**Call for experiences and good practices in the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security**

**Collection of contributions received**

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# Topic note

The [Voluntary Guidelines for the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security](http://www.fao.org/3/a-y7937e.pdf) (VGRtF) were developed and endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in 2004 and are one of the overarching frameworks for the work of the CFS. The implementation of the Guidelines are primarily the responsibility of States who are encouraged, with the contribution of all stakeholders, to apply them in developing their strategies, policies, programmes and legislation for achieving food security and nutrition objectives. The Guidelines take into account a wide range of important considerations and human rights principles (participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and rule of law) to guide activities designed to improve food security, taking into account the need for emphasis on poor and vulnerable people: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-y7937e.pdf>).

The Committee on World Food Security invites you to share experiences and good practices on the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (VGRtF).

The inputs received will contribute to the identification, sharing and documentation of experiences in the use and application of the VGRtF, and good practices that have contributed to their success. In this context, good practices are interventions or approaches that deserve to be shared as examples in order to facilitate greater use, implementation and monitoring of the VGRtF.

Examples include interventions to mainstream the right to food into legal and policy frameworks; establishment of participatory mechanism for governing food policy decisions; establishment of public remedy mechanisms for violations to the right to food; training for developing capacity to use and apply VGRtF of civil society, lawyers or government officials; initiatives to monitor the right to food at local, national or regional levels.

Inputs will contribute to monitoring progress on the use and application of the VGRtF, both from a qualitative and quantitative perspective. All inputs will be compiled in a document made available for delegates at CFS 45 in October 2018.

In identifying and documenting good practices, please consider the values promoted by CFS, as applicable:

* **Inclusiveness and participation:**  all relevant actors were involved and participated in the decision-making process, including those affected by the decisions;
* **Evidence-based analysis:** the effectiveness of the practice in contributing to the lives and livelihoods of the beneficiaries was analysed on the basis of independent evidence;
* **Environmental, economic and social sustainability:** the practice contributed to achieving its objectives, without compromising the ability of addressing future needs;
* **Gender Equality:** the practice promoted equal rights and participation of women and men and addressed gender inequalities;
* **Focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups:** the practice benefitted the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups;
* **Multi-sectoral approach:** all main relevant sectors were consulted and involved in the implementation of the VGRtF;
* **Resilience of livelihoods:** the practice contributed to building resilient livelihoods of households and communities to shocks and crises, including those related to climate change.

The deadline for submissions is 31 November 2017. Submissions can be made in any of the UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish) and is strictly limited to 1,000 words.

Please use the [submission form](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/Template_EN_CFS_right_to_food.docx) to share your experience.
You can download it here: <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/Template_EN_CFS_right_to_food.docx>

You can upload the completed form below or send it via email to fsn-moderator@fao.org.

We thank you in advance for your support and input.

Deborah Fulton
*CFS Secretary*

**Template for submissions (approximately 1000 words in total)**

 **Please use this**[**submission form**](http://bit.ly/2nAitb1)**to share your experiences and good practices in the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.  For the necessary background and guidance, please refer to the topic note:** <http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/open-calls/CFS_right_to_food>

**You can upload the completed form to the FSN Forum (**[www.fao.org/fsnforum](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum)**) or send it via email to** fsn-moderator@fao.org**.**

**Title of the experience**

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**Geographical coverage**

(E.g. national, or regional if several countries of the same region, or global if several countries in more than one region)

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**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**

(E.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)

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**Your affiliation**

(Please indicate government, UN organization, civil society/NGO, private sector, academia, donor or others)

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**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**

(E.g. VGRtF have been used to develop legislative framework on the Right to Food, with specific reference to Guideline 7)

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**Brief description of the experience**

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**Who was involved in the experience?**

(Please indicate as many as relevant e.g. government, UN organization, civil society/NGO, private sector, academia, donor or others)

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**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**

(E.g. participation of CSOs representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in all training)

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**Main activities**

(E.g. training of CSOs, lawyers, parliamentarians, government)

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**Timeframe**

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**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

(Please indicate the number of people that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. 6 training sessions involving 250 people)

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**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

(Please indicate the number of people that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities e.g. training leading to drafting legislative framework that was adopted by parliament and has potential impact on entire population of about 5 million people)

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**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**

(Please indicate any significant change that resulted from the activities, e.g. change in the behavior of local authorities regarding the inclusion of civil society stakeholders in decision making, or the participation of vulnerable groups in the implementation of some programs, or a national ombudsperson/human rights institutions that started to include the Right to Food in their reporting, or changes in the access to justice, conflict resolution or administrative processes)

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**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**

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**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**

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**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**

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**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**

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**Links to additional information**

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# Contributions received

## Brenda Iliana Gallegos López, Universidad de El Salvador, El Salvador

**Original contribution in Spanish**

**Título de la experiencia**
PROMOVIENTO LA EDUCACIÓN ALIMENTARIA Y NUTRICIONAL EN ESPACIOS LOCALES

**Cobertura geográfica**
LOCALIDADES ESPECIFICAS

**País(es)/Región(es) incluidos en la experiencia**
AREA METROPOLITANA DE SAN SALVADOR

**Su afiliación**
UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR

**¿Cómo se han utilizado las VGRtF en su contexto? ¿Qué directrices específicas de las VGRtF fueron más relevantes para su experiencia?**
PROMOCIONAMOS LA ALIMENTACION ADECUADA COMO DERECHO, DADO QUE EN LA CONSTITUCIÓN  DE LA REPUBLICA NO SE EXPRESA COMO TAL.

**Breve descripción de la experiencia**
REALIZACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE EDUCACIÓN ALIMENTARIA Y NUTRICIONAL EN  ESCUELAS Y LAS NUEVE FACULTADES DE LA UNIVERSIDAD PÚBLICA. SE SENSIBILIZA EN RELACIÓN A LAS CONSIDERACIONES DE LA ALIMENTACIÓN COMO DERECHO, LUEGO DESDE ESE MARCO SE ELIGE UN PROBLEMA RELACIONADO CON LA ALIMENTACIÓN Y NUTRICIÓN QUE AFECTA UN COLECTIVO CONCRETO; SE CONSTRUYE UN PROYECTO CON ACCIONES EDUCATIVAS, DE LA CUAL SE DESARROLLA UNA.

**¿Quién participó en la experiencia?**

1. EL COLECTIVO (ESTUDIANTES, DOCENTES, PERSONAL ADMINISTRATIVO, MADRES, PADRES Y FAMILIA)
2. LA UNIVERSIDAD DE EL SALVADOR, CARRERA DE NUTRICIÓN Y OTRAS DISCIPLINAS COMO AGRONOMÍA, ECONOMIA, EDUCACIÓN, ODONDOLOGIA, INGENIERIA EN ALIMENTOS, MEDICINA.
3. ORGANISMOS DE GOBIERNO, DIRECCIÓN DE PROTECCION AL CONSUMIDOR.

**¿Cómo participó la población más afectada por la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición?**EN LA EJECUCIÓN DE LAS ACTIVIDADES DEL PROYECTO COMO ES LA  SENSIBILIZACIÓN.

**Actividades principales**
GESTIÓN Y ORGANIZACIÓN DE RECURSOS
ELABORACIÓN DE MATERIALES EDUCATIVOS Y DIVULGATIVOS
SENSIBILIZACIÓN DE DIRECTIVOS, PROFESORES, ADMINISTRATIVOS, FAMILIA.
EVALUACIÓN DE PROYECTO

**Calendario**
PROYECTO DE CORTO PLAZO 1 MES DE EJECUCIÓN

**Resultados obtenidos/esperados a corto plazo, facilitando datos cuantitativos si es posible (estimación del número de personas que se han visto o se verán afectadas)**
COBERTURA TOTAL DE 252 PARTICIPANTES PARA EL PROYECTO DE 2017, SE ATENDIERON GRUPOS DIVERSOS.

**Resultados obtenidos/esperados a medio-largo plazo, facilitando datos cuantitativos si es posible (estimación del número de personas que se han visto o se verán afectadas)**
CADA UNO DE LOS 252 PARTICIPANTES TIENE UNA FAMILIA DE APROXIMANDAMENTE 5 MIEMBROS, PUEDE INFERIRSE QUE A MEDIANO PLAZO SE VERIAN INDIRECTAMENTE FAVORECIDOS UNAS 504 PERSONAS ENTRE NIÑOS Y ADULTOS.

**Resultados obtenidos (cambios más significativos)**
TODOS LOS PARTICIPANTES SE INTERESARON EN EL PROYECTO, FUERON PARTICIPATIVOS, SE CUESTIONABAN SOBRE LA CALIDAD (HIGIENE, VALOR NUTRICIONAL, VALOR ECONÓMICO) DE LA ALIMENTACIÓN. LES LLAMABA LA ATENCIÓN LA CORRESPONSABILIDAD DE LAS AUTORIDADES O DIRECTIVOS EN CUANTO GARANTIZAR LA DISPONIBILIDAD Y ACCESIBILIDAD DE ALIMENTOS SANOS. ENTENDIAN DE SU RESPOSABILIDAD COMO CONSUMIDORES INFORMADOS Y GARANTES DEL CUMPLIMIENTO DE SU DERECHO A LA ALIMENTACIÓN ADECUADA. SE INTERESABAN EN LA RELACIÓN QUE SE ESTABLECIA DE LA DISTRIBUCIÓN FAMILIAR GÉNERO, EDAD, Y CONDICIÓN ESPECIAL. COMPRENDIAN LA RELACION DE LA ALIMENTACIÓN SANA, CON LOS MEDIOS DE VIDA, SOBRE TODO EL AGUA Y AMBIENTES SALUDABLES.

**¿Cuáles son los agentes catalizadores clave que influyeron en los resultados?**
MANTENER LA SALUD, YA QUE EL ACCESO A LOS SERVICIOS DE SALUD ES UN PROBLEMA. ESTAN CLAROS, QUE AL REALIZAR ACCIONES PREVENTIVAS EVITAN ASISTIR A UN CENTRO DE SALUD.

**¿Cuáles son los principales obstáculos/desafíos para la realización del Derecho a la alimentación?**
EL PENSAMIENTO MITICO PREDOMINANTE, LA FALTA DE EDUCACIÓN EN GENERAL Y EN PARTICULAR LA DETERMINANTE ECONÓMICA.

**¿Qué mecanismos se han desarrollado para supervisar la realización del Derecho a la alimentación?**
NACIONAL Y QUE NOS AFECTE LOCAL: NINGUNA

**¿Qué buenas prácticas recomendaría para obtener resultados exitosos?**
MEDIDAS DE HECHO: DISPONILIDAD DE ALIMENTOS SANOS, A BAJO COSTO ACOMPAÑADOS DE PUBLICIDAD QUE ORIENTE EL CONSUMO DE LA ALIMENTACIÓN COMO DERECHO.
FORMAR PERMANENTEMENTE PROFESORES EN LA ALIMENTACIÓN COMO DERECHO.
DIRECTIVOS VELEN POR EL CUMPLIMIENTO DE ESTAS ACCIONES.

**Enlace a información adicional**

**English translation**

**Title of the experience**
Promoting food and nutritional education at the local level

**Geographical coverage**
Specific locations

**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**
Metropolitan area of San Salvador

**Your affiliation**
University of El Salvador

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**
We promote the right to adequate food, as it is not reflected as such in the Constitution of the Republic of El Salvador.

**Brief description of the experience**
Implementation of food and nutritional education projects in schools and the nine faculties of the public university. Awareness raising of the right to food.
Within this framework, a problem related to food and nutrition affecting a specific group is chosen. A project featuring educational actions is developed, implementing one of these.

**Who was involved in the experience?**

1. The group (students, teachers, administrative personnel, parents and family)
2. The University of El Salvador: Faculty of nutrition and other disciplines such as agronomy, economy, education, dentistry, food engineering and medicine.
3. Government agencies, consumer protection directorate.

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**
In the implementation of project activities (awareness raising).

**Main activities**
Management and organization of resources. Preparation of educational and informative materials. Awareness raising of managers, teachers, administrative officers, families. Project assessment.

**Timeframe**
Short term project (executed in 1 month)

**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**
Overall coverage for the 2017 project: 252 participants of diverse groups.

**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate the number of people that have been or will be affected)**
Each of the 252 participants has a family of approximately 5 members. Hence, around 504 people (including children and adults) would be indirectly benefited in the medium term.

**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**
All the participants were interested in the project and showed a participative attitude. They raised questions about the quality (hygiene, nutritional value, economic value) of food. The responsibility of authorities or managers in ensuring the availability and access to healthy food drew their attention. They understood their responsibility as informed consumers and guarantors of the realization of their right to adequate food. They showed interest in the influence of family distribution: gender, age, and special conditions. They understood the relationship between healthy food and livelihoods, particularly water and healthy environments.

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**
Health maintenance, as the access to health services is an issue. Attending a health centre is not necessary when preventive actions are adopted.

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**
The predominant single mindset, the lack of education in general and, particularly, the economic factors.

**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**
No national mechanisms with local impact have been developed.

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**
Making healthy and low-cost food available to the population, advertising as well the right to food. training teachers in the right to food on a continuous basis. Monitoring the compliance of these actions.

**Links to additional information**
For further information, please contact: brenda.gallegos@ues.edu.sv

## Mary Sakala, ESAFF, Zambia

**Title of the experience**
Focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups

**Geographical coverage**
National

**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**
Zambia

**Your affiliation**
Civil society/NGO

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**
The VGRtF has been used to mobilize small scale farmers in influencing policies that favorable to the rights of small scale farmers in the rural areas. This has been in the form of access to land, credit and the right to indigenous seeds.

**Brief description of the experience**
Small scale farmers have been able to engage with policy makers and to have their concerns taken on board in various fora that have made recommendations for policy changes. Farmers have been able to access subsidized farm inputs and also formed cooperative movements for bargaining for their rights. Trainings have also been conducted on conservation farming, Agroforestry and agro-ecological farming practices which have helped the farmers to increase their farm yields through crop diversification and integrated farming. The use of indigenous seeds has also replaced Commercialized seeds which have been expensive for small scale farmers.

**Who was involved in the experience?**
Civil Society, government and traditional leaders
Sustainable farming methods, conservation farming and use of indigenous seeds that are resilient to climate change.

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**
Advocacy and campaigns for the right to food and nutrition

**Main activities**

* Engagement with policy makers
* Formulation and implementation of policies
* Creating awareness about the right to adequate and nutritious foods in the communities
* Training in healthy  foods

**Timeframe**
3 years

**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**
9 trainings conducted for 270 small scale farmers soil fertility, integrated farming methods and seed multiplication

**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**

* Improved soil fertility
* Improved food yields and variety
* Reduction in child malnutrition and mortality
* Improved household incomes

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**

* Improved farming methods
* Use of climate resilient seeds
* Improved policy environment
* Monitoring and evaluation of community activities

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**

* Lack of information
* Climate change
* Lack of market access due and value chain development

**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**

* Farmer to farmer approaches use of lead farmers
* Stakeholder meetings
* Public discussions and farmer convergences

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**

* Conservation farming ( agro ecological land use management)
* Agroforestry
* Integrated farming
* Crop diversification and use of indigenous seeds
* Small livestock management

**Links to additional information**
[www.esaffregion.org](http://www.esaffregion.org/)

## Billy Mayaya, Right to Food Network, Malawi

**Title of the experience**
USE AND APPLICATION OF THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD IN MALAWI

**Geographical coverage**
NATIONAL

**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**
MALAWI

**Your affiliation**
CIVIL SOCIETY

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**
The Voluntary Guidelines provided the framework for the development of the draft Right to Food Bill referred to as the Food and Nutrition Bill, which when enacted will provide the context for the respect, protection and fulfillment of the RTF in Malawi

**Brief description of the experience**
The experience has been fraught with both excitement and exasperation , as is the case with most legislative drafting processes. It took time to contextualize the term RTF into local languages as well as to get buy-in of policymakers to internalize the dyanamics as outlined in the VG.

**Who was involved in the experience?**
Initially, the process began as a civil society initiative, aimed at garnering the support of legislators to support the enactment of the bill. However, with the high turnover, this meant repeating the process of awareness to MPs without any meaningful progress.  After nine years of literally ‘running at the same spot’, we changed strategy and deliberately sought broadbased support from targeted members of government, civil society, the judiciary and development partners. Additionally, we also relinquished our lead role as civil society and coopted the Department of Nutrition and HIV/AIDS in the Ministry of Health to take lead with guidance from civic society. This approach has proved to be more effective in that it has created space for better interaction and collaboration and lessen the traditional walls of rivalry and confrontation that often drives this relationship.

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**
To ensure the voice of the marginalized was included, we have carried out Right to Food Assessments in conjunction with the Malawi Human Rights Commission using FAO Assessment tools.

**Main activities**
Training of CSOs
Training of Media
Training of Church Leaders
Training of Parliamentarians

**Timeframe**
The whole process commenced in 2003 and we hope to have the draft bill passed on the Cabinet for general approaval and the eventual tabling of the bill by end of December 2018

**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**
Training of 20 CSOs involving 25 people each
Training of 4 Media organisations involving 20 people
Training of 6 Church Leaders involving 159 Church leaders
Training of Parliamentarians involving 5 committees

**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate the number of people that have been or will be affected)**
A Rights Based Approach to Food is expected to bring about a balance to the lack of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which are often superceded by Civil and Political Rights

**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**
A major stakeholder, the Malawi Human Rights Commission will be the key stakeholder in reporting RTF violations to Parliament and other key stakeholders such as UN Committee on ESCR and the Special Rapporteur on RTF

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**
Corruption in the agriculture sector
Politicization of the major staple, Maize

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**
The Right to Food being perceived as a food security issue and not a Rights issue

**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**
The draft Bill includes provisions to monitor processes at the national and international level

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**
An all inclusive process involving civil society, government, development partners is paramount. It has been noted from our experience that the role of the FAO has been declining particularly at the FAO National Office level and to us this has been a clear contradiction in terms

**Links to additional information**

## Mansura Kassim Kassim, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Environment, United Republic of Tanzania

**Title of the experience**

Promotion of good nutrition in the first 1000 days of child development through participatory mechanisms – MWANZO BORA “GOOD START” NUTRITION PROGRAM

**Geographical coverage**

(E.g. national, or regional if several countries of the same region, or global if several countries in more than one region)

National: the intervention is implemented in three districts of Zanzibar namely Micheweni, Chake Chake and North A

**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**

(E.g. Kenya, Tanzania and Malawi)

Zanzibar, the United Republic of Tanzania

**Your affiliation**

(Please indicate government, UN organization, civil society/NGO, private sector, academia, donor or others)

Department of Food Security and Nutrition (DFSN), Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Livestock and Fisheries (MANRLF), a public institution of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar.

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**

(E.g. VGRtF have been used to develop legislative framework on the Right to Food, with specific reference to Guideline 7)

VGRtF have been used in promoting good nutrition during the first 1000 days of child development.  Specifically, Guidelines 10.3, 10.5, 10.9, 11.1, 11.5 and 13.3 have been applied.

**Brief description of the experience**

The MWANZO BORA NUTRITION PROGRAM designed to improve maternal and child health care practises in the United Republic of Tanzania in the area of antenatal nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding.  The overall goal of the program is to improve the nutritional status of under-five children, pregnant women and lactating mothers with specific focus on reducing maternal anaemia and childhood stunting in three districts of Mainland Tanzania and three districts of Zanzibar namely Micheweni, Chake Chake and North A.  The program is working to raise awareness of undernutrition during the first 1000 days of child development and its impact on society while strengthening the capacity of local institution in addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity.

**Who was involved in the experience?**

(Please indicate as many as relevant e.g. government, UN organization, civil society/NGO, private sector, academia, donor or others)

This program is funded by USAID through Feed the Future and the US Government Global Health Initiative, implemented by Africare in partnership with the DFSN of the MANRLF – Zanzibar.  Other partners involved in the programme implementation are District Management Teams and voluntary community-based institutions.

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**

(E.g. participation of CSOs representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in all training)

* Programme implemented in districts most vulnerable to food insecurity: higher level of malnutrition, anaemia, poverty and food insecurity levels are among criteria considered in the selection of participating districts;
* Poor households with pregnant women, lactating mother or under-five children were prime beneficiaries of program interventions;

**Main activities**

(E.g. training of CSOs, lawyers, parliamentarians, government)

1. Support to the establishment of Shehia Food Security and Nutrition Committee as called for in Food Security and Nutrition Act no 5 of 2011 which contains clear Right to Food provisions.  These are community level institutions, trained and facilitated to form a network of volunteers, and assume a responsibility of conveying key nutrition messages and provision of one-on-one counselling to the target beneficiaries and also facilitate community nutrition mass campaigns, under the leadership of Community Health Workers.
2. Support to home gardening and small livestock keeping for home consumption targeting poor household;
3. Trainings on dietary diversification and healthy diet using locally available food commodities;
4. Establishment of peer support groups (father-to-father and mother-to-mother groups): members work together to share good health practices and health and nutrition related concerns facing their communities;
5. Training of health workers from Reproductive Child Health facilities;
6. Introduction of Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) Kits to address specific pro-nutrition behaviour during 1000 days of child development

**Timeframe**

2012 - 2018

**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

(Please indicate the number of people that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. 6 training sessions involving 250 people)

* i. 105 Shehia Food Security and Nutrition Committees containing 1,575 members have been established, trained and voluntarily promote the adoption of essential nutrition behaviour in their communities through house-to-house visiting. About 32,700 households were reached (183,120 household members benefited);
1. 2765 poor households (with 15,484 members) have been trained on agricultural practices and assisted in establishing vegetable gardens and small livestock keeping for household consumption;
2. 525 Community Owned Resource Person trained, provided with Social Behaviour Change Communication Kit and working peer support groups to improve nutrition behaviour and practises of caretakers, families and community at large;
3. 1287 peer support groups (with 12,870 community members) were formed and trained.

**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

(Please indicate the number of people that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities e.g. training leading to drafting legislative framework that was adopted by parliament and has potential impact on entire population of about 5 million people)

This program raise awareness on the importance of good nutrition during the first 1000 days of child development and promote adoption of essential nutrition behaviour, as such has potential to impact on entire population of about 343,063 people residing in the program implementation area.

**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**

(Please indicate any significant change that resulted from the activities, e.g. change in the behavior of local authorities regarding the inclusion of civil society stakeholders in decision making, or the participation of vulnerable groups in the implementation of some programs, or a national ombudsperson/human rights institutions that started to include the Right to Food in their reporting, or changes in the access to justice, conflict resolution or administrative processes)

1. Increased knowledge of health, nutrition and child caring practices among pregnant and lactating women and women of reproductive age, thus expected to contribute to a healthy family;
2. Increase knowledge of dietary diversification and of low cost healthy diets from locally available foods;
3. Strengthened grass root level institutions that actively participate in promoting the adoption of essential nutrition behaviour and the monitoring of the food security and nutrition situation in their locality.

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**

* i. Community engagement and participation;
1. Establishment and empowerment of local institutions;
2. Build on local knowledge;
3. Group training and community mobilisation sessions

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**

1. Limited resources to support effective implementation of food security related policies and programs;
2. Delayed implementation of the decentralisation policy which makes it difficult for the districts unable to implement their plans in addressing underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity.

**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**

1. Training to community members in monitoring;
2. Involvement of Shehia Food Security and Nutrition Committees in monitoring food security and nutrition situation in their locality
3. Integrated Food Security Phase Classification ;
4. Food Security and Nutrition and Early Warning System

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**

1. Capacity building and building on existing local knowledge are key to the acceptance and implementation of behavioural practices that lead to improved intakes of essential nutrients;
2. Nutrition and health are best addressed by fully engaging and empowering communities as an approach to build trust and create better communication;
3. Community-based programs offer important mechanisms for community mobilisation to improve nutrition.

## Gblotchaou Félix Tékpon, Plateforme des Alliances Contra la Faim et la Malnutrition de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, Benin

**Original contribution in French**

**Titre de l'expérience**

Projet Action et Communication pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle en Afrique de l’Ouest (PACSAN)

**Couverture géographique**
Le Projet a couvert trois pays en Afrique de l’Ouest (Bénin, Burkina Faso et Mali)

**Pays (s)/Région (s) couverts par l'expérience**Bénin, Burkina Faso et Mali

**Votre affiliation**Plateforme des Alliances contre la Faim et la malnutrition en Afrique de l’Ouest (PAAO)

**Comment les Directives volontaires  ont-elles utilisées dans votre contexte? Quelles directives spécifiques ont été les plus pertinentes pour votre expérience?**Un Concours de production journalistique a été organisé simultanément au Bénin, au Burkina et au Mali sur toutes les directives

**Brève description de l'expérience**Il s’agit d’un concours pour faire connaître les directives, pour susciter une législation sur le droit à l’alimentation dans les trois pays au travers des productions de la presse écrite, sonore et audio-visuelle, en français et dans les langues locales. Les meilleures productions publiées ont été primées lors de manifestations publiques retransmises par la presse

**Qui a participé à l'expérience?**Le Ministère de l’Agriculture, Ministère de la Justice,  des trois Etats ont été associés, des Universitaires ont été membres des jurys, des journalistes, les organisations membres des alliances nationales, FAO, Bioversity International, OXFAM-Québec, PAM, des artistes, des organisations de la société civile….

**Comment les personnes les plus touchées par l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition ont-elles été impliquées?**Ces personnes ont été impliquées par procuration à travers les ONG et la société civile. Donc les organisations qui travaillent avec elles et les appuient ont pris part. De même, les organisations les représentant aussi

**Principales activités**

* Table ronde sur le financement des activités rurales par les banques
* Journées de réflexion sur le rôle des acteurs dans la mise en place d’une législation sur le droit à l’alimentaire au Bénin
* Vulgarisation des directives volontaires sur le droit à l’alimentation

**Échéancier**

2011 à 2013

**Résultats obtenus/attendus à court terme, avec des aspects quantitatifs chaque fois que possible (estimation du nombre de personnes qui ont été ou seront touchées)**

* Les populations de trois pays concernés ont été sensibilisées par les médias
* 11 banques au Bénin ont été associées à la réflexion sur le financement du monde rural
* Environ 70 journalistes ont été sensibilisés
* Près de 7 institutions étatiques ont été impliquées (Ministères, Conseil économique et sociale, Assemblée nationale, etc..)
* Environ 45 organisations (ONG, organisation paysannes, sociétés civiles et autres..) ont été sensibilisées
* Plus de 5 organisations internationales y sont impliquées (FAO, Bioversity, PAM, OXFAM etc..)

**Résultats obtenus/attendus à moyen et long terme, avec des aspects quantitatifs chaque fois que possible (estimation du nombre de personnes qui ont été ou seront touchées)**

Au Bénin, près de 5000 000 de personnes sont indirectement sensibilisées

Il en est de même au Burkina et au mali.

**Résultats obtenus - les changements les plus importants à saisir**Les Banques sont sensibles à l’accompagnement du monde rural,

* La presse comprend mieux les directives et la problématique du droit à l’alimentation au point où au Bénin, un réseau des journalistes du droit à l’alimentation est mis en place,
* Les ONG maîtrisent mieux la problématique du droit à l’alimentation au point où plusieurs en font une thématique de travail,
* Le parlement béninois est acquis à introduire dans les prochaines réformes constitutionnelle la problématique du droit à l’alimentation,
* Les Ministères têtes de pont et certaines autres institutions sont très imbus des questions du droits à l’alimentation

**Quels sont les principaux catalyseurs ayant eu une incidence sur les résultats?**

* Les journées mondiales de l’alimentation,
* Les marathons contre la faim organisés par la société civile,
* Le concours dans la presse sur le droit à l’alimentation

**Quelles sont les principales contraintes/difficultés qui freinent la réalisation du droit à l'alimentation?**

* Absence de législation interne dans les pays,
* Manque de coordination des actions au niveau des Etats

**Quels mécanismes ont été mis en place pour suivre l’évolution du droit à l'alimentation?**

Les mécanismes en place ne sont pas dédiés au droit à l’alimentation expressément. Cependant ils concourent indirectement. Ces mécanismes sont étatiques, de la société civile

**Quelles bonnes pratiques recommanderiez-vous pour obtenir des résultats positifs?**

* Diffusion intense du droit à l’alimentation
* Multiplication des activités visant à promouvoir le droit à l’alimentation

**Lien vers d'autres informations**

Néant

**Original contribution in French**

**Name of the experience**
Projet Action et Communication pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle en Afrique de l’Ouest (PACSAN) [Action and Communication project for food security and nutrition in West Africa].

**Geographical coverage**
The project covered three countries in West Africa: Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali.

**Country (ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**
Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali.

**Your affiliation**
Plateforme des Alliances contre la Faim et la malnutrition en Afrique de l’Ouest (PAAO) [Platform of alliances against hunger and malnutrition in West Africa].
03 BP 976 Cotonou Benin

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**
A journalistic production contest was organized simultaneously in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali.

**Brief description of the experience**
It consisted of a competition to make the Guidelines known, to generate legislation on the right to food in the three countries through productions by the press, written, audio and audio-visual, in French and in the local languages. The best productions published were awarded prizes following displays to the public retransmitted by the press.

**Who was involved in the experience?**
The Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Justice of the three countries were involved; universities were members of the jury; journalists; member organizations of national alliances; FAO; Biodiversity International; OXFAM-Quebec; WFP; artists, civil society organizations …

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**
People affected by food insecurity and malnutrition were involved by proxy through NGOs and civil society. Thus the organizations working with them and supporting them have taken part. Likewise also, the organizations representing them were involved.

**Main activities**

* Round table on banks funding of rural activities.
* Study days on the role of actors in the setting up of legislation on the right to food in Benin.
* Dissemination of Voluntary Guidelines on the right to food.

**Timeframe**
2011 to 2013

**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

* The population of the three countries concerned was made aware by the media.
* 11 banks in Benin were involved in the study about funding the rural world.
* About 70 journalists were briefed.
* About 7 state institutions were involved (ministries, Economic and Social Council, National Assembly, etc.)
* About 45 organizations (NGOs, farmer´s organizations, civil society and others) were made aware.
* More than 5 international organizations were involved (FAO, Biodiversity, WFP, OXFAM, etc.).

**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate the number of people that have been or will be affected)**
In Benin, nearly 5 000 000 people were indirectly made aware.
It was the same in Burkina and Mali.

**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**
The banks are responsive to supporting the rural world.

* The press has a better understanding of the Guidelines and the problems surrounding the right to food to the extent that in Benin, a network of journalists on the right to food was implemented.
* The NGOs have a better understanding of the problems concerning the right to food to the extent that many have adopted it as a theme of their work.
* The Benin Parliament has resolved to introduce in the forthcoming constitutional reforms the problem of the right to food.
* The vanguard ministries and certain other institutions are fully imbued with the issues of the right to food.

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**

* The World Food Days,
* The marathons against hunger organized by civil society,
* The support of the media for the right to food.

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**

* Absence of internal legislation in the countries concerned,
* Lack of coordination of actions at inter State level

**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**
The mechanisms in place are not expressly dedicated to the Right to food. However, they contribute indirectly. These are state and civil society mechanisms.

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**

* Intensive dissemination of the concept of the right to food
* Multiplication of activities related to promote the right to food

**Links to other information**
None

## Vincent Bihimvyumuderi, Permanent Secretary of the Federation of Fishermen and Fish Suppliers in Burundi, Burundi

**Title of the experience**

Participatory management of halieutics resources , case of lake Tnganyika

**Geographical coverage**Regional

**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**Burundi, Tanzania, DR Congo

**Your affiliation**Beach management Unit of fishermen, Local government, lake Tanganyika authority and fisheries direction.

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**The VGRTF was used to develop a co-management system (Collaborative management) in fighting against illegal fishing (illicit fishing), with specific reference to guidelines 6, 10 and 12

**Brief description of the experience**There have been decline in halieutic stock (9000 tons in 2010 side Burundi) of the lake due to illegal fishing. Aware of this, government of Burundi and lake Tanganyika Authority initiated a co-management approach to fight against this illicit fishing, where were included all stakeholders. Now the stock is increasing up to 24500 tons per year (side Burundi)

**Who was involved in the experience?**Beach management units of fishermen, local government, lake Tanganyika authority, marine force and the fisheries direction

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**Fishermen at all level where affected by the lost of capitals, conflicts between fishermen and local population, and no payment of taxes

**Main activities**

1. Sensitization of all stakeholders in fisheries management, monitoring, control and surveillance of fishing activity

2. Identification, Delimitation and protection of reproductive areas

3. Respect of closing period (Fishing calendar)

**Timeframe**21 st December 2011----

**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

1. Sensitization of about 8600 fishermen and fish workers on the danger of using illegal nets
2. Formation of 94 persons on techniques of monitoring, control and surveillance
3. 6737 illegal fishing net destructed and burned

**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible**

The increase in lake production is expected to reach about 4 million people living in lake Tanganyika basin

**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**Increase in production from to 9000 Tons per year (2011)  to 24500 Tons 2016 (DEPA Burundi, statistical data).

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**

1. Responsibilisation (render responsible) of fisheries comite (Beach management units BMU)
2. Collaborative management between all stakeholders
3. Existence of laws
4. The will of government

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**

1. Lack of capitals
2. Corruption and terrorism to BMU members
3. Changing of local authorities after 5 years in Burundi’system
4. Post harvest losses
5. Lack of competences or low capacities of the members
6. Lack of instruments for surveillance

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**

Render responsible the BMU in management of halieutics resources
Collaborative management of resources

**Links to additional information**Federation of fishermen and fish suppliers in Burundi,
Ministry of Agriculture and livestock in Burundi

## Thaís Lopes Rocha, Food and Nutrition Security Council, Brazil

**Title of the experience**
Brazilian Experience and its Good Practices in the Voluntary Guidelines for the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security

**Geographical coverage**
National Coverage

**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**
Brazil

**Your affiliation**
Food and Nutrition Security National Council (Consea): a national council composed by civil society and govern with a consultancy character to the Republic Presidency.

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**
Brazil has published several legal and institutional bases that respect, protect, promote and provide the right to adequate food. In 2006, the country – ruled by the VGRtF of 2005 and its Guideline 7 – developed its most important legislative framework on the Right to Food. It was published the Food and Nutrition Security Organic Law (Law nº 11.346, September, 2006), which creates the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SISAN). The Sisan is an instrument that allows government and civil society organizations to act together in regard of the formulation and implementation of policies against hunger as well as actions to promote food and nutrition security. Society and the public power (municipal, state and federal governments) should also act jointly in the following up, monitoring and evaluation of the nutrition situation of the population, defining rights and obligations of public power, families, companies and society in general. The participation in the system must obey principles and guidelines defined by the Food and Nutrition Security Interministerial Chamber (Caisan).

Furthermore, still within the context of guideline 7, in February 2010, the National Congress approved Constitutional Amendment nº 64, which included the right to food among the social rights. The approval of this amendment has an important meaning for the guarantee of this human right in Brazil, since becoming a constitutional right requires the State to review its actions related to the food and nutrition security and to social security policies. This reaffirms the right of each person to be the "holder" of public policies aimed at achieving food and nutritional security. That is, people who have, for any reason, difficulty accessing the right food have a constitutionally guaranteed right, in this context the government can be held responsible if this right is accomplished.

Another very important brazilian legislative framework was the reinstitution of the Food and Nutrition Security National Council (Consea), Law nº 10.683, May, 2003. The Council has a consultancy character and advises the Republic President on the formulation of policies and the definition of orientations for the country to guarantee its human right to food. Due to its consultancy and advisory character, the Council is not, and cannot be, an administrator nor an executor of programs, projects, policies or systems. Inspired in the resolutions of the Food and Nutrition Security National Council, Consea follows up and proposes different programs, such as the “ Programa Bolsa Familia” (Family Allowance), School Meals, Family Agriculture Food Acquisition and Food and Nutrition Vigilance, among many others. Consea stimulates society’s participation in the formulation, execution and follow up of food and nutrition security policies. It considers that society’s organization is an essential condition for social conquests and for the permanent overcoming of exclusion.

About the guideline 1 (specifically 1.4), Brazil ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). And, the State’s obligation to respect, protect, promote and provide this right in articulation with other human rights was incorporated into national legislation at the time of the ratification of the ICESCR, in the form of a national legislative decree (Decree No. 591, July 1992).

**Brief description of the experience**
In Brazil, the concept of food and nutritional security has been debated for at least 20 years. Its understanding emerged from the Final Document of the First National Conference on Food and Nutrition, 1986: a guarantee to all, regarding basics access conditions to quality food, in sufficient quantity, permanently and without compromising the access to other basic needs, based on dietary practices that make possible the healthy reproduction of the human organism, contributing to a dignified existence. This concept was later consolidated at the First National Conference on Food Security in 1994. It is important to realize that this definition articulates two well-defined dimensions: food and nutrition. The first concerns the availability processes (production, marketing and access to food) and the second concerns more directly the choice, the preparation, consumption of food and its relation to health. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the term Food and Nutrition Security only became to be used in Brazil after the preparatory process for the World Food Summit, in 1996, and with the creation of the Brazilian Forum on Food and Nutrition Security (FBSAN), in 1998.

Brazil incorporated other aspects to the term. It is considered now that countries are sovereign to guarantee the Food and Nutritional Security of their peoples (sovereignty must respect the multiple cultural characteristics manifested in the act of eating). The concept of food sovereignty argues that every nation has the right to defend policies that guarantee the Food and Nutritional Security of its citizens, including the right to preserve traditional production practices related to food. Besides that, there is a recognition that such a process must take place on a sustainable basis, environmentally, economically and socially. These dimensions were incorporated on the occasion of the II National Conference Food and Nutritional Security, held in March 2004.

Currently, Brazil adopts the following definition: Food and Nutrition Security is the realization of the right of all to regular and permanent access to high-quality food, without compromising access to other essential needs, based on healthy eating practices, culturally diverse and that are environmentally, culturally, economically and socially sustainable. This understanding was incorporated into the Organic Law of Food and Nutrition Security (Article 3, Law 11.346/2006).

**Who was involved in the experience?**
**Government:**
Ministry of Agriculture, Cattle Raising and Food Supply
Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communications
Ministry of Culture
Ministry of Education
Ministry of Finance
Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Health
Ministry of Cities
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Ministry of Social Development
Ministry of the Environment
Ministry of Planning, Development and Management
Presidency of the Republic
Promotion of Racial Equality Policies Secretariat
Promotion of Women Policies Secretariat
Family Agriculture and Agrarian Development Special Secretariat

**UN Organizations:**
World Food Program
Food and Agriculture Organization

**Civil Society:**
Articulação dos Povos e Organizações Indígenas do Nordeste, Minas Gerais e Espírito Santo
Articulação dos Povos Indígenas da Região Sul
Articulação no Semiárido Brasileiro
Associação Brasileira das Centrais de Abastecimento
Associação Brasileira de Nutrição
Associação Brasileira de Saúde Coletiva
Associação Brasileira de Supermercados
Associação Brasileira para o Estudo da Obesidade e Síndrome Metabólica
Associação de Advogados/as de Trabalhadores/as Rurais no Estado da Bahia
Associação do Movimento Interestadual das Quebradeiras de Coco Babaçu
Cáritas Brasileira
Central dos Sindicatos Brasileiros
Central Geral dos Trabalhadores do Brasil
Central Única dos Trabalhadores
Centro de Estudos e Articulação da Cooperação Sul-Sul
Comitê da Ação da Cidadania
Confederação Nacional dos Pescadores e Aquicultores
Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Rurais Agricultores e Agricultoras Familiares
Conselho Brasileiro da Produção Orgânica e Sustentável
Conselho Federal de Nutricionistas
Conselho Nacional das Populações Extrativistas
Coordenação das Organizações Indígenas da Amazônia Brasileira
Coordenação Nacional das Comunidades Negras Rurais Quilombolas
Departamento Intersindical de Estatística e Estudos Socioeconômicos
Edgard Aparecido de Moura
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Fátima Aparecida Garcia de Moura
Federação dos Trabalhadores na Agricultura Familiar da Região Sul
Federação Nacional das Associações de Celíacos do Brasil
Força Sindical
Fórum Brasileiro de Economia Solidária
Fórum Brasileiro de Soberania e Segurança Alimentar (FBSSAN)
Fórum Nacional de Reforma Urbana
Instituto Brasileiro de Defesa do Consumidor
Instituto Maniva
Instituto Pólis
Movimento de Mulheres Camponesas
Movimento de Trabalhadoras e Trabalhadores por Direitos
Movimento dos Pescadores e Pescadoras Artesanais
Movimento Nacional da População de Rua
Movimento Nacional de Direitos Humanos
Movimento Nacional dos Catadores de Materiais Recicláveis
ONG Banco de Alimentos
Pastoral da Criança
Pedro Paulo da Cunha Carvalho
Rede Brasileira de Infância e Consumo
Rede de Informação e Ação pelo Direito a se Alimentar
Rede Evangélica Nacional de Ação Social
Rede FALE
Rede IBFAN
Rede Nacional de Religiões Afro-Brasileiras e Saúde
União das Cooperativas de Agricultura Familiar e Economia Solidária
Via Campesina
Visão Mundial

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**
Those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition have the opportunity to participate in the food and nutritional security police by the public policies councils. These councils are instances that allows relations between the actors (State and civil society) for the debate, formulation and monitoring the public actions in this area. They reinforce the importance to guarantee the human right to adequate food as it permits dialogue, contestation and negotiation among represented parties. In them, all the actors can state their reasons and discuss possible ways in the direction of a public policy management that considers collective social interests.

Another important way of involving the same segment is by the Food and Nutrition Conferences. They are relevant spaces of social participation, where civil society representatives and government from all over the country come together to discuss and approve policy guidelines for the food and nutrition security area. These events occur in different spheres: local, municipal, territorial, state or national. The capacity of conferences to mobilize representatives of the population, social, ethnic and brazilian culture is extraordinary and has placed Brazil as one of the countries with great experience in the area of social participation.

**Main activities**

**Timeframe**

**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate the number of people that have been or will be affected)**
Concerning results obtained/expected in the short and medium to long term, the Food and Nutrition Security National Plan (PLANSAN) is the main instrument of Food and Nutrition Security National Policy, instituted by Decree nº 7.272/2010.

**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**There were some advances in the access to food in Brazil as result of a set of actions focused on fighting against hunger and poverty, such as the increase of the population basic wage, the growth of formal employment, the progressive expansion of the Family Allowance Program, the strengthening of the School Feeding National Program, the support for family agriculture, among others.

In 2014, a study released by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) revealed that Brazil has left the hunger world map: it felt to less than 5% the indicator of underfed population, this limit is below the one considered to indicate that a country has hunger as a structural problem.

Furthermore, the Goal 2 of the UN's First Millennium Goal – "reducing hunger by half of the 1990 level until 2015” – was also achieved by Brazil, since between 1989 and 2006 the prevalence of acute child malnutrition, the main indicator of this goal, was reduced to a quarter of its initial value (from 7.1% to 1.8%).

It is also important to consider that the indicator of poverty and extreme poverty has relationship with food and nutritional security, because in Brazil the lack of income is the main factor that prevents individuals from having access to food. That is, there are enough foods available, but the lack of income and its unjust distribution make this access impossible for the majority of the population. The extreme poverty index in Brazil felt from 7.6% in 2004 to 2.8% in 2014 and that of poverty from 22.3% to 7.3% in 2014, in the same period.

The severe food insecurity index, as measured in the Household National Survey (PNADs) in 2004, 2009 and 2013 pointed to a significant decrease in this index between 2004 and 2009, the national average of which felt from 6,9 % in 2004 to 3,2% in 2013. Despite the inequalities that still exist, all analyzes of this indicator showed a greater reduction of food and nutritional insecurity in the north and northeast regions and among black people.

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**One of the main challenges is the creation of a favorable context for the adoption of healthier and adequate eating habits by the Brazilian population. In fact, it is undeniable that the implementation of public policies that promote adequate and healthy food, based on in natura food, have gained more space in the governmental agenda. However, the National Food Security Plan 2016-2019 presents clearly 9 major challenges to create this more favorable context:

Challenge 1 – promote universal access to adequate and healthy food, with priority for families and people in situations of food and nutritional insecurity;
Challenge 2 – fighting against food and nutritional insecurity and promoting productive inclusion in specific population groups, with an emphasis on Traditional and Communities People and other vulnerable social groups in rural areas;
Challenge 3 – promote the production of healthy and sustainable food system, structuring of family agriculture program and strengthening agroecological production;
Challenge 4 – promote the supply and regular access of the Brazilian population to adequate and healthy food;
Challenge 5 – promote and protect the healthy and adequate food of the Brazilian population, with food and nutrition education strategies and regulatory measures;
Challenge 6 – controlling and preventing diseases consequents from poor diet;
Challenge 7 – extend water availability and access to water for the population, especially the poor population in rural areas;
Challenge 8 – consolidate the implementation of the Food and Nutrition Security National System of (SISAN), improving federative management, intersectoriality and social participation;
Challenge 9 – support initiatives to promote sovereignty, food and nutritional security, the human right to adequate food and a democratic, sustainable and healthy food systems at the international level, through dialogue and international cooperation.

**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**
The Food and Nutrition Security National Plan (PLANSAN) is the main instrument of Food and Nutrition Security National Policy, instituted by Decree nº 7.272/2010. According to Article 3 of the decree, the preparation of the plan must be guided by the eight guidelines of the Food and Nutrition Security National Policy (PNSAN) and should be built intersectorally by the Food and Nutritional Security Interministerial Chamber (CAISAN) and the priorities established by CONSEA from its deliberations at the Food and Nutrition Security National Conferences.

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**

**Links to additional information**

## World Health Organisation (WHO)

**Title of the experience**

The UN Decade of Action on Nutrition – a window of opportunity for the realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and nutrition

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**Geographical coverage**

Global

**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**

Relevant for all countries, as nearly all countries are affected by the multiple burden of malnutrition

The Nutrition Decade fosters national, regional and global policy dialogue to facilitate and enhance local action, which in turn aims to maximize impact at all levels. The Work Programme highlights that a localised approach that involves civil society is important to ensure Member State ownership of initiatives and policies; to adjust to the different political structures and environments in which nutrition initiatives need to be taken; to address the vast geographic and socio-economic differences within a given society; and to ensure that solutions are equitable, inclusive, people-centred and “leave no one behind”.

**Your affiliation**

UN organization,

WHO

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**

Ensuring the right to adequate food extends far beyond merely ensuring the minimum requirements of energy needed for survival but includes access to food that is nutritionally adequate. Increasingly the right to adequate nutrition is being recognized as an essential element of the right to food and the right to health. Specific reference is made to guideline 10, in addition the Nutrition Decade Work Programme also addresses most of the other guidelines.

Today, nearly one in three persons globally suffers from at least one form of malnutrition: wasting, stunting, vitamin and mineral deficiency, overweight or obesity and diet-related NCDs. In 2014, approximately 462 million adults worldwide were underweight, while 1.9 billion were either overweight or obese. In 2016, an estimated 41 million children under the age of 5 years were overweight or obese, while 155 million were chronically undernourished. Nutrition-related factors contribute to approximately 45% of deaths in children aged under 5 years (mainly due to undernutrition), while low- and middle-income countries are now witnessing a simultaneous rise in childhood overweight and obesity.

The work programme highlights explicitly that coherence between trade and nutrition policies is vital. Trade policies and agreements should support implementation of nutrition policies and programmes and should not negatively impact the right to adequate food in other countries.[[1]](#footnote-1) , which is also addressed in guideline 2, 4, 9 and 19.

 UNGA Resolution 68/177, paragraph 25 <http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/177>

**Brief description of the experience**

Recognizing the growing threat of malnutrition in all its forms, and their serious and lasting developmental, economic, social and health impacts for individuals and their families, for communities and countries, the United Nations General Assembly, on 1 April 2016, adopted a resolution proclaiming a United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition from 2016 to 2025. This Nutrition Decade aims to ensure universal access to healthier and more sustainable diets – for all people, whoever they are and wherever they live, including the most vulnerable ones and those in emergencies and conflict situations.

The Nutrition Decade presents a unique opportunity for intensified accelerated actions to ensure a coherent, inclusive and transparent response to malnutrition, embedded within the human rights.

As the Work Programme highlights, the Nutrition Decade provides an enabling environment such that national, regional and international policies and programmes respect, protect and fulfil “the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient, and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food, the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger consistent with the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and other relevant United Nations instruments”.

**Who was involved in the experience?**

All Member States and their partners.

The Nutrition Decade is very much a time for ALL stakeholders to take ACTION across the 6 interconnected action areas.

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**

The Work Programme of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition was developed through a participatory and transparent process. A platform of public interest civil society organizations and social movements that have actively engaged in the preparatory process for the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and continue to advance its follow-up also submitted a collective position “Manifesto” to highlight the principles on which the Decade should evolve, their expectations and how they are engaging.

The Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the CFS actively participated in online consultations to help shape the Nutrition Decade, including by providing specific text to enrich its Work Programme. Participants from 48 countries responded through 189 individual contributions. Their added value and concerns were also presented by way of speakers’ interventions in the several events organized to promote the Nutrition Decade, and captured in the UNSCN flagship publication UNSCN News 42 – A Spotlight on the Nutrition Decade.

**Main activities**

Recognizing that the underlying causes of malnutrition are complex and multi-dimensional, the activities under the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition focus on 6 interconnected Action Areas:

Action area 1: Sustainable, resilient food systems for healthy diets

Action area 2: Aligned health systems providing universal coverage of essential nutrition actions

Action area 3: Social protection and nutrition education

Action area 4: Trade and investment for improved nutrition

Action area 5: Safe and supportive environments for nutrition at all ages

Action area 6: Review, strengthen and promote nutrition governance and accountability

Reflecting both the ambitions of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) Framework for Action, the Nutrition Decade provides a platform for country-driven SMART commitments towards the shared goal of ending hunger and malnutrition in all its forms by 2030, embedded within human rights.

Governments and their partners are encouraged to make SMART Commitments to Nutrition Action, that are Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time bound. Thereby country-specific commitments do reflect national priorities and depend on the country’s nutrition situation, and current food and health systems.

In addition and under the Nutrition Decade, countries interested to move forward on a specific topic are encouraged to establish and lead Action Networks. These are groups of countries with shared policy and programme ambitions and that will catalyze further leadership, knowledge sharing, and action.

**Timeframe**

A fixed timeframe of 10 years from 2016 to 2025

**Results obtained/expected in the short term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

The results obtained and activities implemented within the framework of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition are being summarized in biennial reports jointly compiled by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that are presented to the Governing Bodies of the two co-facilitating UN agencies WHO and FAO. Furthermore, the biennial progress reports are presented to the CFS at its Annual Session and to the UN Secretary General who is invited to inform the General Assembly about the implementation of the Decade.

The progress report presented to the CFS44 is available at the CFS website at <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mu302e.pdf>

**Results obtained/expected in the medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

The aim of the Nutrition Decade is to accelerate implementation of the ICN2 commitments towards the prevention of all forms of malnutrition, achieve the global nutrition targets and diet-related noncommunicable disease targets by 2025 and contribute to the achievement of related SDG targets by 2030.

The Global Nutrition targets and diet-related NCD targets are documented in:

* World Health Organization (2013) Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Non-Communicable Diseases. available at: <http://www.who.int/nmh/events/ncd_action_plan/en/>
* World Health Organization (2014) Comprehensive implementation plan on maternal, infant and young child nutrition. available at: <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/ciP_document/en/>

**Results obtained – most significant changes to capture**

There are more and more countries that are making policy and financial commitments to improve nutrition. Stakeholders are working together with a good unifying coherent policy framework.

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**

The two innovations of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition are that countries are encouraged to make SMART commitments, implement them and report regularly about their actions, and new ways of collaboration between countries through engaging in Action Networks.

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**

Political will, technical capacities and efficient accountability systems are needed to reach the global nutrition and SDG targets.

As articulated in SDG17, ensuring effective accountability requires a clear understanding of and advancement in data collection as well as systematic tracking systems at both the country and global levels.

**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**

Nutrition is inherent element of the right to adequate food. A dialogue on accountability, in line with declarations on aid effectiveness (Accra Agenda, Paris Declaration) and the Framework for policy coherence for sustainable development1, is being established with all relevant initiatives and platforms aimed at soliciting commitments in nutrition and related fields.

1) The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2016), Better Policies for Sustainable Development 2016: A New Framework for Policy Coherence, OECD Publishing, Paris. http://www.oecd.org/development/better-policies-for-sustainable-development-2016-9789264256996-en.htm

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**

Very promising ways forward are indicated by Brazil and Ecuador who became the first countries submitting their SMART commitments for concrete actions on nutrition within their national strategies and policies for sustainable food systems that can contribute to ending malnutrition in all its forms;

Moreover, Norway has set the example of leading an action network on Sustainable Food from the Ocean for Food Security and Nutrition;

The Director Generals of WHO and FAO, in their joint communication, encouraged all Member States to step up efforts, in accordance with the Nutrition Decade Work Programme.

**Links to additional information**

ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-ml542e.pdf>

ICN2 Rome Framework for Action: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm215e.pdf>

UN General Assembly, through its Resolution 70/259: <http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/259>

Work Programme of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025:

<http://www.who.int/nutrition/decade-of-action/workprogramme-2016to2025/en/>

## Beatriz Pinilla Jimenez, Secretaria de Educacion de Manizales, Colombia

**Original contribution in French**

ESTE ES UN ACTO DE CARACTER LOCAL ,CONSISTE EN CARACTERIZAR EL PROGRAMA DE ALIMENTACION ESCOLAR PAE DE MANIZALES, DIRIGIDO POR LA SECRETARIA DE EDUCACION DE MANIZALES Y CREADO POR EL MINISTERIO DE EDUCACION NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA PARA ASIMILARLO A UN SISTEMA ALIMENTARIO SOSTENIBLE. COMO INVESTIGACION A NIVEL DE DOCTORADO.

**Título**

SISTEMA  ALIMENTARIO SOSTENIBLE  ESCOLAR.MUNICIPIO DE  MANIZALES

**Cobertura geográfica**

COLOMBIA

**País/región, o países/regiones, abarcados por la experiencia**

Municipio de MANIZALES, departamento de CALDAS

**Persona de contacto (con dirección de correo electrónico)**

Nombre: ……BEATRIZ ELENA PINILLA JIMENEZ

**Afiliación (sírvase indicar su afiliación)**

SECRETARIA DE  EDUCACION DE  MANIZALES

**¿Cómo se han empleado las Directrices en su entorno? ¿Específicamente cuáles de las Directrices eran las más pertinentes para su experiencia?**

EL  PROGRAMA DE  ALIMENTACION ESCOLAR PAE fue establecido en Colombia por el gobierno nacional y empezo a funcionar en el  2014, atiende a nivel de acceso  y  la propuesta busca aportar  condiciones  y requisitos para que sea  un SISTEMA ALIMENTARIO SOSTENIBLE ESCOLAR

**Breve descripción de la experiencia**

Actualmente se realiza investigacion a nivel de DOCTORADO en DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE de la UNIVERSIDAD DE MANIZALES en cuatro instituciones educativas oficiales de la comuna San Jose de MANIZALES PARA HACER PROPUESTA SOBRE LA IMPORTANCIA DE QUE EL PAE SEA UN SISTEMA ALIMENTARIO SOSTENIBLE LOCAL.

**¿Quiénes formaron parte de la experiencia?**

UNIVERSIDAD DE  MANIZALES, DOCTORADO  EN DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE  SEGUNDA COHORTE, INSTITUCIONES  EDUCATIVAS  OFICIALES

**¿De qué manera participaron los más afectados por la inseguridad alimentaria y la malnutrición?**

LA COMUNA SAN JOSE  SE  ENCUENTRA EN CONDICIONES DE  INSEGURIDAD  ALIMENTARIA NUTRICIONAL DEBIDO A SUS CONDICIONES  SOCIO ECONOMICAS  Y UN MACROPROYECTO DE  RENOVACION URBANA DEL  MUNICIPIO QUE HA GENERADO  EFECTOS  NEGATIVOS EN LA COMUNIDAD, PRESENTAN  CONFLICTOS POR  MICROTRAFICO DE ESTUPERFACIENTES, PROSTITUCION  Y DELICUENCIA COMUN, LOS NI;OS   ASISTEN  A LAS INSTITUCIONES EDUCATIVAS  Y RECIBEN ALIMENTACION ESCOLAR- DESAYUNO Y ALMUERZOS CADA DIA  MIENTRAS ESTAN EN EL COLEGIO,

**Actividades principales**

ENTREVISTAS, ENCUESTAS DE  DIRECTIVOS, DOCENTES,  HOGARES, ESTUDIANTES  Y COMUNIDAD EDUCATIVA, CAPACITACION  EN NUTRICION, CARACTERIZACION DE PROGRAMA DE ALIMENTACION ESCOLAR

**Marco temporal**

SE  INICIO EN FEBRERO DEL  2017  Y VA HASTA  JUNIO DEL 2018

**Resultados obtenidos/esperados a corto plazo y a medio y largo plazo, incluyendo aspectos cuantitativos en la medida de lo posible (es decir, una estimación del número de personas que se hayan visto o se verán afectadas)**

CUATRO INSTITUCIONES EDUCATIVAS OFICIALES

BASICA PRIMARIA

400 ESTUDIANTES, 200 HOGARES, 50 DIRECTIVOS, 10 COMUNIDAD EDUCATIVA

SE ESPERA IMPACTAR TODO EL PROGRAMA DE ALIMENTACION ESCOLAR PAE DEL MUNICIPIO DE MANIZALES

A NIVEL DE BASICA PRIMARIA 10000 ESTUDIANTES

QUE EL  PROGRAMA DE  ALIMENTACION ESCOLAR  PAE  SE  CONVIERTA EN UN SISTEMA ALIMENTARIO SOSTENIBLE LOCAL es decir  que  proteja  la capacidad de las generaciones futuras  de satisfacer las necesidades alimentarias  ya que se  utilicen  los recursos  oficiales en  forma eficiente y que garantice el acceso  a una alimentaciom diversa   y nutritiva para cumplir una dieta saludable para  los alumnos

**¿Cuáles son los catalizadores clave que influyeron en los resultados?**

APOYO DE LA SECRETARIA DE EDUCACION DE MANIZALES

ASESORIA DEL DOCTORADO DESARROLLO SOSTENIBLE UNIVERSIDAD DE MANIZALES

**¿Cuáles son las principales limitaciones y desafíos para lograr el derecho a la alimentación?**

APOYO ECONOMICO PARA LA INVESTIGACION

ACEPTACION DE LA PROPUESTA A NIVEL GUBERNAMENTAL

**¿Qué mecanismos se han desarrollado para supervisar el ejercicio del derecho a la alimentación?**

CARACTERIZACION. MONITOREO E INVESTIGACION DE RESTAURANTES ESCOLARES DE LAS INSTITUCIONES EDUCATIVAS DE LA COMUNA SAN JOSE

**¿Qué buenas prácticas recomendaría para obtener resultados satisfactorios?**

INTERACCION CON LA COMUNIDAD

SOCIALIZACION DE INVESTIGACION

CAPACITACION EN NUTRICION

**English translation**

This is a local experience, involving the characterization of the Manizales School Feeding Programme (known in Spanish as PAE), led by the Secretary of Education of Manizales and developed by the Ministry of National Education of Colombia, as a sustainable food system, as part of a PhD research.

**Title of the experience**

Sustainable school food system in Manizales

**Geographical coverage**

Colombia

**Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience**

Manizales municipality in the Caldas Department.

**Contact person (with email address)**

Name: Beatriz Elena Pinilla Jiménez.

**Your affiliation**

Secretary of Education of Manizales

**How have the VGRtF been used in your context? Which specific guidelines of the VGRtF was most relevant to your experience?**

The PAE was established in Colombia by the national government and become effective in 2014. The experience aims at defining the conditions and requirements to make the PAE a sustainable school food system.

**Brief description of the experience**

A PhD research on sustainable development is currently being conducted at the University of Manizales. Working with four official educational institutions of the San José commune, the proposal is focused on the importance of making the PAE a sustainable school food system.

**Who was involved in the experience?**

University of Manizales. PhD in sustainable development. Official educational institutions.

**How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?**

The San José commune lives in conditions of food and nutrition insecurity due to its economic and social situation, an urban renewal macro-project with negative impact on the township, small-scale drug trafficking, prostitution and common crime. Children attend educational institutions and receive school feeding (breakfast and lunch) there every day.

**Main activities**

Interviews and surveys to managers, students, households and educational communities. Nutrition training. School feeding programme characterization.

**Timeframe**

Started in February 2017, ending in June 2018.

**Results obtained/expected in the short and medium to long term, with quantitative aspects where feasible (estimate of the number of people that have been or will be affected)**

Four official educational institutions
Primary education
400 students, 200 households, 50 managers, 10 educational communities.
The initiative is expected to impact the entire PAE in the Manizales municipality
10 000 students in primary education.

Making the PAE a sustainable food system. In other words, protecting the capacity of future generations to meet the food requirements and using official resources efficiently to guarantee the access to diverse and nutritious food leading to a healthy diet for all students.

**What are the key catalysts that influenced the results?**

Support from the Secretary of Education of Manizales.

PhD mentoring (University of Manizales)

**What are the major constraints/challenges for achieving the Right to Food?**

Financial support for this research

Acceptance of the proposal at the government level

**What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the Right to Food?**

Characterization, monitoring and research of school canteens of the educational institutions in the San José commune.

**What good practices would you recommend for successful results?**

Community interaction

Research socialization

Nutrition training

## Emily Mattheisen, FIAN International, Germany

Please find attached a report done in 2014 by CSOs on taking stock of the Right to Food Guidelines.

Attachment:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/discussions/contributions/10yearGuidelines_CivilSociety_SynthesisPaper_en_01.pdf>

##  Oyetounde Djiwa, FAO, Togo

**Titre de l'expérience**

**Renforcement de capacités des Parlementaires sur les Directives volontaires**

**Couverture géographique**

**National (Togo)**

**Pays (s)/Région (s) couverts par l'expérience**

**TOGO**

**Votre affiliation**

**Bureau national de la FAO et Ministère de l’agriculture de l’élevage et de l’hydraulique**

**Comment les Directives volontaires ont-elles utilisées dans votre contexte? Quelles directives spécifiques ont été les plus pertinentes pour votre expérience?**

**Les directives volontaires, particulièrement les directives 6 et 7 en vue d’améliorer le cadre législatif sur le droit à l'alimentation.**

**Brève description de l'expérience**

Dans le cadre d’un projet régional intitulé « intégrer le Droit à une alimentation adéquate et la bonne gouvernance au sein des politiques, législations et institutions nationales » financé par le Gouvernement de la Norvège à travers la FAO, le Togo a été retenu en 2016, sur la base des initiatives conduites dans le pays entre 2014 et 2015 pour la promotion du droit à une alimentation adéquate. Le Togo avec l’appui du bureau de la FAO a mené une série d’activités de renforcement de capacités des acteurs sur la compréhension même de la notion de droit à l’alimentation et des directives volontaires.

Le Togo a ainsi organisé des ateliers à l’attention des Parlementaires, des Journalistes et professionnels de la communication des responsables d’ONG pendant trois années consécutives. L’objectif est de renforcer les connaissances sur le cadre juridique et institutionnel du Togo afin de contribuer à l’amélioration de la bonne gouvernance et la cohérence les actions sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Il s’agissait également de mettre en place un système de communication et de promotion du droit à une alimentation adéquate au Togo dans l’objectif ultime de susciter un débat national sur l’adoption d’une Lois cadre sur le droit à une alimentation adéquate au Togo. Une revue diagnostic de la situation du droit à l’alimentation a été conduit et le document final validé en atelier national a été édité et est disponible.

**Qui a participé à l'expérience?**

Plusieurs acteurs ont participés aux activités du projet. Il s’agit des acteurs publics (ministères, parlement, justice etc.), les universités, les privés (Sociétés privés, réseau d’ONG, organisations paysannes) etc. Plus de 2000 personnes ont été directement touchées dans toutes les 5 régions du Pays et au moins deux millions de personnes à travers les radios et télévisions.

**Comment les personnes les plus touchées par l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition ont-elles été impliquées?**

L’expérience que l’on souhaite mettre en exergue ici est la formation de 30 Députés et assistants parlementaires membres de deux commissions : agropastoral et sécurité alimentaire et commission des Lois au Parlement du Togo.

A la fin de la formation de deux jours, tous les Parlementaires ont reçu un lot de documents édités par la FAO sur le droit à l’alimentation y compris le Guide pour Légiférer.

**Principales activités**

Plusieurs activités ont été menées notamment :

* l’atelier de réflexion sur la mise en place d’un conseil national sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle a eu lieu les 22 et 23 février 2017 à Lomé (Togo). Il a connu la participation de 55 personnes, dont 13 femmes. La rencontre a ainsi permis de partager avec des experts venus du Sénégal, de la Bolivie et de l’Unité droit à l’alimentation de la FAO à Rome et d’apprécier les approches mises en place dans d’autres Pays. L’atelier de renforcement des capacités des parlementaires sur le processus d’élaboration d’une loi-cadre sur le droit à l’alimentation a été réalisé avec succès les 07 et 08 novembre 2016 et le rapport de l’atelier est transmis à la FAO ;
* l’atelier de renforcement de capacité des journalistes sur le droit à l’alimentation a eu lieu les 22 et 23 décembre 2016;
* mise en place d’un réseau national des journalistes pour le droit à une alimentation au Togo le 18 Mai 2017, engagé dans la promotion du droit à l’alimentation ;

missions de partage sensibilisation et de partage de documents sur le droit à l’alimentation dans les écoles et universités du Togo en mars et avril 2017 (l’Université de Lomé, l’Institut Nationale de Formation Agricole de Tové, l’Université de Kara).

**Échéancier**

Le Togo à menés une série de mars 204 à mai 2017. Des actions de suivi continuent avec le Réseau RAPTA du Togo

**Résultats obtenus/attendus à court terme, avec des aspects quantitatifs chaque fois que possible (estimation du nombre de personnes qui ont été ou seront touchées)**

* Formation des journalistes et mise en place d’un réseau national des journalistes pour le droit à une alimentation au Togo le 18 Mai 2017. Ce réseau de journaliste s’engage désormais dans la promotion du droit à l’alimentation ;
* Plus de 500 étudiants de trois centres de formation (université de Lomé et de Kara et Institut de formation agricole de Tové) sensibilisés sur le droit à l’alimentation et environ 1000 documents et publications partagés à ces étudiants;
* Formation et remise de lots de documents de promotion du droit à une alimentation adéquat à 30 députés et assistants parlementaires

**Résultats obtenus/attendus à moyen et long terme, avec des aspects quantitatifs chaque fois que possible (estimation du nombre de personnes qui ont été ou seront touchées)**

L’atelier de renforcement de capacités des parlementaires a permis d’obtenir leur engagement en faveur de l’adoption d’une loi-cadre sur le droit à l’alimentation au Togo. Une feuille de route a été élaborée à cet effet.

Réalisation des documentaires et émissions pour la promotion du droit à l’alimentation au par certains journalistes du réseau national des journalistes pour le droit à une alimentation. Ces actions permettront sensibiliser plusieurs personnes dans le pays

**Résultats obtenus - les changements les plus importants à saisir**

Une plus forte implication des acteurs des organisations de la société civile pour une promotion du droit à l’alimentation. Des thématiques liées à la Directive volontaire sont de plus en plus animées sur les radios rurales et sur les médias d’Etat. Les Députés du parlement du Togo connaissent mieux les directives volontaires et ont un minimum de connaissances sur la notion de droit à une alimentation adéquate

**Quels sont les principaux catalyseurs ayant eu une incidence sur les résultats?**

Les Parlementaires du Togo et les autres acteurs ont été touchés de manière directe par une séance d’échange avec des Experts de la FAO vénus de Rome (Mr Cebolla Juan) et des experts nationaux. Ainsi la volonté de tous les acteurs de contribuer à l’élimination de la faim dans le Pays s’est affirmé davantage, chacun sachant quel est son rôle. La question foncière est apparue comme une priorité du Pays et des reformes pour une adoption d’une nouvelle Loi sur le foncier a été engagé par le Gouvernement.

**Quelles sont les principales contraintes/difficultés qui freinent la réalisation du droit à l'alimentation?**

Comme contrainte on note, entre autres :

* l’inégalité du genre surtout dans le domaine rural et sur les questions de droit foncier;
* le manque d’un mécanisme adapté de coordination des actions en matière de sécurité alimentaire ;
* les insuffisances en matière de contrôle sanitaire des aliments

**Quels mécanismes ont été mis en place pour suivre l’évolution du droit à l'alimentation?**

En la matière, le ministère chargé de l’agriculture joue son rôle régalien de suivi des actions sur la sécurité alimentaire avec l’appui de ses partenaires. Les journalistes formés constituent un groupe de relai des informations et de sensibilisation sur cette question. Il n’y a donc pas de mécanisme spécial de suivi de l’évolution du droit à l’alimentation qui est pour le moment mis en place. Cela ne tardera pas à arriver.

**Quelles bonnes pratiques recommanderiez-vous pour obtenir des résultats positifs?**

* Une bonne implication des acteurs du monde de la formation universitaire, des journalistes et des organisations de la société civile permet de mieux sensibiliser sur la question du droit à l’alimentation,
* Une illustration de la notion par des séances d’éducation alimentaire, de projection de film documentaires et des causeries débat permet de lever le mythe sur la notion de droit à l’alimentation et aide à mieux préciser les rôles et responsabilités.

## Marc Karozan, consultant, Togo

**Titre de l'expérience**

***Mise en œuvre du projet « promotion du droit à l’alimentation et de la bonne gouvernance autour de la sécurité alimentaire »***

**Couverture géographique**

**National**

**Pays (s)/Région (s) couverts par l'expérience**

**TOGO**

**Votre affiliation**

Coordonnateur adjoint du projet (gouvernement)

**Comment les Directives volontaires ont-elles utilisées dans votre contexte? Quelles directives spécifiques ont été les plus pertinentes pour votre expérience?**

Toutes les directives ont été utilisées dans le cadre des formations et sensibilisations, surtout dans l’élaboration de la revue diagnostique sur le droit à l’alimentation au Togo. Néanmoins les directives 1, 6, 7, 10 et 11 ont été beaucoup sollicitées notamment sur les questions de bonne gouvernance, des parties prenantes, du foncier ou encore de la nutrition. Elles ont été utilisées dans le cadre des sensibilisations et surtout dans l’élaboration de la revue diagnostique sur le droit à l’alimentation au Togo.

**Brève description de l'expérience**

Le projet « promotion du droit à l’alimentation et de la bonne gouvernance autour de la sécurité alimentaire » est un projet important qui a permis de jeter les bases et d’entamer le processus d’implémentation du droit à une alimentation adéquate au Togo. Consacré essentiellement au renforcement de capacités des acteurs, ce projet réalisé avec l’appui de la FAO, a permis de faire l’état des lieux de la situation de la sécurité alimentaire au Togo, de former et sensibiliser plusieurs acteurs et de vulgariser les directives volontaires de la FAO.

**Qui a participé à l'expérience?**

Plusieurs acteurs ont participés aux activités du projet. Il s’agit des acteurs publics (ministères, parlement, justice etc.), les privés (Sociétés privés, réseau d’ONG, organisations paysannes etc.), les leaders d’opinion (la chefferie traditionnelle, les responsables religieux) et d’autres personnes à travers les publications et émissions sur les médias.

**Comment les personnes les plus touchées par l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition ont-elles été impliquées?**

Les personnes les plus touchées par l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition ont été impliquées à deux niveaux.

De manière directe par leur participation aux ateliers nationaux, régionaux et préfectoraux. (5 régionaux et les 35 préfectures touchés par les formations et sensibilisations). La plus part des participants dans les préfectures et régions étaient essentiellement des personnes vulnérables dont les petits producteurs, les jeunes et les femmes.

De manière indirecte certains acteurs ont reçu les publications ou dépliants sur le droit à l’alimentation. Des émissions dans différente radios ou des documentaires proposés ont contribué au partage d’information sur la question dans le pays.

**Principales activités**

Comme principales activités on note entre autres :

* l’organisation des formations dans les cinq (05) régions du pays sur le cadre juridique et institutionnel du droit à l’alimentation en octobre 2014 ;
* formation et sensibilisation des chefs traditionnels et des membres de la société civile sur le droit à une alimentation adéquate au forum national du paysan togolais en février 2015 ;
* l’organisation d’un atelier de renforcement de capacités des acteurs publics, de la société civile et du secteur privé sur le droit à l’alimentation et la sécurité alimentaire en juin 2015 ;
* l’organisation d’un atelier de sensibilisation et d’échanges sur les cadres de concertation dans toutes les régions en juillet 2015 ;
* l’organisation des ateliers préfectoraux de sensibilisation sur le droit à l’alimentation en septembre 2015 ;
* formation des chefs traditionnels dans la région des savanes sur le droit à une alimentation adéquate en octobre 2015 ;
* l’organisation de l’atelier de renforcement de capacités des parlementaires sur le droit à l’alimentation en novembre 2015 ;
* élaboration d’une diagnostique sur le droit à l’alimentation au Togo ;
* élaboration d’une stratégie de communication

**Échéancier**

Le projet avait durée presque deux ans (mars 2014 à décembre 2015)

**Résultats obtenus/attendus à court terme, avec des aspects quantitatifs chaque fois que possible (estimation du nombre de personnes qui ont été ou seront touchées)**

Ce projet a permis de former et de sensibiliser directement 3604 personnes dont 1031 femmes, issues du secteur public, de la société civile, du secteur privé et des leaders d’opinions. Il n’est pas tenu compte des acteurs touchés indirectement par les sensibilisations à travers les médias et autres outils de communications.

**Résultats obtenus/attendus à moyen et long terme, avec des aspects quantitatifs chaque fois que possible (estimation du nombre de personnes qui ont été ou seront touchées)**

Les différentes actions du projet ont permis :

* le renforcement de la lutte pour une alimentation saine et suffisante et une nutrition équilibrée;
* des réflexions poussées pour la mise en place d’un organisme nationale de sécurité sanitaire des aliments ;
* l’amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire, de la résilience des communautés aux changements climatiques et de l’accès des jeunes et des femmes à l’emploi ;
* la sensibilisation des milliers des personnes sur leur droit à l’alimentation étant donné que les principaux acteurs formés servaient de relai d’information à la base.

**Résultats obtenus - les changements les plus importants à saisir**

La société civile s’est lancé depuis la réalisation du projet dans une lutte sans cesse pour la sécurité alimentaire par des sensibilisations tout azimut et la vulgarisation des bonnes pratiques d’hygiène et de l’alimentation ainsi que la promotion des produits locaux. Plusieurs ONG œuvrent dans ce sens (RAPDA – Togo, Alliance contre la faim, OADEL etc.)

Le secteur privé qui trainait les pas commence par prendre conscience de son rôle dans l’atteinte du droit à l’alimentation.

En outre les populations sont de plus en plus vigilantes sur la qualité des restaurations et poussent le gouvernement à faire davantage afin d’assurer pour protéger les consommateurs.

Le gouvernement a d’ailleurs pris en compte le droit à l’alimentation dans sa nouvelle politique agricole et son nouveau programme de sécurité alimentaire. Ce nouveau programme dénommé programme national d’investissement agricole de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnel (PNIASAN) depuis 2016 intègre la notion de nutrition contrairement au précédent programme.

**Quels sont les principaux catalyseurs ayant eu une incidence sur les résultats?**

La volonté politique et celle de tous les acteurs de contribuer à l’élimination de la faim qui est une réalité.

**Quelles sont les principales contraintes/difficultés qui freinent la réalisation du droit à l'alimentation?**

Les principales contraintes/difficultés qui freinent la réalisation du droit à l'alimentation tel que relevé par l’étude diagnostique de 2015 sur la question au Togo concernent entre autres :

* la faiblesse de la productivité agricole ;
* la croissance de la population et urbanisation ;
* le changement climatique et crises alimentaires ;
* l’inégalité de genre ;
* la pauvreté et d’autre formes inégalités ;
* l’absence de solidarité ;
* le manque d’un mécanisme adapté de coordination des actions en matière de sécurité alimentaire ;
* les insuffisances dans l’appropriation du doit à une alimentation adéquate ;
* les insuffisances du contrôle sanitaire des aliments etc.

**Quels mécanismes ont été mis en place pour suivre l’évolution du droit à l'alimentation?**

Il n’y a pas de mécanisme spécial de suivi de l’évolution du droit à l’alimentation en dehors des organes classiques de suivi des droit de l’homme effectué par la commission nationale des droit de l’homme et du ministère chargé des droit de l’homme dans le cadre de l’examen périodique universel. En la matière, le ministère chargé de l’agriculture joue son rôle régalien de suivi des actions sur la sécurité alimentaire avec l’appui de ses partenaires.

**Quelles bonnes pratiques recommanderiez-vous pour obtenir des résultats positifs?**

Comme bonnes pratiques :

* Sensibilisation accrue des acteurs clés surtout les leaders d’opinions et les acteurs de l’agro business;
* Nécessité d’un guide d’hygiène et d’alimentation ;
* Catalogue et promotion des produits locaux nutritifs faciles d’accès ;
* Education alimentaire ;
* implication des populations à la base dans les initiatives en la matière ;
* importance de la stratégie de communication traditionnel (griot ; comptes etc.).

## Marc Karozan, consultant, Togo

|  |
| --- |
| **Titre de l'expérience** Appui à la mise en œuvre de la composante nationale du projet régional « *Intégrer le Droit à une alimentation adéquate et la bonne gouvernance au sein des politiques, législations et institutions nationales* »**.** |

**Couverture géographique**

**Régional (Sénégal, Togo, Malawi)**

**Pays (s)/Région (s) couverts par l'expérience**

Bien qu’il s’agisse d’un projet régional, l’expérience concerne particulièrement le Togo.

**Votre affiliation**

Consultant national

**Comment les Directives volontaires ont-elles utilisées dans votre contexte? Quelles directives spécifiques ont été les plus pertinentes pour votre expérience?**

Les directives surtout 6 et 7 de la FAO ont été utilisées dans le cadre du projet en vue d’améliorer le cadre législatif sur le droit à l'alimentation

**Brève description de l'expérience**

*Le projet « intégrer le Droit à une alimentation adéquate et la bonne gouvernance au sein des politiques, législations et institutions nationales* » avait pour objectif de renforcer cadre juridique et institutionnel afin de contribuer à l’amélioration de la bonne gouvernance et la cohérence les actions sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Il s’agissait également de mettre en place un système de communication et de promotion du droit à une alimentation adéquate au Togo.

**Qui a participé à l'expérience?**

Plusieurs acteurs ont participés aux activités du projet. Il s’agit des acteurs publics (ministères, parlement, justice etc.), les universités, les privés (Sociétés privés, réseau d’ONG, organisations paysannes) etc.

**Comment les personnes les plus touchées par l'insécurité alimentaire et la malnutrition ont-elles été impliquées?**

Ils ont été touchés à deux niveaux.

* De manière directe par leur participation aux ateliers nationaux ou régionaux.
* De manière indirecte certains acteurs ont reçu les publications ou dépliants sur le droit à l’alimentation. Des émissions dans différente radios ou des documentaires proposés ont contribué au partage d’information sur la question dans le pays

**Principales activités**

Plusieurs activités ont été menées notamment :

* l’atelier de réflexion sur la mise en place d’un conseil national sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle a eu lieu les 22 et 23 février 2017 à Lomé (Togo). a connu la participation de 55 personnes, dont 13 femmes. La rencontre a ainsi réuni des experts nationaux, du Sénégal, de la Bolivie et de l’Unité droit à l’alimentation de la FAO à Rome ;
* l’atelier de renforcement des capacités des parlementaires sur le processus d’élaboration d’une loi-cadre sur le droit à l’alimentation a été réalisé avec succès les 07 et 08 novembre 2016 et le rapport de l’atelier est transmis à la FAO ;
* l’atelier de renforcement de capacité des journalistes sur le droit à l’alimentation a eu lieu les 22 et 23 décembre 2016;
* mise en place d’un réseau national des journalistes pour le droit à une alimentation au Togo le 18 Mai 2017, engagé dans la promotion du droit à l’alimentation ;
* missions de partage sensibilisation et de partage de documents sur le droit à l’alimentation dans les écoles et universités du Togo en mars et avril 2017 (l’Université de Lomé, l’Institut Nationale de Formation Agricole de Tové, l’Université de Kara).

**Échéancier**

Le Togo à bénéficié du projet de septembre 2016 à mai 2017

**Résultats obtenus/attendus à court terme, avec des aspects quantitatifs chaque fois que possible (estimation du nombre de personnes qui ont été ou seront touchées)**

* mise en place d’un réseau national des journalistes pour le droit à une alimentation au Togo le 18 Mai 2017 qui s’est engagé dans la promotion du droit à l’alimentation ;
* Plus de 500 étudiants sensibilisés et environ 1000 documents et publications partagés ;
* Formation d’environ 60 députés et assistants parlementaires

**Résultats obtenus/attendus à moyen et long terme, avec des aspects quantitatifs chaque fois que possible (estimation du nombre de personnes qui ont été ou seront touchées)**

L’atelier de renforcement de capacités des parlementaires a permis d’obtenir leur engagement en faveur de l’adoption d’une loi-cadre sur le droit à l’alimentation au Togo. Une feuille de route a été élaborée à cet effet.

Elaboration des documentaires et émissions pour la promotion du droit à l’alimentation au par certains journalistes du réseau national des journalistes pour le droit à une alimentation. Ces actions permettront sensibiliser plusieurs personnes dans le pays

**Résultats obtenus - les changements les plus importants à saisir**

Implication des acteurs privé ou autres dans les reformes et projets à leur endroit

**Quels sont les principaux catalyseurs ayant eu une incidence sur les résultats?**

La volonté de tous les acteurs de contribuer à l’élimination de la faim qui est une réalité

**Quelles sont les principales contraintes/difficultés qui freinent la réalisation du droit à l'alimentation?**

Comme contrainte on note entre autres :

* l’inégalité de genre ;
* la pauvreté et d’autre formes inégalités ;
* l’absence de solidarité ;
* le manque d’un mécanisme adapté de coordination des actions en matière de sécurité alimentaire ;
* les insuffisances en matière de contrôle sanitaire des aliments

**Quels mécanismes ont été mis en place pour suivre l’évolution du droit à l'alimentation?**

Il n’y a pas de mécanisme spécial de suivi de l’évolution du droit à l’alimentation. En la matière, le ministère chargé de l’agriculture joue son rôle régalien de suivi des actions sur la sécurité alimentaire avec l’appui de ses partenaires.

**Quelles bonnes pratiques recommanderiez-vous pour obtenir des résultats positifs?**

Comme bonnes pratiques :

* implication des acteurs du monde universitaire
* éducation alimentaire ;
* implication des populations à la base dans les initiatives en la matière ;

## Emily Mattheisen, FIAN International, Germany

The 2014 edition of the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch was decidated to examining the RtF guidelines. In particular the first 3 articles will support this exercise within the CFS. These articles include:

1. The “Rights” Time: Civil Society Reflections on the Right to Adequate Food (p13), Abby Carrigan
2. The Right to Food Guidelines, Food Systems Democratization and Food Sovereignity: Reflections by Olivier De Schutter (p17)
3. Rethinking the Voluntary vs. Binding Divide: A Reflection after 10 Years of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food (p22) Sofía Monsalve Suárez and Fabienne Aubry

The full PDF […] can […] be found here:
<http://www.righttofoodandnutrition.org/files/R_t_F_a_N_Watch_2014_eng.pdf>

1. UNGA Resolution 68/177, paragraph 25 http://www.un.org/en/ga/search/view\_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/68/177 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)