) signed off by all ministries. Finally, the Government of Nepal recently provided commitment to undertake the **Zero Hunger Challenge 2025** which explicitly describes right to food in its vision. During a most recent visit of the FAO DG to Nepal (March 2016), the initiative was formally launched. The project will support its implementation, at least in 2016.
2. The project has supported the Nepalese constitution-making process since the beginning, through technical input, advocacy, awareness raising, and through the nationally-owned legal review on the right to food entitled: **"Right to Adequate Food in Nepal: Review of Legislative Framework and Jurisprudence"** (2014), crucial to inform the constitutional debate and discussion on the provisions to protect the right to food. The project assisted a variety of national stakeholders with over the past three years. As a result of this process carried out in coordination and collaboration with many actors and sectors of society, the country has made explicit commitments towards the protection, respect and fulfilment of the human right to adequate food therefore improving an enabling national environment to ensure food security and nutrition to its people. **Nepal included the right to food as a fundamental human right in articles 36 and 42 and other related provisions of its newly adopted constitution** (September 2015).
3. FAO's continuous support to right to food work in Nepal through the financial contribution of Norway, led to the creation of a critical mass, made of different stakeholder groups, who is now not only better informed on the right to food, but also championing its adoption, and preparing them for its application and implementation in legislative and policy instruments being drafted. The **drafting processes of legal and policy instruments** started after the promulgation of the new Constitution, is in fact currently ongoing and being supported by the project (Law Commission in charge of producing a draft of a **right to food bill**, and the MoAD in charge of drafting a **food security policy**).



El Salvador (Outcome 4 // 2012-ongoing)

- 2013-2016** Growing partnerships, synergies and coordination with a variety of stakeholders (e.g. CONASAN, Legislative Assembly)
- 2014** Participation of the Government of El Salvador to the plenary session of the CFS41 on the RtFG
- 2015-2016** Drafting process ongoing for a Food Security, Sovereignty, and Nutrition Law including the right to food

1. FAO's continuous support to right to food work in El Salvador over the years, has been instrumental to ensure readiness in engaging with national stakeholders during relevant policy processes. One of the most significant results of the project in the country has been the **growing partnerships, synergies and coordination** with Parliament, the Ombudsman (*Procuraduría*), the Ministry of Education, the Agriculture Commission (AC) and Legislation and Constitutional Commission (LCC) of the Legislative Assembly (AL), CSOs and the media, with the aim of increasing understanding and awareness, and the technical capacity to ensure the realization of the right to food in practice. The project has been supporting since the beginning the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (*Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional* – CONASAN) to include FSN issues in national debates as well as in the consultation process of the Five-Year Development Plan of the Government of El Salvador. The Plan includes explicit mention to the right to adequate food and FSN actions are articulated under the main strategic policy areas. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock adopted a Strategic Plan (2015-2018) and in November 2015 created a unified registry to allow access to the Family Farming Plan. Additionally, an institutional mechanism for participatory policy dialogue was also established. It is relevant to highlight that the project's support fostered crucial sensitiveness towards the right to food to the point that the former Head of the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of El Salvador, Mr. Orestes Fredesman Ortez Andrade, is now the current Minister of Agriculture and Livestock.
2. Ties with the AL and LCC became particularly strong after important networking and liaising carried out with the support of the project and which brought to an explicit request of the two commissions to FAO in support of the process around the drafting of a Food Security, Sovereignty, and Nutrition Law (FSN Law) and a possible amendment of the Art. 69 of the new Constitution, both to include the right to food. Currently, the **FSN Law is being drafted**. So far, 30 articles have been prepared, discussed and approved by the Commission reaching a consensus, with the project team fully involved in the process upon the explicit request of Parliament, in partnership with civil society and the NHRC. The project had an impact also on the **Parliamentary dialogue around the Law** during and after the most recent elections. The process was continuous, participatory and inclusive, involving both the governing and opposition parties.
3. Important work was undertaken to support the Government of El Salvador in preparing its **intervention during a plenary session on the 10 years Retrospective of the RtFG held at CFS41 in October 2014**. This support was provided in an integrated and truly coordinated manner, through the support of national, regional and global expertise. FAO El Salvador, the FAO Regional Office in Santiago and the Right to Food Team at FAO headquarters, worked together to finalize an important case study formally adopted by the Government of El Salvador entitled "**Advances and obstacles in the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines – The case of El Salvador**", which brought together the practical experiences and lessons learned during the past 10 years of their implementation at national level. This study has served as a basis for review, compliance and follow up on matters related to the right to food in the country. But mostly, it has stimulated stakeholders to continue the dialogue on this matter.



Global (Outcome 5 // 2011-ongoing)

- 2011-2016** Publications, including methodological, studies, assessments, reports and analysis at global, regional and country level
- 2011-2016** Expert meetings, regional dialogues, global events to build bridges, provide incentives for dialogue, break silos and promote multisectoral and multistakeholders cooperation
- 2011-2016** Support to the CFS and FAO's Strategic Framework and Governing Bodies in the implementation of the RtFG

Over the years, the project had the opportunity to make significant contributions to global processes and activities relevant to the Strategic Framework of FAO:

1. The project has directly contributed and produced a significant number of **publications, including methodological, studies, assessments, reports and analysis at global, regional and country level** with the purpose to inform, share and guide on the status, best practices, lessons learned, opportunities and ways forward around the globe for a full realization of the human right to adequate food. Notably, the project's contribution to inform the discussion on the implementation of the **Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure (VGGT)** and how these can strengthen work on the right to food; and the production of documents framing the right to food in the context of important global processes such as the **Global Strategic Framework for FSN (GSF)** and the most recently approved **Framework for Action for FSN in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA)**. Most recently, the project is engaging on improving the way the work on the right to food in FAO can be integrated in other technical and/or cross-cutting themes of the Organization, such as decent rural employment.
2. With the idea of building bridges, providing incentives for dialogue, breaking silos and promoting cooperation across the borders, the project has co-organized a number of events, in particular involving regional or sub-regional groups of expert, or to promote the interaction with the UN Special Rapporteurs (SR) on the Right to Food. Since 2011, three **Regional Expert Consultations on the Right to Food** were organized together with the UN OHCHR and the UN SR in Colombia (2011), Kenya (2012), and Senegal (2013) bringing together more than 50 food experts, parliamentarians and policy-makers from each region; one **Technical Dialogue on 10 Years of the Implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines** (2014), with almost 200 people and which provided an important opportunity to look back at the past decade's progress, gaps and challenges in the implementation of the right to food; and one **South Asian Dialogue on the Right to Food** held in Bangladesh last November 2015, organized with Oxfam and which provided a multistakeholders platform with over 40 members from government, national Right to Food networks of civil society organizations and movements, academia and think tanks, from India, Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh to promote an emerging right to food community of practice for improved food security in South Asia.
3. In 2014 the project was key to the preparations around the celebrations of the **Ten-Year Retrospective on the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines (RtFG Retrospective or VG+10)**. It supported FAO's Strategic Objective 1 and the Right to Food Team's programme in the organization of a series of activities to raise awareness on the RtFG, highlight achievements and gaps in implementation, and reaffirm the commitment to implement them. Remarkably, the project contributed to the production of seven **Thematic Studies** (all available online on the FAO Right to Food website), as well as a **Synthesis Report**, submitted and presented at the 41st session of the CFS's plenary session held on Tuesday 14 October 2014. The Report covers the experiences of the last 10-15 years that illustrate the value of a human rights-based approach to address current food security challenges, the lessons learned on the implementation of the Guidelines, and what aspects need to be emphasized. The findings and recommendations from these activities helped countries reaffirm their commitment and renewing their impetus for further work on the right to food. In fact, after intense discussions among CFS stakeholders, **Member Countries adopted by consensus a decision text entitled "Right to Food – Ten Year Perspective"** which reaffirmed their commitment to strive for the realization of the right to adequate food in the years to come. It is worth noticing that the work of the project continuous to stimulate efforts by civil society organizations which spearheaded by the International Food Security Network (IFSN) most recently launched a global report entitled "RIGHT ON! A Synthesis Report on Right to Adequate Food across Asia, Africa and the Americas". The IFSN is co-funded by the European Commission and implemented by ActionAid.

Additional country level work (ongoing)

1. After discussions in 2014-2015 for a possible continuation of the Government of Norway's support to FAO's work on the Right to Food, the project is currently supporting the validation of four studies carried out in **Cambodia, Senegal, Togo and El Salvador analyzing the impact of gender policy processes on the right to food**. The purpose of each study is to identify potential gender entry points for the development of activities on the human right to adequate food in each country (Cambodia, Senegal and Togo), or alternatively strengthen ongoing work (El Salvador). To this end, each analysis focuses on gender policy processes currently ongoing, and which were considered as a viable opportunity to initiate or strengthen the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines at country level. The Cambodian case study was validated on the 22nd of March 2016, the Togolese one on the 6th of April and the Senegalese study, is being validated today, 12th of April 2016.