



PROJECT PROGRESS REPORT

TRUST FUND PROGRAMME

INSTRUCTIONS: The reporting officer shall complete this 4-page report, and submit the original duly signed and two copies to the Funding Liaison Officer in the Field Programme Development Service, TCAP. The Technical Support Officer or task force members, as appropriate, shall receive a copy for comments to be sent directly to the Funding Liaison Unit, with copy to the reporting officer, within two weeks of receipt of the report.

IMPORTANT : In order to adhere to the schedule of submission of presenting progress reports to Donors the reporting officer should strictly comply with the following requirements, Irrespective of the project starting date :

Funding source	Reporting periods	Progress reports due at FAO HQ
Norway	6 month reports every: March-August and September-February of each year One final Terminal report at the end of the Project	30 September and 31 March of each year

Project symbol GCP/GLO/324/NOR	Title Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislation and Institutions			Reporting period September 2012 – February 2013
Operating Unit ESA	Technical Unit Right to Food Team - ESA	Starting date 01 Jan 2011 (March 2011)	NTE date 30 June 2013	Total Project Budget NOK 15 900 000 USD 2,703,615

A. PROGRESS AND OUTPUTS *Please use extra sheets if necessary*

Recall briefly the immediate objectives and describe progress towards their achievement and in particular the outputs produced during the reporting period as outlined in plan of operation/work plan under all headings and sub-headings.

1. Immediate objectives of the Project

The Project's main objective is to strengthen institutions by developing capacity of government officials, parliamentarians, civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in four countries (Mozambique, Bolivia, Nepal and El Salvador) and more generally through global level services to implement the right to food and to promote the principles of good governance in the context of legislation, strategies and programmes.

This 6 months report refers to the 2011-2012 logical framework included in the original project document. A consolidated logical framework, which also includes the activities requested through the Addendum No. 1, will be submitted shortly to the donor through an Addendum No. 2 and will be reported against, in the next 6 months progress report.

Project Outcomes under the reporting period

Outcome 1: Mozambique

SETSAN is strengthened to fulfil its mandate of promoting and coordinating the efforts of the Government of Mozambique in implementing the components of the ESAN II that relate to the right to food.

In Mozambique, the project has been supporting the integration of and sensitization around the right to food in plans, programmes, events, advocacy, and strengthening SETSAN's capacity to coordinate right to food issues and thus enhancing policy coherence. Particularly the project has sought a more active synergy with the FAO Office in Mozambique in view of better coordination also with the UNCT and possibility to (with SETSAN) reach out jointly to decision makers at higher political level (including work with the Parliament and National Human Rights Commission). The momentum stemmed out of the 9th Conference of Heads of State and Government of CPLP held in Mozambique and reported under the previous reporting period. Lastly, the project supported the launch of SETSAN's website, probably the first governmental virtual platform to explicitly include the right to food and present it as this institution's mandate, and highlight its importance in SETSAN's programmes and activities.

Outcome 2: Bolivia

Strengthened capacities to integrate the right to food into legislation, policies, plans and programmes.

In Bolivia the project has been supporting the above processes mainly by strengthening the capacity of CONAN and its sub national councils to incorporate right to food in programming and by increasing partnerships with key national stakeholders in view of sensitizing them on the relevance of the right to food in their work. Particularly, the good political moment in Bolivia allowed the project to support advances related to the right to food implementation after the approval of the Law Nº 144, undertake a number of capacity development activities to promote the right to food at decentralized level organized by CONAN and develop synergies with the Parliamentary Front for food sovereignty and the right to food.

Outcome 3: Nepal

Strengthened institutional and technical capacities to integrate the right to food into legislation, strategies and programs.

In Nepal, the project began activities in August 2012 after having concluded the recruitment process of the National Right to Food Consultant working in the FAO Office in Nepal closely with FAO programme staff. The Nepal component of the project focused on three main areas of work: capacity development of main stakeholders; technical assistance and advice on integrating the right to food in policies, programmes and legislation; and finally advocacy and information activities with CSOs. During the reporting period, the first activity of the component was undertaken in November 2012, namely the "Training Workshop on Monitoring and Protecting of the Right to Adequate Food" held in Nagarkot, Nepal on 7-9 November 2012 convened jointly by FAO and the Nepal National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). During the reporting period, there was a change in the coordination of the project in Nepal which was slightly delayed the continuation of activities which resumed in February 2013.

Outcome 4: El Salvador

Strengthened capacities and greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it.

In El Salvador, the project supported national efforts by different actors to progressively realize the right to food in the country. It has supported a number of capacity development activities as well as constitutional developments and discussions about a food security and nutrition law. The project has been behind institutional changes and the presentation of the right to food report by the Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos. Finally the project has been producing a number of communication and information tools which all contribute to the objectives of strengthening the capacities of the main stakeholders of the component, namely Government officials, NGOs, National Technical Committee on FSN (COTSAN) academia and others on the practical implementation of the right to food.

Outcome 5: Global Level Services

Strengthened capacities and greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it.

The project through its component on Global Level Services, has continued its important contribution and taking part to several global level initiatives, in particular together with the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, the UNDG HRM group, the Institute for Hunger Studies (IEH) and other FAO Divisions. The project has also supported FAO's efforts in the context of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition and the Comunidade dos Países de Língua Portuguesa (CPLP). Among others, these partnerships resulted or will result in the development and production of a number of publications, papers, studies and events which all aim at strengthening the knowledge, awareness, and understanding of the importance of the right to food at global level, and seeking the commitment of national stakeholders on its implementation.

2. Project Outputs under the reporting period

Under the reporting period the project worked towards the definition of country work plans for 2013. This was due to the fact that the project was granted an extension under the previous reporting period, through the approval and signature of an Addendum, which ensured a continuation of activities of the project until June 2013. For this reason, during the reporting period, substantive efforts were undertaken towards the definition of possible work plans and operational frameworks for 2013. In order to do that, the Project Manager, the Project Officer and the International Right to Food Consultant undertook a number of high level, backstopping and technical support missions between August 2012 and February 2013.

Under this reporting period, in some countries important steps forward towards the realization of the right to food at country level were taken. Such process will also lead to a reconsideration of priorities in the context of the work plans 2013, to reflect current political momentum at country level, but also to ensure continuity and sustainability of activities throughout the duration of the project and beyond 2013.

Mozambique Component

During the reporting period, the Mozambique Project Team was formed counting 1 International Right to Food Consultant (part-time), 1 Project Coordinator (Mozambique), 1 Policy Officer, 1 Communication and Advocacy Officer, and 1 Consultant to integrate the right to food in the SETSAN food and nutrition baseline survey (until December 2012). The whole Project Team in Mozambique was extended during the reporting period. It is a well-consolidated Team, which includes specialists in different areas and with the task of assisting SETSAN in different aspects of its work. The work of the International Right to Food Consultant is also crucial to the outcome of the Project and ensures a great deal of international experience and approach to this country component.

The LoA with SETSAN (the Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition) was established in October 2011. This was an important operational step, which allowed for activities in support to SETSAN to formally begin. The objective of the LoA is to strengthen the role of the Secretariat in promoting the right to food and in particular in coordinating efforts of the Government of Mozambique to implement the components of the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy II (ESAN II) that relate to the right to food. The national project team in Mozambique has therefore been focusing on capacity development, advocacy (including the production of information briefs, communication products and gadgets) and sensitization activities in the areas of key legislations, institutions, policies and programmes. Particularly interesting is the most recent launch of the SETSAN's website with explicit inclusion of the right to food. The website includes a special page on the project and represents an important right to food information hub for national stakeholders.

The FAO Office in Mozambique and SETSAN continued working jointly and even closer together on a number of activities foreseen by the project, including through the LoA with SETSAN. It is particularly important to mention that right to food training sessions and an office space assigned to the International Consultant within the FAO Office have been conducive to more engagement from FAO

Representation to the right to food and to a higher degree of collaboration with other UN Agencies (e.g. UNDP, MDG and REACH).

In terms of financials, no budget was revised, neither the Baby Project's nor the LoA's.

Since the Comissão Interministerial da Função Pública approved SETSAN's Organic Statute the right to food dimension has been fully enshrined in SETSAN's work and has become one of the main priorities of the Secretariat. For this reason, under the reporting period, efforts were made to produce a number of communication tools and pamphlets on the right to food and launch a website for SETSAN which recognizes this human right as an integral part of an inter-ministerial and governmental agency, probably therefore the first Governmental platform of its kind.

On 14-22 November 2012, the Project supported a backstopping mission of the Project Officer with the purpose of setting the basis for an official launch of SETSAN's website, evaluating and assessing the work plan 2012 and discuss jointly with the Team the main areas of work for the Mozambique Component of the Project in 2013. Therefore during the mission, the National project team and Project Officer undertook a three day work planning meeting where together they analyzed and took stock of the project implementation and delivery in 2012, discussed challenges, lessons learned and opportunities and priority areas for 2013. The mission resulted in the preparation of a draft work plan 2013 and allowed for meetings, events and interaction programme with a variety of stakeholders (Governmental, NG and UN). The mission also allowed for an even stronger operational and logistical link between SETSAN and the FAO Office in Mozambique, which facilitated the smooth running of the Project.

During the mission the Project Officer and the Communication and Advocacy Officer reviewed a number of communication and information products, including the final version of SETSAN's website containing a page on the right to food and reflecting the Mozambique's component of the Project. The national project team later undertook a team retreat to review and finalize together all the above products and contents related to the products, whereupon these were cleared by SETSAN management. The webpage was then launched in December 2012.

Output 1.1 - The draft of the Right to food legislation is submitted to the Council of Ministers

Taking into account the hold on the work around the Right to Food Framework Law, the project redefined the work plan to continue advocating for the right to food with the Parliament and other State Institutions. The work that the project is therefore undertaking within this Output now covers various areas of right to food implementation and therefore realization: legislation, advocacy, accountability, policy monitoring and evaluation and more. Under Output 1.1 the following activities have taken place:

- **A 1.1.1**
Technical Support to the draft Steering Committee to lead the preparation of right to food framework law, process led by SETSAN
This work was completed in July 2011 and a draft law submitted to the Minister of Agriculture. The project continued to have occasional meetings with relevant members of the Government and UN organizations to remain up to date with the Government's position on this matter and to advocate for a resumption of the process.
- **A 1.1.2**
Inform key stakeholders about the relevance of the right to food in their work and seek their support in formulating and adopting the right to food Framework Law
This activity culminated with the following products/activities all aiming at promoting the right to food and its relevance and impact on the different stakeholders' work:
 1. Under the reporting period, the project submitted the terms of reference (ToRs) for 3 regional level training sessions for Right to Food implementation with different stakeholders to SETSAN, and the MoA which approved them. The three sessions of 2 days each will be undertaken in Nampula (North), Beira (Centre), and Gaza (South) on 13-14 March and 17-24 April 2013. All sessions have the aim of improving the capacity of the State, the UN and CSOs to implement the right to food through its mainstreaming and practical implementation tools in national and local level policies and programmes.
 2. The national project team met with UNDP and its Programme Manager of the Poverty Reduction Division to discuss a number of possible activities to run jointly between the two agencies such as: the UPR follow up, support the HIV/AIDS legislation prepared by the National Assembly by integrating the right to food in it and support the National Human Rights Commission. Particularly interesting and surely one of the most significant activities of this reporting period, is the collaboration with UNDP on the Millennium Village project. Other synergies have been generated through meetings with the UNDP CTA for the Ministry of Justice and the National Assembly. These synergies generated opportunities which will allow the project to develop joint work activities with the National Human Rights Commission (see also A.1.2.3 and A.1.2.4).
 3. The project team also submitted ToRs for an event with Parliamentarians and the National Assembly. The training aims at developing the capacities of the Parliamentarians to integrate the right to food in legislation, strengthen the capacity of the House to control the implementation of the right to food by Government institutions through public policies and prioritize the right in the national budget and planning at all levels of governance. The training will be undertaken in the next reporting period.
 4. Lastly, the Project contacted media associations and boards to support SETSAN to organize tea sessions for sensitization and advocacy on the right to food as part of the implementation of the LoA. The contacted people and institutions were also invited to take part of the Food Security and Nutrition Communications and Advocacy Group coordinated by SETSAN (see A.1.2.2).
- **A 1.1.3**
Events for disseminating the campaign against chronic malnutrition
[activity no longer in the work plan]
- **A 1.1.4**
Organize capacity building seminars with the National Assembly, Media, in view of the approval of the law, facilitate further consultation for parliamentarians
[activity no longer in the work plan]

- A 1.1.5

Conduct advocacy, communication and information activities on the content and practical implications of the framework law in simple and accessible manner

During the reporting period the national project team undertook a number of actions to fulfil this activity:

1. Was involved in the preparation and undertaking of a number of training sessions and other capacity building activities at the FAO Representation in Mozambique on the right to food. The sessions were given to Project Officers and Programme Officers.

2. Took an active role in the UN Communication Group and managed to prioritize the right to food within the context of the group's work plan which includes activities ranging from awareness raising during public events in both the UN and national contexts, implementation of campaigns, capacity development programmes for communication experts and other professionals from radio and television.

3. Continued its participation to the National Council of Combating HIV and AIDS communication group meetings and contributed to the right to food being integrated in the group's work plan 2013. The right to food, as a result, was agreed to be highlighted and discussed during a number of events and materials:

- World HIV and AIDS Day (1 December)
- Pamphlets and brochures on HIV and AIDS, affected people and the right to food.
- Capacity development activities for the members of the group.
- Provision of advice to legal and policy reforms related to HIV and AIDS and the right to food.

4. Participated to the 1st advocacy meeting of the Orange Flashed Sweet Potato (OFSP) Communication Strategy as part of the Agents for Change campaign to propose Government policies on OFSP and increase the levels of nutritional standards in the country. During the meeting the project team made a presentation on how to involve the media in the efforts to promote the OFSP following a human rights-based approach (HRBA). The presentation highlighted the fact that in Mozambique, despite increasing levels of production and availability of food, the country remains among the ones in Southern Africa with the poorest levels of consumption rates. These trends seem to find an explanation also in the lack of media coverage on the topic, but mostly in the lack of a HRBA to media reporting which can better target the public most affected by these trends. The project team ultimately facilitated a discussion on how to integrate OFSP in policy and programmes, how to budget both public and private programmes and how to synergize with different ongoing initiatives on the right to food in Mozambique.

Output 1.2 - SETSAN's capacity to promote the Right to Food is Strengthened

Under Output 1.2, the following activities have taken place:

- A.1.2.1 SETSAN prepares a work plan on how to concretely promote and implement the right to food as a cross-cutting issue
A work plan is currently being developed during the reporting period. The document takes into account the Government's Plan of Investment for Food Security and Nutrition and other programmes and policies where SETSAN is working on the integration of the right to food. The work plan will be finalized in the next reporting period.

- A.1.2.2

Provide advice and support to strengthen the role of SETSAN as convener and facilitator of inter-ministerial and multistakeholder exchange, coordination and consultation

During the reporting period the national technical team has been constantly advising and supporting SETSAN and its mandate in different ways:

1. By drafting SETSAN's standpoint on the UN FOME ZERO Program as per request of the MoA and the UNCT in Mozambique.
2. By involving SETSAN in more activities of the University of Lúrio (Universidade Lúrio – UNILÚRIO) such as the Health and Nutrition Fair organized in the occasion of the World Food Day (WFD).
3. By approaching the Institute for Promotion of Small and Medium Scale Enterprises (IPEME) of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, to integrate the right to food in the mobile unit for nutrition and gastronomy demonstrations. Most importantly it was agreed to include the right to food in the demonstrations and in the gastronomy books as well as in other related communication material. The IPEME has now officially informed SETSAN that it will make reference to the right to food in its work, including communication materials, messages and other.
4. By supporting SETSAN in the preparation of the WFD and the launching of the Agrarian Campaign 2012/2013 by the MoA. The project integrated its work and joined the UNILÚRIO in the celebrations promoting nutrition and the right to food in the central ceremonies undertaken in the Nampula Province, in the Monapo District and in the province's capital, the city of Nampula.
5. By preparing a number of discourses, texts and reports. One important contribution was the discourse for the MoA at the 7th Edition of the European Days in Brussels. The discourse made reference to the right to food and HRBA as the one followed by the Government in matters concerning national FNS.
6. By assisting SETSAN in convening the Food and Nutritional Security (FNS) Communications Group a platform to coordinate among FNS campaign implementers, advance with the implementation of the ESAN II, through a right to food lens. The Group focuses on the preparation of campaigns and communications and advocacy initiatives, sharing information and harmonization of the tools according to ESAN II. The Group includes all SETSAN members and partners as per the Organic Statute and welcomes other implementing actors in FNS related issues. Among them, Communication Officers for FNS from SETSAN, and representatives of Ministries, of the UN (FAO and UNICEF), the National Institute for Agrarian Research, and a number of national and international NGOs (Samaritan's Purse, World Vision), and academia (University A Politécnica). The project assisted SETSAN convening and hosting the first meeting and launch of the group in November 2012.
7. By supporting SETSAN drafting its Internal Rules. The document was discussed and will be approved by the Technical Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture to be then submitted for final decision to the Minister. In terms of the operationalization of the Rules (also under approval), the Project supported activities and operations of SETSAN related to the right to food, for

instance operations related to the decentralization of SETSAN's internal institutional governance and sensitization of the members of the Committee on the right to food.

8. By participating to meetings convened by SETSAN to which all projects hosted and implemented at SETSAN discuss possible monitoring and evaluation system for food and nutrition security. The meetings are organized by the MDG1 Project. The national project team generated the following buy-in within the projects representatives:

- any monitoring and evaluation system should be created considering the right to adequate food as per the ESAN II;
- any system should be well understood first and then implemented. For this reason SETSAN's staff should be trained in order to be able to monitor and evaluate from a right to food and HRBA perspective. This way, the sustainability and coordination capacity of SETSAN is preserved.

9. By supporting SETSAN in the organization of an important Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) cluster meeting (SETSAN's stakeholders meeting) on 14 December 2012. The project assisted with the production of background documents and preparation of SETSAN's website. The website was launched by the Minister of Agriculture (see also A 1.2.3. – advocacy and communications). In the context of stakeholders relationship with SETSAN, the project promotes the right to food to be integrated in all stakeholders initiatives. A news item placed on the FAO right to food website, illustrates the events with pictures and describes in detail the attendance to the meeting (see <http://www.fao.org/righttofood/news-and-events/news-detail/en/c/168103/>).

10. By supporting SETSAN responding to a consultation by FAO on the governability of FNS, providing advice in responding to questions related to coordination matters, right to food implementation and status of the legislative process on the right to food, the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy and Action Plan and related policies.

11. By supporting SETSAN preparing a concept note integrating the right to food, for the Mozambique participation in the Expo Milão 2015 under the theme 'feed the world and energy for life'.

12. By supporting SETSAN formulating the Operational Plan of the CPLP Food and Nutritional Security Strategy (ESAN CPLP) which was approved containing strong right to food underpinnings. The Operational Plan also called for a concrete work plan to implement the Strategy in the next 2 years, during the Mozambique Presidency of the CPLP.

A.1.2.3

Implement an advocacy strategy in support of the implementation of the right to food law and the right to food components of ESAN II

During the reporting period, the following activities were undertaken:

1. The project supported a number of communication initiatives within the FSN Communications Group (see also activity A.1.2.2) also as part of the strategy to increase SETSAN's visibility as convener and facilitator of multisectoral coordination over FSN issues and the right to food. During the launch of the Group on 19 November, the Project made an important presentation of the right to food.

2. The project supported the establishment of FNS Planning Group at SETSAN. The group aims at strengthening technical coordination among its members (Government, NGO, UN and other). The project is ensuring that the group adopts a human rights-based approach and integrates the right to food as an objective of FNS planning.

3. The project identified champions to support both SETSAN and FAO (including the One UN context), to advocate for the right to food. The champions identified include politicians, high level government and civil society officers, religious, academics, media, sports and private sector leaders. The profile and categorization of the champions are being drafted by the project and they will work on two different perspectives (one within the LoA with SETSAN and the other within the FAO and UNCT initiatives).

4. Support to maintain and update SETSAN website with news, reporting events and advocacy and communications materials. Part of the updating information refers to the 14 December dialogue meeting of SETSAN stakeholders in which the website was launched (see A.1.2.2). The website can be found at <http://www.setsan.gov.mz/>, which undoubtedly represents an important tool for the secretariat's communication, information and advocacy in areas related to FNS. The launch was chaired by His Excellency the Minister of Agriculture José António Pacheco Candugua and attended by different State institutions and organizations. The website is probably the first governmental virtual platform to explicitly include the right to food and present it as an institutional mandate. The Project supported the process behind its creation and launch, a continuation of FAO efforts aiming at supporting the implementation of the e-Government Strategy of Mozambique which has taken place in the past years.

5. Created a media database for sensitization and advocacy on the right to food. The database covers a list of traditional media professionals, but also members from university and community media centers. The media database for the right to food will also be an instrument for capacity transfer and collaboration within the FNS Communications Group.

6. Video and photo documented the meetings with the President of the National Human Rights Commission, with researchers from the Institute for Social and Economic Studies (IESE) (which is preparing a comparative study – Mozambique, Kenya, India and Bangladesh – on food prices, right to food and social movements), and with the Communications and Advocacy Group. The video and photos will be later shown and/or distributed to relevant stakeholders.

7. The project produced a number of information, communication and advocacy material:

- Within the context of the LOA with SETSAN (with SETSAN's logo to ensure its ownership): 4 brochures on the right to food (in Portuguese), namely – What is the right to food; What is not the right to food; Right to food and food and nutritional security; and Right to food and gender;
- Within the context of the Baby Project, and therefore with a clear FAO right to food brand and acknowledgements to the donor – the Government of Norway:
 - T-shirts to be used during events and trainings of the project;
 - Shopping bags to be distributed and trainings of the project;
 - Aprons to be distributed during gastronomy fairs;
 - Pens; and
 - Key rings for mass distribution.

8. The national project team was involved in preparatory meetings with the UN Country Team (UNCT) for the roll-out of awareness raising training sessions on the right to food in order to increase their knowledge and understanding on this fundamental human right. As part of the fruitful ongoing collaboration with UNDP Mozambique, the national project team met with the UNDP Programme Manager for the Poverty Reduction Division to agree on a number of areas for joint collaboration and cross-fertilization on areas related to the right to food. Two concrete outcomes of such collaboration are the work which the national project team is undertaking to integrate the right to food in the UNDP Millennium Village Project and the upcoming work on the national HIV/AIDS legislation, currently being reviewed by Parliament and soon to be analyzed by the national project team through a right to food lens (see also A.1.1.2).

- **A.1.2.4.**
Collaborate with government, CSOs and universities in view of promoting awareness on the right to food and good governance principles

Under the reporting period the project undertook the following efforts:

1. The project participated to the celebrations of the World Food Day in the Province of Nampula in collaboration with the University Lúrio (UniLúrio) and SETSAN (Represented by José Gaspar, Head of the Department of FNS Promotion). The Faculty of Health Sciences of UniLúrio, organized a Health and Nutrition Fair in the Ethnology Museum of Nampula to celebrate the date. The activity consisted of health, nutrition and right to food information being provided to people invited to the location, health and nutrition assistance and counseling for the people and lectures for small groups on the basic nutrition care. UniLúrio and the project provided information materials on nutrition and the right to food for the participants (pamphlets, brochure and banner), explained the significance of the referred materials and involved the local and national media. The event promoted the Strategy and Action Plan for Food Security and Nutrition (ESAN II) and the Plan of Action to Reduce Chronic Malnutrition (PAMRDC). The Project profited the occasion to advocate for the implementation of the right to food in the Provincial Government, the local universities and other actors. Finally a lecture on the right to food with students, lecturers and food security and nutrition implementers was organized and facilitated by the International Consultant and the Communications Officer.

2. The project influenced the theme of the monthly Gastronomy Fair organized by the Association of Gastronomy Fair Dealers, as a way to also join the celebrations of the WFD and the Africa Nutrition Day. More than 1000 people per day participated and were made aware of the right to food. The project used the materials conceived for the fair of the UniLúrio in Nampula and made speeches on the significance of the celebrations, nutrition and the right to food and dissemination of Government policy related to the right to food such as the campaign against chronic malnutrition under the PAMRDC. The event also served for prospecting future lasting collaboration with the Association of Fair Dealers as to provide monthly nutrition and right to food information and sensitization for young families, children, and students.

Output 1.3 - Key policies and Programmes refer to or integrate the Right to Food

The Project integrated the right to food in the several policies and programmes. More specifically, the following activities have taken place:

- **A.1.3.1**
Advice SETSAN on how to insert right to food relevant concerns into the 2011 FSN baseline assessment

During the reporting period, SETSAN had to cancel the conduct of the FSN baseline assessment. For this reason, the project cancelled the contract for the consultant who was planned to contribute from a right to food perspective.

- **A.1.3.2**
Support SETSAN in integrating the right to food into legislation, policies, plans

During the reporting period the following activities were undertaken:

1. Drafting started on the Guide on how to integrate the right to food in policies. The development of this publication is an effort which will last until the end of 2013 as it will require a wide consultation with a broad range of FNS experts and implementers at all levels.

2. The project team supported SETSAN and the Ministry of Justice with the integration of the right to food in the National Human Rights's Plan. The Plan is 3 years long and to be submitted to the Council of Ministers. The project contributed to the draft with making sure that the right to food was added to it as well as activities to strengthen its understanding and implementation, such as for example through better equipped institutional frameworks, education system and national curricula, through sensitization at all levels of governance, and finally through mainstreaming and monitoring it in all related legislation and policies.

More generally, the project also contributed to the integration of the right to food in a number of policies, plans, strategies and programmes, namely:

- The draft of the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy proposed by the Ministry of Environmental Coordination and approved by the Council of Ministers.
- Through trainings and seminars on how to integrate the right to food in the work of the FAO Representation, for the office's staff including from projects and programmes.
- The School Feeding Program (PRONAE) at the Economic Council of the Council of Ministers. The effect of having more HRBA in the program stemmed in a recommendation of the Council to reduce the budget of the program administered by the State and devolve some of it to the direct administration of the families and communities most in need.

Lastly the project team also:

- Was involved in the Revision of the Law on the Rights of the People Living or Affected by HIV and AIDS (Law N. 12/2009, of 12th March).
- Participated to the UN System, namely in the FAO Country Program Framework within the UN Delivery as One Program.

Bolivia Component

During the reporting period, the Bolivia Project Team based at the *Consejo Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición* (CONAN) was formed by 1 Project Coordinator, 1 Expert on Policy and Civil Society, 1 Consultant for the Communication Strategy, 1 Expert in Multisectoral Coordination (later on International Consultant for the development of a Case Study on the Right to Food on Bolivia), 1 Consultant for Coordination with COMAN and CODAN and finally 1 InterNational Right to Food Consultant (part-time), in addition to the dedicated administrative support staff to the project.

In terms of financials, the Bolivia Component of the project was not provided with additional funding under the reporting period.

Between August 2012 and February 2013, the Bolivia Project Team has continued focusing on the work started in 2011 after the approval of the Law Nº 144 of the *Revolución Productiva Comunitaria Agropecuaria y la Pequeña Producción Campesina* (RPCA) and complement it with a number of valuable activities focusing on the right to food and aiming at positioning it within multisectoral national programs and policies focusing on food security and nutrition whilst strengthening the role of CONAN on these issues. As per the new work plan finalized in 2012, the project has been putting major efforts in the integration of the right to food more generally in laws, policies and programmes as opposed to the right to food draft law only – which has been currently suspended

Under the reporting period, the project has therefore continued with providing support to normative processes in Bolivia through dialogue and collaboration with and among key stakeholders, namely parliamentarians, authorities, NGOs, for the integration of the right to food in national legislations, policies and departmental plans.

Overall, in Bolivia the project continues to benefit from a close collaboration with CONAN, a dedicated FAO country office, an efficient team and close coordination with other sectors. Two departures from the team have led to changed team composition and profiles, and have generally speaking not disrupted the delivery of the project. The right to food continues to be among the priorities of CONAN and of the Ministry of Health, as expressly mentioned during a meeting between the Minister of Health, the FAOR Bolivia and the Project Manager.

A mission by the Project Manager and the International Consultant on 27-31 October 2012 allowed to evaluate the project results, and set priorities for 2013 and to explore new partnerships. The mission took part to the event during which the Bolivian Parliamentary Forum for Food Sovereignty and the Right to Food (Frente Parlamentario por la Soberanía Alimentaria y el Derecho a la Alimentación) was presented. The project has long been supporting its establishment, including during missions, and the efforts of the national project team based at CONAN, in close collaboration with the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative (Iniciativa América Latina y Caribe sin Hambre - IALCSH), which is leading the process of parliamentary fronts. The mission made also an important contribution by participating to and providing briefings during a seminar on right to food, food security and nutrition responsibilities in the context of the autonomous territories in the country. Lastly, together with the national team, the mission evaluated project activities undertaken in 2012; opportunities and priority activities for 2013; discussed possible synergies and areas for collaboration between FAO Bolivia, head quarters and the IALCSH; and defined the methodology for the preparation of a case study which will constitute one of the outputs of the project and which will address the seven steps for the implementation of the right to food in Bolivia.

A new development which was well received and flexibly embraced by the project, was the interest shown by the FAO Office in Bolivia in the right to food and in working with a number of ministries and CONAN on the priorities set out in the Law Nº 144. The right to food is included in the CPF (Country Programming Framework), the document that identifies priority areas of work between FAO and the country concerned. The project plans to strengthen the capacity of the FAO Office in Bolivia on the right to food, among others to support the implementation of the CPF, as well as FAO's links with Parliament, Ministries and the UNCT.

Lastly, one of the major achievements in the country under the reporting period has certainly been the consolidation of the Parliamentary Front as a space to improve the dialogue and participation in future legislation processes. This result has been part of the various efforts embarked by the national project team with the Parliament – such as the making of a Food and Nutrition Policy - in view of seeking stronger commitment from Parliamentarians and other stakeholders on matters related to FNS and the right to food. These efforts have resulted in concrete commitments towards the implementation of the right to food practice. The FAO Office in Bolivia has also included its full support to the implementation of the Parliamentary Front's work plan. Synergies with the IALCSH, in the context of the support to the Parliamentary Front against Hunger, which is leading the Parliamentary Front against Hunger process, have been also sought.

Under the reporting period, Bolivia's context has still been offering good opportunities to strengthen the implementation of the right to food in several areas: integrating the right to food into the food and nutrition security policy, advocacy, collaboration with Parliamentarians from both a normative and capacity building perspective, continue with the strengthening of CONAN, clarify the roles of the different levels of public administration in the area of food security and the right to food, in light of the Law on "autonomías", and finally intersectoral coordination.

Output 2.1 - Coordination mechanisms and institutions are strengthened at national, regional and district levels

A.2.1.1

Provide technical expertise and support to CONAN, CODAN and COMAN in view of widening their political base through participation of high level officials and of civil society organizations

Under the reporting period the project has been supporting CONAN's new role established on 13 June 2012 with the approval of the Supreme Decree Nº 1254, containing important provisions from a right to food perspective. The Decree, among others, formally entrusted CONAN with the elaboration of a national Food and Nutrition Policy (FNP).

Under the reporting period the project has therefore provided technical assistance to CONAN / CT-CONAN focusing on the implementation of the FNP, whilst providing assistance to the CODAN and COMAN in the same area.

Such efforts are being undertaken together with relevant Ministries, the Ministry of Autonomies being one of the most involved. Noticeably, the national project team, during the above mission, organized a half-day seminar entitled "Marco Competencial sobre DHAA y Seguridad Alimentaria Nutricional en el Contexto Autonómico" during which the Ministry of Autonomies presented the current national normative on food and the different competences and responsibilities at different levels of the Government. Both

the Project Manager and the International Consultant made presentations on that occasion. During the event, discussions were held in order to review the themes of social responsibility and indigenous autonomy and how these should fall under the responsibility of the CODANs and COMANs within the context of the implementation of the FNP. The objective of the seminar was to analyze the existing responsibility framework on these issues in the context of the related autonomy and decentralization framework law (Constitución Política del Estado y la Ley Marco de Autonomías y Descentralización) and propose alternative solutions for the implementation of the food and nutrition policy at departmental and municipal levels. The meeting resulted in a better analysis and greater clarity of the competencies at different levels related to food and nutrition security issues, as well as strategic elements that allow for the integration of food security and nutrition and the right to food into departmental and municipal development plans.

- **A.2.1.2**

Provide technical assistance to the Parliament (Asamblea Legislativa Plurinacional - ALP) in the creation of the Parliamentary Front against Hunger

During the reporting period, technical assistance to the Plurinational Legislative Assembly (ALP) focused especially on the FNP and on the Parliamentary Front for Food Sovereignty. For instance, under the reporting period, the national project team contributed to the development of preparatory meetings to establish a board of the Parliamentary Front for Food Security and the Right to Adequate Food to be managing the Front starting in early 2013. Additionally, the team supported the first review of a Parliamentary Bulletin for Food Sovereignty and the Right to Adequate Food, which provides information about the Front's objectives. The bulletin discusses also achievements of the Front, e.g. the results of the Parliamentary International Workshop on Food Sovereignty and the Right to Food held on 31 October 2012.

The CT-CONAN, together with the Vice-Presidency of the Government of Bolivia and the ALP, organized a seminar on the making of the FNP to which a high number of Parliamentarians (deputies and senators) participated and who were illustrated the importance of putting together a well-functioning Parliamentary Front by Dr Renato Maluf who shared the experiences and lessons learned from Brazil and the making of its FNS policy. The seminar addressed issues of formulation, implementation and monitoring, looking at the role of the farmers, peasant communities, civil society and nutrition within a life cycle. The project allowed for the Dr Maluf to attend the seminar.

On 31 October 2013, the project supported the organization of a seminar on "Experiences of the Parliamentarian Front against Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean" co-organized by the Legislative Assembly of Bolivia, the CT-CONAN and FAO. The Project Manager made a presentation on that occasion focusing on the important role of Parliamentarians in the context of the protection and promotion of the right to food. Some 100 stakeholders were present. The objective of the seminar was to support the creation of a national parliamentarian front in Bolivia, to sensitize different actors in society about the right to food and food security and sovereignty, and to share experiences made with such parliamentarian fronts in other countries.

Additionally, the national project team within the CT-CONAN continued providing the ALP assistance around the process of the making of the bill on Alimentación Complementaria Escolar (ACE) and other.

- **A.2.1.3 Capacity building and technical assistance for strengthening and enforce mechanisms such as the Ombudsman and the civil society**

The project supported the CT-CONAN organizing a meeting with the Technical Thematic Committee on 25 September on the Right to Food, a Committee which works closely to the CT-CONAN, to assess and analyze the nationally validated indicators (see above) on the right to food to assist the continuation of such efforts. Ms. Mila Paspalanova from OHCHR Mexico, an expert on human rights indicators, also attended this meeting which was concluded through a systematic peer review of such indicators. These process is currently being led by the Ministry of Justice, the National Institute for Statistics (Instituto Nacional de Estadística - INE) and the OHCHR Bolivia. Six Technical Thematic Committees were created looking at indicators on the rights to work, health, education, no violence against women, adequate housing and right to adequate food. Members of CT-CONAN participate in these committees.

Finally, the project supported the staff of the Multisectoral Zero Malnutrition Program (PMDC), while preparing a report requested by the Ministry of Justice, regarding the advances on the Recommendations (n. 28 and n.32) made by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) towards the implementation of national efforts to ensure respect and equality of all rights for indigenous peoples (especially the right to education, to adequate housing, food and health services) and towards ensuring availability of adequate food to the population. In the report, the project team ensured that the advances and progress made by the CT-CONAN with the FNP were included.

Output 2.2 - The right to food has been incorporated in laws, policies and programmes

- **A.2.2.1**

Preparation of food and nutrition policy under the new Law 144 - RPCA.

Under the reporting period, the project technical team continued its support to the National Food and Nutrition policy within the framework of the Law No. 144.

The support of the project to the CT-CONAN's effort, continued making an impact on the advances in the formulation of the policy. In fact, the team continued the support to the Council with the necessary adjustments to the FNP in order to match new upcoming laws, strategies and actions. For instance the FNP was adjusted according to the new law No. 300 on the Framework of Mother Earth and Integral Development for Well-Being, enacted in September 2012 supplementing the Law No. 144 on various aspects of the right to food.

- **A.2.2.2**

Management of the approval of and advocacy for of the Supplementary School Feeding Law (ACE)

During the reporting period, the project has been extending its support to the process of sensitization of the School Supplementary Feeding (ACE), assisting with its expertise on the right to adequate food.

The national project team supported CT-CONAN with the organization of two meetings with the board of the ACE. One of these meetings served the purpose of discussing the implementation of the Action Plan of the project GCP/RLA/180/BRA, implemented by the Ministries of Education, Rural Development and Land, Productive Development and Plural Economy, and Health and Sports. The Plan was discussed and harmonized with the right to food project.

- A.2.2.3
Determine the institutional framework and sectoral responsibilities on the right to food and food security and nutrition of the Territorial Autonomies

Under the reporting period, the project team held a number of meetings with representatives of the Ministries of (Territorial) Autonomy to define the practical aspects of the seminar "Marco Competencial Sobre el Derecho a la Alimentación y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional en el Contexto Autonómico" on the accountability and responsibility of the right to food and FNS (see A.2.1.1).

- A.2.2.4 (former A.2.2.3)
Formulation on the Right to Food Law if the national context allows

Under the reporting period, no activity was undertaken. However, all other activities described above are aimed at enabling the process around the formulation of a Right to Food Law. With the appropriate political context, this activity will resume.

Output 2.3 - Government officials, grassroots farmers, indigenous organizations, community leaders, vulnerable groups and other civil society stakeholders have been sensitized on the right to food and its practical implications

- A.2.3.1
Develop a communication and impact strategy on the right to food

Under the reporting period, specifically in December 2012, the national project team gave a training workshop for journalists and public opinion leaders. The workshop was attended by the former Public Prosecutor (Defensor del Pueblo), Dr Waldo Albarracín, and brought together 33 most prominent communication experts and representatives from private and national media. The workshop has as purpose to make media representatives more aware of the importance of the right to food and of how to access reliable information on food and nutrition security in Bolivia. It ended with the establishment of a network of such media representatives.

The project team participated also to the celebrations of the World Food Day with a stand and the distribution of material related to the right to food. The celebrations occurred within the premises of the Municipality of La Paz.

A number of communication material was produced and distributed within the context of the project's national communication strategy:

- 2 coloring books on the right to adequate food.
- A 'how to' guide for CSOs and the Municipality Councils for FNS (COMAN).
- A 'how to' guide on how to implement the right to food at Municipal level.

- A.2.3.2
Support the inclusion of the right to food in local normative and departmental plans (Estatutos Autonómicos Departamentales (EA) y Cartas Orgánicas Municipales (CO) [activity no longer in the work plan]

- A.2.3.2
Support the processes around the production of the Law 144 – RPCA and an evaluation of its application

Under the reporting period, no activity was undertaken.

- A.2.3.3
Preparation of the PIDESc Country Report

Under the reporting period, no activity was undertaken.

- A.2.3.4
Support the International Right to Food Consultant in the preparation of a case study on Bolivia

Under the reporting period, this activity started in conjunction with the mission of the Project Manager and International Right to Food Consultant in October 2012. Particularly, the Consultant conducted a half-day workshop with stakeholders in view of elaborating a case study on the right to food in Bolivia to collect information and data for the undertaking of the study. As a result, a network of resource persons and reviewers was established. A short-term consultant, specialized on right to food implementation, was engaged to undertake research and contribute to the development of this study.

Nepal Component

Output 3.1 - The right to food and human rights principles are integrated in the Constitution and other relevant legislation

Under the reporting period, the project made significant progress with the Nepal Component. The National Right to Food Consultant was hired and the project officially took off. A work plan for 2012 was launched and approved and activities begun in November 2012 when the project also supported a mission to Nepal undertaken by the Project Officer. After the departure of the National Right to Food Consultant, who was offered an important career opportunity in the UN system, the implementation of the Project in Nepal came to a temporary hold, while the process to the hire a successor started immediately. A new consultant was hired and started working in February 2013.

- **A.3.1.1**
Hold awareness building and capacity development seminars for parliamentarians, government officials, judges and representatives from civil society organizations on how to implement the right to food and good governance in the context of their work

In November 2012, the first activity of the work plan 2012 was undertaken in view of marking the formal beginning of the project's activities in Nepal. The "Training Workshop on Monitoring and Protecting of the Right to Adequate Food" held in Nagarkot on 7-9 November 2012 was convened jointly by FAO and the Nepal National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), in collaboration with Food-first Information and Action Network (FIAN) Nepal, the Nepal National Women Commission and the Nepal Justice and Rights Institute (JuRI-Nepal). The training workshop was organized to enhance knowledge and understanding of 28 participants from the NHRC, NWC and CSOs on the fundamentals of the right to adequate food; provide conceptual clarity on monitoring methodologies; help participants develop strategies and actions to apply such methodologies within their national and local contexts. Participants showed to have improved their knowledge on the right to food's fundamental concepts and grasped basic monitoring techniques and knowledge of what it means to monitor the right to adequate food. The participants created an informal network and developed strategies and follow up actions to apply the knowledge and methods acquired during the training workshop in their work on monitoring the right to food in specific regional contexts.

Another activity which was finalized during the reporting period was the recruitment of the Legal Consultant to undertake a Law Review related to the right to food. The findings of the review will assist the national stakeholders to look into key areas and gaps of current legal provisions in the context of enacting new laws or amending the current ones in conformity with international standards, but also provide a solid base for the project to design future interventions, particularly with judges and lawyers towards strengthening national legal framework and enhancing justiciability of the right to adequate food in Nepal.

- **A.3.1.2**
Provide technical assistance and policy advice on the right to food in view of the development of right to food legislations, policies, programmes and strategies in Nepal

A number of meetings were undertaken under the reporting period to consult on and present the approved work plan 2012 to all the relevant stakeholders and set up the basis for its smooth implementation, including with the National Planning Commission (NPC), which reaffirmed the interest and commitment towards working together on the right to food and the project, and in particular on capacity development initiatives to support the NPC with the integration of the right to food into the Three Years Interim Plan (2013-2016). Among others, the Team also met with two NHR Commissioners, and the HRC of the OPM&CM which together with a number of Ministries is currently working on the National Human Rights Action Plan (NHRAP) and also wishes for FAO to contribute with the integration of the right to food (see the Project Officer's Back to Office Report for more details).

- **A.3.1.3**
Undertake advocacy, monitoring and information activities in collaboration with CSOs

Under this activity, no action was taken however a number of meetings with CSOs (FIAN, WOREC, Theatre/Street Drama groups, National Federation of Farmers Group, Forum for Human Rights Development, National Right to Food Network) were held to start working towards its implementation.

EI Salvador Component

Output 4.1 - Government officials and other stakeholders are aware of the right to food and practical ways to integrate it into legislation, policies, and programs

Under the reporting period, the project made significant progress with the EI Salvador Component as well. Firstly, the new National Right to Food Consultant was hired towards the middle of January 2013 and started supporting the project fully, together with the AFAOR and the FAO Office. The previous Consultant, who was hired in August 2012, had to leave the project for personal reasons. This slowed down the activities under the reporting period but it did not jeopardize a number of initial actions undertaken.

Most importantly, in October 2012, the project supported a mission to EI Salvador undertaken by the Project Manager and International Right to Food Consultant based in Mozambique. The mission had the main objective of supporting the project's main stakeholders' efforts to achieve the progressive implementation of the right to food. Particularly, it had the interest to work with the Agriculture Committee, the Group of Women Parliamentarians, the Parliamentarian Front against Hunger, and the IALSCH through GCP/RLA/160/SPA.

The Project Manager and the International Right to Food Consultant had also the opportunity to participate in the launch of the Third Report on the right to food situation in EI Salvador prepared by the Ombudsman Office, Unit of Economical Social and Cultural Rights - Procuraduría de Human Rights. Relevant recommendations are provided on the report, between them, the inclusion of the right to food in the Constitution and the strengthened of National Council of FSN (CONASAN). Other legal and policy measures in favor of the most marginalized were also stated on the document.

One of the main meeting was the one realized with the Technical Secretary and the Technical Sub-Secretary of the Presidency, where both shown great interest in developing the subject in EI Salvador.

The mission finalized the program with a field visit to a FAO Project (PAF- Plan of Family Agriculture that is been financed by the Ministry of Agriculture) which allowed to analyze and assess how the right to food has been integrated into the implementation of the programme. The elements of empowerment, participation, non-discrimination, accountability and transparency as well as the cross-cutting issues of capacity development and ownership by project beneficiaries and their communities, are particularly present in this project.

The mission concluded that despite the complex situation related to the institutional framework, there are good opportunities for awareness building, advocacy and dialogue on the right to food in EI Salvador. Most importantly, given the commitment by FAO EI Salvador for the right to food, there are a number of possibilities to integrate the right to food and promote a human-rights based approach in the context of the implementation of food and nutrition security projects led by FAO. Collaboration with other FAO projects

operating in the country is excellent.

- **A.4.1.1**

Increase capacity of national stakeholders on the right to food

Under this activity, during the mission the national project team and the HQ mission undertook high level meetings with Parliamentarians, Government officials, Presidency, Supreme Court. Stakeholders were informed about the advantages of integrating the right to food and more generally a human rights-based approach into policies and national normative. The team also undertook specific trainings, both of FAO project staff dealing with FNS issues, media, and lawyers.

A one-day workshop on the practical implementation of the right to food was held by the project for lawyers from different backgrounds on 26 October 2012. It was coordinated and conducted by the International Consultant, and benefited from contributions from different national stakeholders and specialists. The objective of the meeting was to strengthen awareness about the concepts and practical implications of the right to food and to better understand the role of right to food specialists and lawyers in the context of implementation, assessment and monitoring of the right to food. It also allowed to make recommendations to the authorities, in particular to allow for the inclusion of a law review on the right to food as well as a review of the State's obligations contained in various policies and programmes and the levels of compliance of such obligations. During the training it was also mentioned the value-added of a gender-based analysis in such reviews. Lastly, during the training another aspect which was addressed was the implementation of the recommendations of the last report to the State of the Procuraduría. The training was very successful and the project was requested to follow up with a train the trainers workshop.

The media also benefited from a second training during the mission (see A.4.1.2).

During the mission, as a result of interactions with FAO colleagues, a number of recommendations were formulated on how to replicate the integration of the right to food in FAO projects, such as the Family Farming Plan – Food Security (Plan de Agricultura Familiar (PAF) - Seguridad Alimentaria) and in other. The mission also helped defining priorities, activities and future areas of work of the project in El Salvador and revising the strategy for an advocacy campaign for the right to food.

A field visit to Chelaltenango concretely showed how the right to food is being integrated into the PAF project. Families participate in the selection of the crops that are most relevant for them, and take decisions on how to implement the project on their land plots. The equal participation of women and men in all stages of project implementation, and the focus given on capacity development of women and mothers, are an important contribution to achieve non-discrimination. The project supports joint collaboration among participating farmer families, with equitable distribution of revenues. It transfers knowledge that is accessible to them, has strengthened cohesion including in the context of marketing their products, and a strong element of solidarity among the farmers. There is clarity and consensus about criteria and rules for the selection of the family farmers to participate in the project, and thus a high degree of transparency and accountability, including claims mechanisms. The persons who benefit from the project have indicated that the project's activities have led to a clear improvement in their standard of life and better nutritional status for them and their families. The project is also well seen by the authorities, who are giving more attention to the needs of small-scale family farms, started involving them in decision-making and dialogue.

- **A.4.1.2**

Increase advocacy and visibility of the right to food through the development of a communication strategy aiming at strengthening and improving the people's knowledge and understanding of this human right

Under this activity, the project has produced draft communication and advocacy materials on the right to food and has been specifically seeking to engage the public opinion and the media on issues related to this human right. Media interviews with the President of the Parliamentarian Commission responsible for Agriculture and with the Project Manager led to several reports in the newspaper and on TV, in particular a morning programme on TV that explained the concept of the right to food, progress made in El Salvador in this area (the Constitutional Amendment), and also provided details about FAO's mission and the seminar with the Parliamentarian Commission.

Among the communication material produced under the reporting period are:

- A right to food folder
- Banners
- Roll-ups
- A series of seven pages tailored for technicians
- Different presentations on the right to food tailored for different audiences

Global Component

Output 5.1 - Government officials and stakeholders are aware of the right to food and practical ways to integrate it into legislation, strategies, policies, programs and education

Under the Global Component continued to offer several opportunities to the project to make significant contributions to global human rights activities and to establish strategic partnerships with whom FAO can develop important publications and organize meaningful events which impact in a practical way the implementation of the right to food at different levels. The following activities were undertaken:

- **A.5.1.1**

Conduct or support capacity development and training activities upon request by countries or CSO partners on ad hoc basis

Under the reporting period, this activity of the Global Services component of the project allowed FAO to start with the organization of the third Expert Consultation on the right to food, this time from Western Africa (French speaking only), which will be held in Dakar on 14-15 June 2013. It is the third consultation held in the context of this inter-agency collaboration. The first one was held in 2011 in Bogotá, Bolivia, and looked at experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean. The second consultation took place in Nairobi, Kenya in 2012 and examined progress made with right to food implementation in Western and Southern Africa.

The consultation is currently being organized jointly by the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food Olivier De Schutter, the

OHCHR and FAO. More than 35 experts (at the time of writing this report) are planned to be invited, among them: parliamentarians, government officials, national human rights institutions and representatives from NGO's and farmers' association. The discussions will be around the progress made and the challenges ahead in the realization of the right to adequate food in the region. Amongst its main objectives, the consultation will look at ways to strengthen the implementation of the right to food by encouraging dialogue at national level and by supporting existing, and the creation of new, initiatives. The component will also contribute to develop four background papers for the Expert Consultation under four thematic areas: Gender equality and women's empowerment for the right to food; Governance of Land; Building resilience of communities in the case of climate-related shocks; and Targeting the needs of the most food insecure: rural development and small-scale farming. These outputs will be finalized within the next reporting period.

In the context of its Global Level Services, the project also made possible the participation by the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food Olivier de Schutter at a parallel session entitled "The Right to Food: How is it relevant to investment in agriculture and rural development?" organized on 18 December 2012 within the FAO Investment Days. The hour-and-a-half long session had the overall objective of exploring the interrelationship between the right to food and investment in agriculture and rural development (ARD), and how the two complement and reinforce each other. In his key-note speech, Olivier De Schutter outlined how the rights to food framework guides effective and sustainable ARD investment. He observed that "the role of the right to food in investment in ARD is basically one of squaring the triangle, i.e., taking the concerns of local communities in the tripartite relationship among capital exporting state, investors and the host state". He added that respecting human rights gives investors a social license to operate and enables them meet the expectations of local communities, consumers, shareholders as well as states.

Finally, under the Global Level Services the project was actively involved in the preparations and organization of both a CFS side event and an afternoon seminar on the right to food. The CFS side event, entitled "The transformational power of the right to food: Countries pioneering right to food strategies", was co-organized by the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food Olivier de Schutter, the OHCHR and FAO. By posing the following two questions, "what does it mean to implement the right to food at the national level?" and "what is its added value for achieving food security and what are good practice examples?" and with a set of distinguished guest speakers, the side event looked at concrete steps to strengthen national laws, policies and strategies to realize the right to food and discussed lessons learned from national experiences presented by the panelists.

Among the panelists of the CFS side event on the right to food, the project funded the travel of Mr Biraj Patnaik, Principal Adviser of the Office of Commissioners to the Supreme Court in the right to food case in India, who was also invited to speak at an afternoon seminar organized by the project entitled "A briefing on right to food in India". India provides interesting insights over the advances countries can make on the right to food and Mr Patnaik addressed key questions related to his country leading an insightful discussion on the topic.

A.5.1.2

Develop studies, research and information papers on issues that are particularly relevant for the implementation of the right to adequate food at country level

The Global Services component continued working on a Right to Food Online Mapping Tool, to be launched on the FAO Right to Food website within the next reporting period, which involves a compilation and analyses of international instruments, national laws and policies related to the right to food for all countries. This exercise will stem out into an online tool for public consultation and it partially draws from the former right to food legal, and policy and strategy databases. The tool could not be published during the current reporting period.

The component also contributed to the development of a Study, in collaboration with the Natural Resources Department, that was completed in February 2013. "The Right to Food and the Responsible Governance of Tenure: A dialogue towards implementation" aims to provide guidance for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) which were endorsed in May 2012 by the Committee on World Food Security. More specifically, the study begins with a general introduction of the global context within which the developing process of the VGGT took place. Then, it demonstrates several ways in which elements from a right to food framework can be used to benefit and guide the implementation of the VGGT. It proceeds to underline numerous provisions of the VGGT whose implementation will help reinforce and further advance the realization of the right to food. Finally, it concludes by emphasizing the relevance of this dialogue towards implementation for future debates and draws some conclusions on the linkages put forth. Therefore, the main benefit of the Study lays in the provision of concrete elements to assist stakeholders in attaining the overarching goals of food security and the realization of the right to food set forth in the VGGT.

Developed jointly with the aforementioned Study, four Information Briefs that were completed in February 2013 aim to provide concise and practical information on several crucial governance issues in view of implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGT). They offer a right to food perspective on the following four areas: governance of fisheries; governance of forests; gender equitable governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests; and governance of agricultural investments. While the bulk of this work was funded by other projects, the project supported the coordination and the quality assurance of the work undertaken.

In 2011, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP), developed and approved, with the support of FAO, a Regional Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition. The strategy is based on a Right to Food approach and was presented to the 37th Session of the World Committee on World Food Security, held from 17 to 22 October 2011. In July 2012, the FAO Director-General, José Graziano da Silva, participated in the IX Conference of Heads of State and Government of the CPLP in Maputo, Mozambique, and met with the members of the CPLP's Food Security and Nutrition Council (CONSAN). At the request of the Director General, the Economic and Social Development Department of FAO is currently developing a study, focusing on existing food security governance mechanisms in CPLP countries. This study will include an initial survey of the overall situation concerning the contribution of family farmers, fishers and aquaculturists to national food security, as well as their participation in the existing governance structures. The study will examine the status of the governance of food security in the CPLP countries, including opportunities and challenges related to the functioning or future creation of national food security and nutrition councils in view of strengthening the implementation of the right to food, looking in particular at the participation of family farmers in the work of these governance structures. It will provide analysis and background information for the policy brief/summary. It will also provide an broad overview of the situation of family farmers and their participation in decision-making, indicating areas for further work. Given the link to the Mozambique presidency of the CPLP and the alignment of the study and the policy brief/summary with the

overall objective of the project to strengthen food security governance to promote the implementation of the right to food, the project has been supporting such efforts and engaged an International Consultant to undertake the work.

Finally, in light of the International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition to be held in FAO headquarters in May 2013, the Global Component is currently developing a background information paper on "A right to food based approach to enhance the contribution of non-wood forests products to food security and nutrition". The final output will be finalized within the next reporting period.

- **A.5.1.3**
Actively participate in UN-wide efforts to mainstream human rights in its development work
The Project continued its contribution to ensuring FAO's participation to the UNDG HRM Group through regular video and phone conferences, written contributions to texts and documents and liaising with the group for joint action on important global processes.
- **A.5.1.4**
Provide desktop technical support and policy advice for the integration of right to food and good governance principles into legislation, policies and social programs

The Global Level Services component was key to the finalization of the Guidance Note: Integrating the right to adequate food into food and nutrition security programmes. The Guide is the result of an inter-departmental participatory process and close collaboration between the Integrated Food Security Support Service (TCSF) of the Policy and Programme Support Division (TCS) and the Right to Food Team of the Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA), with numerous contributions from practitioners and experts from the field and FAO headquarters. The Guide will be shared with all relevant stakeholders in April 2013. While the process of developing the Guide, including a workshop with practitioners from the field, was funded by FAO's regular programme, the project contributed to these efforts through staff time, quality control and lay-out services.

B. INPUTS

1. List National and International professional staff assigned to the project during the reporting period

The below list includes focal points at each FAO Office participating in the project.

NATIONAL		INTERNATIONAL	
Names	Functions	Names	Functions
Mr Lazaro Dos Santos	Project Coordinator (Mozambique)	Ms Serena Pepino	Project Officer
Mr Gaudencio Monteiro	Communication and Advocacy Adviser (Mozambique)	Ms Cecilia Luna	International Right to Food Consultant (based in Mozambique)
Mr Edgar Cossa	Policy Adviser (Mozambique)	Ms Annamaria Ausania	Project Assistant (Temporary Assistance Programme)
Ms Olga Soto	Project Coordinator (Bolivia)	Mr Tomaso Lezzi	Graphic Designer Specialist
Mr Oscar Mendieta Chávez	Expert on Policy and Civil Society (Bolivia)	Mr Simon Blondeau	Right to Food Consultant (legal)
Mr Jaime Iturri Salmon	Consultant for the Communication Strategy (Bolivia)	Mr Sisay Yeshanew	Right to Food Consultant (mainstreaming)
Mr Ciro Kopp	Expert in Multisectoral Coordination (Bolivia- CONAN) (April – December 2012)	Mr Francisco Sarmento	Senior Consultant (CPLP Food Security Governance Study)
Mr Ciro Kopp	International Consultant for the development of a Case Study on the Right to Food on Bolivia (Bolivia – FAO) (December 2012 – April 2013)		
Mr Gonzalo Ibieta Vargas	Consultant for Coordination with COMAN and CODAN (Bolivia)		
Ms Marina Magdalena Layme Huarca	Consultant (Bolivia)		
Mr Diego Pacheco Balanza	Consultant (Bolivia)		
Mr Federico Flamenco	Right to Food Consultant (El Salvador) (August – October 2012)		
Mr Densy Trejo	Right to Food Consultant (El Salvador) (January 2013 – present)		
Ms Doris Elena Garcia Garcia	Administrative Assistant (El Salvador) (shared by two projects)		

GCP/GLO/324/NOR and
GCP/RLA/180/BRA)

Mr Jorge Alberto Garza
Hernandez National Expert (El Salvador)
Right to Food Consultant (Nepal)
(August – November 2012)

Mr Dip Magar Right to Food Consultant (Nepal)
(February 2013 – present)

Ms Indra Maya Shankar Consultant (Nepal)

Mr Prameshwar Prasad
Kalwar Consultant (Nepal)

Mr Buddhi Pokharel Consultant (Nepal)

Ms Sita Bantha Magar

2. Equipment received during the reporting period
No equipment was purchased.

3. Training activities during the reporting period, viz: fellowships, study tours, field days, local workshops, etc.
Please list how many trainees were involved in each activity.

Mozambique Component

- Trainings to the FAO Representation in Mozambique (all FAO Mozambique programme and project staff) (ongoing)
- 1 mission undertaken by the Project Officer (November 2012)
- 1 briefing in the context of the WFD in Nampula to 25 students of the Faculty of Nutrition of the UniLúrio

Bolivia Component

- 1 mission undertaken by the Project Manager and International Right to Food Consultant (October 2012)
- 1 training workshop for relevant stakeholders on the responsibility on the right to food within the context of the autonomy and decentralization (October 2012)
- 1 event to establish the Parliamentary Front for Food Sovereignty and the Right to Food (October 2012)
- 1 workshop with relevant stakeholders on the seven steps of right to food implementation in view of developing a case study
- 1 training workshop for Journalists and Public Opinion Leaders (December 2012)

Nepal Component

- 1 mission undertaken by the Project Officer (November 2012)
- 1 training workshop for 30 members of CSOs and NHRC on monitoring and protection of the right to food (November 2012)

El Salvador Component

- 1 mission undertaken by the Project Manager and International Right to Food Consultant (October 2012)
- 1 workshop meeting on the right to food organized for about 40 lawyers (from the Procuraduría) from different sectors (October 2012)
- 1 workshop meeting with the Media to inform and increase capacity of editors, writers, and other on the right to food (October 2012)
- 1 seminar with around 12 women Parliamentarians Forum members (October 2012)
- 1 field trip to the project Family Agriculture project being implemented by the Government with the technical support of FAO SV

Global Component

- Contribution to 1 side-event on the right to food during the CFS 2012 for 100 participants and 5 international panellists (October 2012)
- Organization of 1 afternoon seminar on the experience of the right to food from India (15 people) (October 2012)
- Organization of 1 side-event on the right to food held during the FAO Investment Days (40 people) (December 2012)

C. PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND ACTIONS TAKEN OR REQUESTED TO RESOLVE THEM

Mozambique Component:

During the reporting period, in a context of changed political priorities and commitments, the process related to the Right to Food Framework Law remained suspended. The project responded by developing new activities, especially in the area of communications and advocacy, that are important and conducive to the impact of the project.

SETSAN's visibility has been increasing, also due to the work of the national project team. This has contributed to attracting more funding and allowed SETSAN to grow. In addition, SETAN's enlarged mandate has increased its visibility, increasing at the same time the demand on the institution, which does not yet dispose of all additional human and financial resources necessary for fulfilling its role. The project has continued supporting SETSAN as part of the outcomes and work plan outputs and is engaging with the new projects and newly established units in view of promoting the right to food in the context of SETSAN's enlarged mandate and work. SETSAN remains a technical entity. Therefore, to get better access to the political level and establish closer links with the UNCT, the project developed stronger links with the FAO office in Mozambique and leaders of UN agencies in Mozambique.

Bolivia Component:

Changes in the team composition have led to vacancies in some key positions of the team, which have been promptly filled, following a re-definition of tasks and profiles. There is excellent collaboration with the new leadership of the team and the right to food remains a priority of both the CT-CONAN and the Minister of Health.

The Law on the RPCA (Law 144) is still influencing heavily Bolivia's normative scenario and matters of food security and nutrition. However, with the new and strengthened mandate of CONAN, the project is supporting and providing technical advice and input to what is slowly becoming a right to food-based national food and nutrition security policy. Moreover, there is keen interest of Parliamentarians and the UN Country Team in the right to food. The newly established Parliamentary Front for Food Sovereignty has also offered important opportunities for work on the right to food. The project has also been addressing the potentials of a closer collaboration with the FAO Regional Office in Santiago (RLC).

Nepal Component:

One of the challenges in 2012 was the departure of the National Right to Food Consultant, who was offered an important career opportunity in the UN system. For this reason, the implementation of the project in Nepal came to a temporary hold, while the process of recruitment of the new Consultant was being completed.

Surely, the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly, influenced the work plan 2012 since Parliamentary elections were postponed to 2013 and to this date, these have not yet occurred. Hopefully new elections will take place in 2013 and will bring to Nepal a new Parliament and a new Constitution. Until then, the project will continue focusing on enhancing other stakeholders' capacities to realize the right to food through awareness, capacity development and technical support.

The engagement with Government bodies, in particular the NPC, will further show the significance and value added by this project despite the fact that the country is still undergoing a longstanding political crisis, it lacks the presence of a legislative body and a new constitution. Almost all stakeholders the project interacted with so far, pointed out the need to undertake more ground work for legal and policy framework and the right to food in the future. The project will address this in the work plan 2013.

El Salvador Component:

Uncertainties related the institutional roles required particular attention by FAO in the selection of and dialogue with partners. Work in the areas of advocacy, information and mainstreaming the right to food into FAO's work have however not been affected. New opportunities for strengthened collaboration with different stakeholders, including UNCT, have been identified as promising.

One additional challenge in 2012 was the departure of the National Right to Food Consultant in El Salvador. In this country for this reason too, the implementation of the project came to a temporary hold, while the process of recruitment of the new Consultant was being completed.

Global Component:

No particular challenges were encountered under this component.

D. WORK PLAN AND EXPECTED OUTPUTS FOR THE NEXT REPORTING PERIOD

The project directly contributes to achieving Strategic Objective 1 of FAO's Medium Term Plan 2014/17, namely to the eradication of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. It tackles essential support to inclusive, transparent and human rights-based institutional mechanisms and governance systems, which ensure the sustainability of efforts to end world hunger. The focus on the human rights of people help address the root causes of hunger, to foster political commitment, multi-stakeholder dialogue in view of a common understanding of problems and solutions, appropriate governance mechanisms and coordination, and policy coherence.

The project's activities support countries and development partners to formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, programmes, investments and legislation to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition (Organizational Outcome c), and to implement inclusive governance mechanisms by focusing on participation, empowerment, transparency and accountability.

While keeping these overall mid-term objectives and outcomes in mind, the project expects to achieve the following outputs for the reporting period March 2013 to August 2013.

Mozambique Component – main outputs:

1. Regional capacity development trainings/seminars on the right to food (x3)
2. National Forum on the right to food
3. Final draft of the Methodology paper on the integration of the right to food into policies
4. Production of information and communication material

Bolivia Component:

1. 2 preparatory regional workshops for CODAN and COMAN to strengthen and create understanding on the right to food for the implementation of the FNP
2. 1 workshop on how to deal with decentralized responsibility on the right to food
3. Draft of the Bolivia Case Study (lessons learned/seven steps)

Nepal Component:

1. 1 orientation and sensitization programme on the right to food for government officials in the context of their work, in particular the National Planning Commission (NPC) and other relevant sectoral agencies
2. 2 trainings for the NHRC on monitoring the right to food through adequate indicators
3. Finalized Law Review on the right to food
4. Hold 1 Law Review validation workshop with judges, lawyers, representatives of political parties and human rights defenders
5. 2 regional trainings to enhance knowledge of Media/Gov/CSOs
6. Launch street drama activities and at least 1 Public Service Announcement on the right to food

El Salvador Component:

1. Trainings with Parliamentarians on the right to food
2. Trainings of trainers on the right to food for lawyers
3. Finalization, publication and dissemination of information and communication material
4. Trainings for UN programme staff
5. Training of trainers on the right to food

Global Component:

1. Right to Food Online Map preview (title yet to be defined) available online
2. Third expert consultation on the right to food for francophone Africa convened by the UN Special Rapporteur and organized jointly by FAO and OHCHR to be held in Dakar, Senegal in June 2013
3. Finalize a study on the food security governance in the CPLP countries, looking in particular looking at the situation of small-scale farmers
4. Finalize a Thematic Module on the right to food to be integrated into the (UNDG HRM) HRBA Common Learning Package
5. Study on the right to food in emergency situations as contribution to the joint OO under SO-I on mainstreaming gender, nutrition and the right to food into emergency work.

E. REPORTS

Please list all reports and documents, other than progress reports, but including consultant's reports, finalized by the project during the reporting period only and indicate for each of them whether or not:

- it is recommended for inclusion in FAO's computerized documentation system as it contains data/information suitable for future use;
- it has been restricted by the Government as it contains confidential information;
- it has been distributed, giving date if applicable. If not already done so, please send 4 copies to the Director of the Operating Division/Service concerned.

Most of the following reports/documents, will be uploaded on the Project's website at <http://www.fao.org/righttofood/our-work/current-projects/rtf-country-level/en/>.

Country Components:

- International Right to Food Consultant's report (10 months)
- Back to office reports from the 4 missions (El Salvador, Bolivia, Nepal and Mozambique)
- Monthly reports from each country coordinator are available upon request
- Monthly Progress Notes of the project are available on the project's website

Global Component:

- Final copy of the Guidance Note on integrating the right to food into FSN programmes
- Flier of the CFS side event on the right to food
- Flier of the ESA Afternoon Seminar on the right to food (guest speaker: Mr. Patnaik – India)
- Flier of the Investment Days organized by TCI, a side event on the right to food.

Reporting Officer

Name : Barbara Ekwall

Date : 27/03/2013

Title : Senior Officer Right to Food

Signature:

Budget Holder

Name : Kostas Stamoulis

Date : 30/03/2012

Title : Director ESA

Signature: