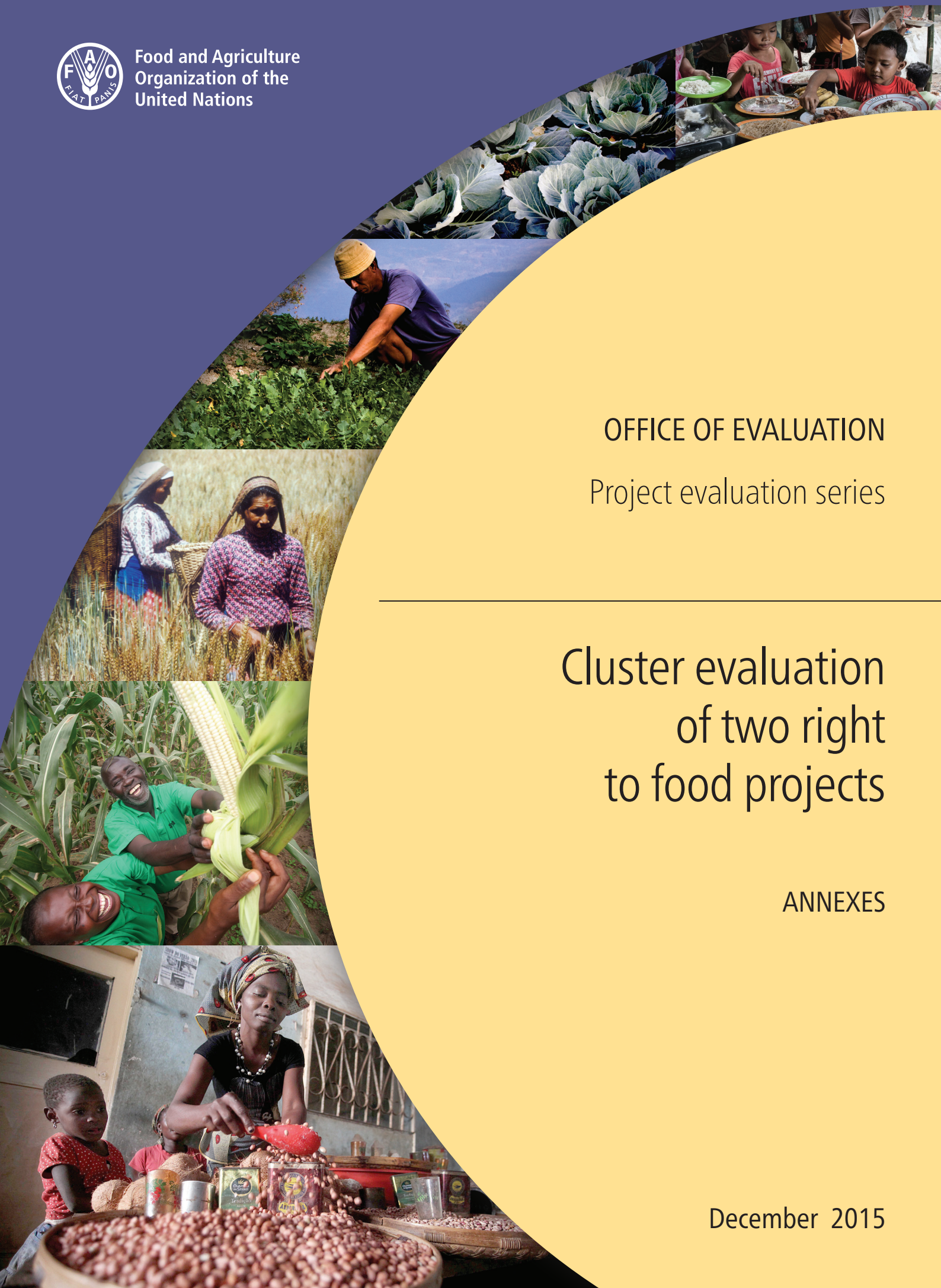




Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



OFFICE OF EVALUATION

Project evaluation series

Cluster evaluation of two right to food projects

ANNEXES

December 2015

PROJECT EVALUATION SERIES

**Cluster evaluation of two right
to food projects**

ANNEXES

**FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
OFFICE OF EVALUATION**

December 2015

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Office of Evaluation (OED)

This report is available in electronic format at: <http://www.fao.org/evaluation>

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GCP/GLO/297/SPA and GCP/GLO/324/NOR

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Acknowledgements

The Cluster Evaluation of two Right to Food projects: “Coherent Food Security Responses: Incorporating Right to Food into Global and Regional Food Security Initiatives” and “Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislation and Institutions” was made possible thanks to the support and information provided by a number of people. In particular, OED would like to thank the evaluation team, the Right to Food Team at HQ for their numerous inputs and constructive participation in the evaluation process.

At country and regional level, the team highly appreciated the assistance provided by FAO Country Offices (CO) in El Salvador, Bolivia, Mozambique and Nepal, FAO Regional Offices as well as the many stakeholders partnering with the projects. The evaluation team and OED would like to thank all the respondents for their openness and interest and for making time available for discussions and numerous questions. In addition, we are grateful to the two donors, the Norwegian Government and the Spanish Government, for sharing their views on the projects.

The evaluation team

Pernille Nagel Sørensen, Team Leader
Thomas Otter, Deputy Team Leader
Raquel Cabello, Evaluation Manager, OED

Annex 1. Evaluation terms of reference

Background of the projects

Introduction

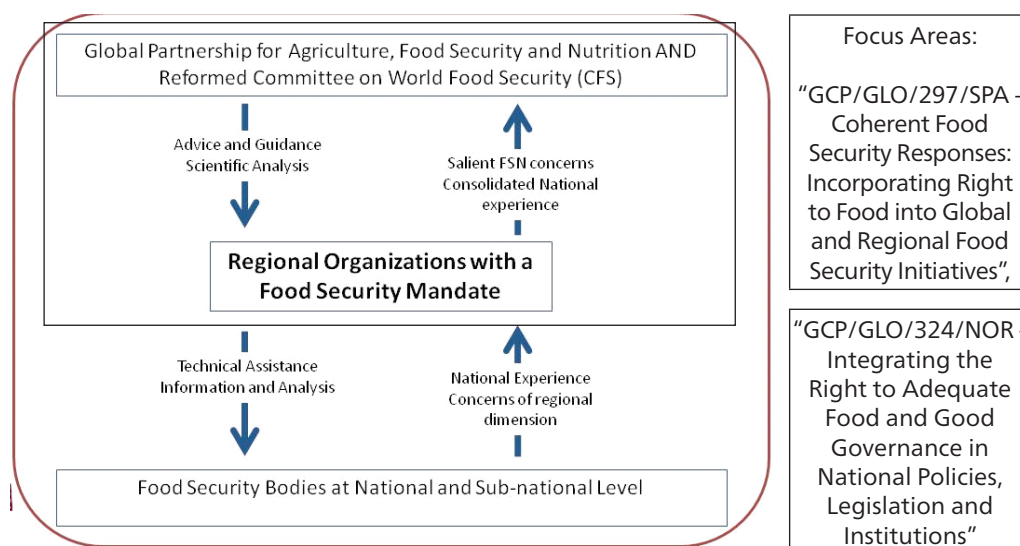
The right to food has been recognized as a human right since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, in numerous binding and nonbinding legal instruments, notably Article 11 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). However, guidance on its implementation was not available until 2004 when, after two years of negotiations under the umbrella of FAO, Member States adopted the “Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security” (RtFG), the only intergovernmental text clarifying the concrete measures that States should take to implement the human right to adequate food. Since then, FAO’s Right to Food team has supported the implementation of the guidelines as one of the most authoritative and complete guiding documents available for building a sound, national human rights-based food security and nutrition (FSN) framework. Over the years, FAO has been promoting the Guidelines through dedicated staff (the Right to Food Team in ESA, legal officer in LEG and staff in decentralized offices), the delivery of policy assistance to States and the publication of a number of studies and a toolkit. Operationally, the Right to Food Team conducted a number of specific operational projects at regional and country levels.

FAO’s work on Right to Food aims at promoting and consolidating a greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it to strengthen the enabling environment for food security and nutrition for all. Through the support of the Right to Food team, FAO’s action intends to strengthen and develop capacity of government officials, parliamentarians, civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders at global, regional and national level, to implement the right to food, promote the principles of good governance in the context of legislation, strategies and programmes and ensure coherent policy responses at all levels guided by the right to food principles.

Since the negotiations of the Right to Food guideline in 2003/04 FAO is actively promoting the right to food at global, regional and national level (see Annex 2 for an overview of right to food related project currently being implemented by the organization). Two projects, implemented by the Right to Food Team in ESA, will be looked at in detail by this cluster evaluation:

- “GCP/GLO/297/SPA - Coherent Food Security Responses: Incorporating Right to Food into Global and Regional Food Security Initiatives”, funded by the Government of Spain to support global and regional level bodies on the right to food; and
- “GCP/GLO/324/NOR - Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislation and Institutions”, signed by the Government of Norway in 2010 to support FAO in the implementation of the right to food at global and country level.

GCP/GLO/297/SPA started on 1 July 2010 and was closed on 31 December 2014. The overall intended impact of the project is to create an improved institutional and policy environment for food security. To achieve this, the project addresses the governance of food security on global and regional levels: (i) global governance through Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and (ii) the governance of food security through regional organizations and subregional organizations and initiatives. The project document was signed with a budget of one million euros, with the provision of periodically internal evaluation to review progress of the project and to decide on the adjustments to the results matrix and the budget. By its end, the final budget received was USD 4,317,979, and the original results matrix has been modified.



GCP/GLO/324/NOR was signed by the Government of Norway in 2010 to support FAO in the implementation of the right to food at global and country level. It started in March 2011 and is going to end on 31 October 2015. The main objective is to strengthen the commitment and capacity of government officials, parliamentarians, civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in four countries (Mozambique, El Salvador, Nepal and Bolivia) to implement the right to food and to promote the principles of good governance in the context of legislation, strategies and programs. The original budget increased from USD 1,709,627 to USD 3,688,125.

The work of the two projects is interrelated and they complement to each other. The GCP/GLO/324/NOR reinforces the work of the GCP/GLO/297/SPA at national level and the work realized at global level is a joint effort between the two projects. This is one of the reasons that explain a cluster evaluation and because of that the main results, achievements and outcomes are seen jointly below.

Main outcomes

At the different levels of intervention, the main expected outcomes of the combined effort of the projects were described as:

- At global level: (i) Strengthened global governance capacity to implement food security measures using the guiding principles of the right to food and basing such response measures on the Right to Food Guidelines; and (ii) FAO and the UN system are strengthened in their capacity to mainstream the right to food and adopt human rights-based approach in their work.
- At regional level: (i) Regional food security initiatives, organizations and programs are endowed with capacity and tools to incorporate the right to food in their policies, programs and legal frameworks, in order to promote a coherent approach towards the right to food from global down to national level; and (ii) Regional organizations are strengthened to foster global debate on salient food security topics to document lessons learnt and to provide technical expertise and policy assistance to countries to realize the right to food.
- At national level: (i) Policies, strategies, plans and programmes include the right to food and are prepared in a participatory process to ensure ownership and focus on the most vulnerable; (ii) Government officials, Parliamentarians, decision makers at central and local level and members of civil society demonstrate increasing awareness of the right to food by promoting it during preparation of legislation, policies, strategies, plans and programmes; (iii) Right to food awareness, advocacy and communication campaigns are set up in involving a wide range of stakeholders (CSOs, media etc.); and (iv) FSN and RTF coordination mechanisms and institutions involve CSOs in relevant decision-making and implementation at all levels.

Country level work of the Norwegian funded project has been focusing on four countries (expected outcomes as communication by project team):

- Mozambique: The Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) is strengthened to fulfil its mandate of promoting and coordinating the efforts of the Government of Mozambique in relation to the right to food.
- Bolivia: Strengthened capacities to integrate the right to food into legislation, policies, plans and programmes.
- Nepal: Increased awareness and institutional and technical capacities to integrate the right to food into legislations, policies and strategies, and programmes and plans.
- El Salvador: Strengthened capacities and greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it.

Main outputs

At the different levels of intervention, the main outputs are:

- At global level:
 - Analytical studies and insights from right to food and governance practices at regional and national level are prepared and presented to the Committee on World Food Security.
 - Policy briefs documentation studies and information notes on food security governance policies and the right to food are prepared and made available for Committee on World Food Security (CFS) members.
 - Supported by FAO, other stakeholders conducted research, analyses and prepared reports on the right to food (Special Rapporteur on the right to food, CSOs network, etc.)
- At regional level:
 - A network of academic institutions to incorporate right to food (particularly enforceability and justiciability) into their curricula and their research program is created.
 - The capacity of the regional parliaments on the right to food issues is strengthened.
 - Regional Organizations' initiatives, strategies, action plans and declarations incorporate RtF perspective and apply participatory approach.
- At national level:
 - FAO staff in country offices facilitate the integration of the right to food into national political and economic agenda, and provides technical support, knowledge and input to UN Country Team's policy development, work and priorities from a right to food perspective.
 - Right to food tools are developed and adapted to ensure coherence of food security efforts at all levels.
 - Government bodies, parliaments, institutions and CSOs actively advocate for, engage and participate in national and regional FSN and right to food processes.

Purpose of the evaluation

FAO's work on the Right to Food is mainly supported through voluntary contributions by FAO Member States. The Governments of Spain and Norway as well as FAO are interested to better understand the scope and impact of the two projects that are under evaluation.

This evaluation could also help to better define FAO's role in the promotion of the right to food and contribute to formulating a more strategic approach on how FAO can better assist governments to realize the right to food.

Evaluation framework

Scope

The time frame covered by the evaluation is from July 2010, the actual EOD of the Spanish-funded project, to September 2015. The geographical scope includes the work carried out by the projects at global, regional and national level.

Evaluation objectives

The main objective of the evaluation is to review progress made by these projects in support of FAO's work on the Right to Food and identify lessons learned. In particular, the evaluation will analyze the outcomes and outputs achieved in terms of:

- The operational work conducted by these projects at global, regional and national level. This refers to services provided by the Organization directly through implementation of the two projects individual Member Countries, sub-regional or regional Organizations. Typical operational activities include: capacity development and strengthening of services and institutions, awareness raising on the right to food, policy assistance, institution building, strengthening of the legal framework and advocacy.
- The contribution of the two projects to the normative work conducted by the organization, including: publication of analytical, educational and normative tools, providing information that help define common concepts and enhance knowledge management and understanding of the right to food, documenting and disseminating good practices through knowledge exchange networks, developing norms, standards, policy and legal frameworks with respect to the right to food and global advocacy work.
- The support of these projects to the stewardship role of the organization in relation to the right to food. This relates to the guidance and support role that FAO should play to ensure that: (i) knowledge relating to assessments, statistics, analysis, evidence, good practice, guidelines and evaluations are accessible and actively shared between both government and non-government actors; and (ii) where norms and standards have been established at global, national and regional level, they are complied with. The function of this role ensures that policies, strategies and plans of action are well informed, compliant and benefit from the experience and contribution of actors across all relevant sectors.

Evaluation questions

This evaluation should reply to the following evaluation questions and sub-questions:

- Have the projects contributed to the improvement of an enabling environment for the progressive realization of the right to food? This implies:
 - Do stakeholders understand the meaning of the right to food and are aware to what extent the right to food is already realized?
 - To what extent do Governments show commitment to realize the right to food in their policies, strategies, programmes, legislation and use of public resources (budget allocations)?
 - To)?
 - To what extent do national stakeholders uphold human rights principles in their action (participation, accountability, transparency) etc?
- Have the projects strengthened capacities of stakeholders at all levels to implement the right to food and to promote human rights principles in the context of legislations, strategies and programs?
 - To what extent has global governance capacity been strengthened to formulate recommendations, provide guidance and implement food security measures using the guiding principles of the right to food?
 - To what extent regional food security initiatives, organizations and programs are endowed with capacity and tools to incorporate the right to food in their policies, programs and legal frameworks, in order to promote coherence and convergence the right to food at global and national level?

- To what extent has the capacity of FAO staff been strengthened to support developing countries in implementing the right to food?
- To what extent and in which way did the two projects contribute to the formulation and implementation of the new Strategic Framework?
- Are the two projects interacting with relevant units of FAO and what can be learned for other right to food related activities of the organizations?
- To what extent have the projects mainstreamed gender equality and other equity considerations (e.g. decent work)?

The main questions will be further developed during the evaluation process.

Based on the above analysis, the evaluation will draw specific conclusions and formulate recommendations for any necessary further action by Government, FAO and/or other parties, including any need for follow-up or up-scaling action. The evaluation will draw attention to specific good practices and lessons to be learned as they are of interest to other similar activities.

Evaluation methodology

The evaluation will adhere to the UNEG Norms & Standards.

Approach and tools

This results-based evaluation will develop a mix-methods methodology with a component of the analysis of the theory of change underpinning the projects, as only one initiative supported by activities of both projects. Triangulation of evidence and information gathered will underpin its validation and analysis and will support conclusions and recommendations.

The evaluation will make use of the following methods and tools review of existing reports, semi-structured interviews with key informants, stakeholders and participants, supported by check lists and/or interview protocols; direct observation during field visits; surveys and questionnaires

The evaluation team in coordination with OED manager will develop an evaluation matrix (annex 3) with the tools and method to answer the evaluation questions. The theory of change will elaborate by the evaluation team and validate with key stakeholder, especially the right to food team at HQ and field level.

The evaluation will adopt a consultative and transparent approach with internal and external stakeholders throughout the evaluation process.

Stakeholders and consultation process

The evaluation team will discuss in detail with the key stakeholders of the project and will take into account their perspectives and opinions. Key stakeholders will include:

- Projects' Task forces members
- Governments and institutions representatives in the visited countries
- FAO Representatives in the participating countries;
- Representatives of projects' partners at national, regional and global level; and
- FAO Units and senior management involved in work on Right to Food
- Any other relevant informant identified by the evaluation team while mapping stakeholder (see annex 4).

The evaluation team will maintain close liaison with: the FAO Office of Evaluation, the Projects' Task Force members and Project staff at headquarters, regional, sub-regional or country level. Although the mission is free to discuss with the authorities concerned anything relevant to its assignment, it is not authorized to make any commitment on behalf of the Government, the donor or FAO.

The draft ToR will be circulated among key stakeholders for comments before finalisation; suggestions will be incorporated as deemed appropriate by OED. The draft evaluation report will also be circulated among key stakeholders for comments before finalisation; suggestions will be incorporated as deemed appropriate by the evaluation team.

Roles and responsibilities

FAO Budget Holder (BH), ESA Director, the Lead Technical Officer (LTO) and the Project Task Force (PTF) of the projects to be evaluated are responsible for initiating the evaluation process, drafting the first version of the Terms of Reference, and supporting the evaluation team during its work. They are required to participate in meetings with the team, make available information and documentation as necessary, and comment on the draft final terms of reference and report. Involvement of different members of the project Task Force will depend on respective roles and participation in the project.

The BH is also responsible for leading and coordinating the preparation of the FAO Management Response and the Follow-up Report to the evaluation, fully supported in this task by the LTO and PTF. OED guidelines for the Management Response and the Follow-up Report provide necessary details on this process.

FAO Office of Evaluation assists the BH and LTO in drafting the ToR, in the identification of the consultants and in the organization of the team's work; it is responsible for the finalization of the ToR and of the team composition; it shall brief the evaluation team on the evaluation methodology and process and will review the final draft report for Quality Assurance purposes in terms of presentation, compliance with the ToR and timely delivery, quality, clarity and soundness of evidence provided and of the analysis supporting conclusions and recommendations.

The Office of Evaluation has also a responsibility in following up with the BH for the timely preparation of the Management Response (MR) and the Follow-up to the MR.

The Evaluation Team is responsible for conducting the evaluation, applying the methodology as appropriate and for producing the evaluation report. All team members, including the Team Leader, will participate in briefing and debriefing meetings, discussions, field visits, and will contribute to the evaluation with written inputs for the final draft and final report.

The Team Leader guides and coordinates the team members in their specific work, discusses their findings, conclusions and recommendations and prepares the final draft and the final report, consolidating the inputs from the team members with his/her own.

The Evaluation team will be free to expand the questions listed above, as well as develop its own evaluation tools and framework, within time and resources available.

For further details related to the tasks of the Team leader and team members, please refer to template TORs provided in annex.

Evaluation team

Mission members will have had no previous direct involvement in the formulation, implementation or backstopping of the project. All will sign the Declaration of Interest form of the FAO Office of Evaluation.

The evaluation team will comprise the best available mix of skills that are required to assess the project, and as a whole, will have expertise in all the following subject matters:

- Capacity Development, Governance;
- Right to Food;

- Gender equality and HRBA;
- Conduct of evaluations;
- Knowledge of FAO.

Furthermore, to the extent possible, the team will be balanced in terms of geographical and gender representation to ensure diversity and complementarity of perspectives.

Evaluation deliverables

The evaluation report will illustrate the evidence found that responds to the evaluation questions in the ToR. It will include an executive summary. Supporting data and analysis should be annexed to the report when considered important to complement the main report.

The recommendations will be addressed to the different stakeholders and prioritized: they will be evidence-based, relevant, focused, clearly formulated and actionable.

The evaluation team will agree on the outline of the report early in the evaluation process, based on the template provided in Annex I of this ToR. The report will be prepared in English, with numbered paragraphs, following OED template for report writing. Translations in other languages of the Organization, if required, will be FAO's responsibility.

The team leader bears responsibility for submitting the final draft report to FAO within two and half weeks from the conclusion of the mission. BH and LTU will submit to the team its comments and suggestions that the team will include as appropriate in the final draft within maximum two weeks. Then the report will pass through a validation phase with the objective in particular assessing whether recommendations are actionable and realistic.

Annexes to the evaluation report will include, though not limited to, the following as relevant:

- Terms of reference for the evaluation;
- Profile of team members;
- List of documents reviewed;
- List of institutions and stakeholders interviewed by the evaluation team;
- List of project outputs;
- Evaluation tools.

Evaluation timetable

The evaluation is expected to take place during October- November 2015. The country visit phase is expected to last approximately two weeks. The timetable in the box below shows a tentative programme of travel and work for the evaluation team. It will be finalised upon the recruitment of the evaluation team.

Tentative timetable of the evaluation

Task	Dates	Responsibility
ToR finalisation	September 2015	OED - PTF
Team identification and recruitment	September 2015	OED
Mission organization	September- October 2015	
Reading background documentation	October 2015	
Briefing one week HQ	October 2015	
Travel/ Mission to El Salvador, Bolivia and another country (TBD)	October- November 2015	
Final report	January 2016	

Annex 2. Profile of evaluation team members

Dr Pernille Nagel Sørensen (team leader) holds a PhD in anthropology. PNS, a national of Denmark, is a senior consultant with approximately 23 years of specialization in food/ nutrition security and livelihoods systems (agricultural and pastoralist areas) mainly in Africa and Asia. Since 2006, she has worked as an independent consultant primarily with evaluation and monitoring. for clients such as the EC, ECHO, FAO, WFP, NORAD, GIZ, The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Danida and NGOs.

Dr Sørensen headed evaluations of a number of FAO programmes: “EC/FAO Programme on Linking Information and Decision Making to Improve Food Security”; the “EC/FAO Programme on Information Systems to Improve Food Security Decision-making in the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) East Area (2011-2012), the Final Evaluation of the “Supporting Food Security, Nutrition and Livelihoods in Sub-Saharan Africa” and participated in the Strategic Global Evaluation of FAO’s role in crisis-related transition 2007-2014, as well as provided Technical assistance to several FAO projects within the area of M&E.

Dr Thomas Otter (deputy team leader) holds a PhD in Economics.) TO is a freelance consultant based in Bolivia with 18 years of experience in development cooperation, concentrating important part of his professional work carrying out evaluation exercises. He has participated in some 50 evaluation exercises from different thematic sectors (mainly in the area of food security, rural development, and social protection) in over 30 countries in all continents. Different UN agencies as well as bilateral technical cooperation, development banks, but as well international NGOs are the main clients contracting his professional consultancy services.

Annex 3. Documents reviewed

Project documents

- 1 Project Proposal: Coherent Food Security Responses: Incorporating Right to Food and Regional Food Security Initiative (GCP/GLO/297/SPA)
- 2 Project Proposal: Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislations and Institutions.
- 3 Back to Office Reports (BTOR)
- 4 Right to Food E-Newsletters

FAO documents

- 5 FAO (2014) Acting on Food Insecurity and Malnutrition: Food Security Commitment and Capacity Profile
- 6 FAO (2015). SO 1 Results Framework. Methodological Note. May 2015
- 7 FAO (no date). Our Priorities. The FAO Strategic Objectives
- 8 FAO. Corporate Strategy on Capacity Development (No date).

Country documents

Bolivia

- 9 FAO CPF Bolivia 2013 – 2017 - <http://www.fao.org/bolivia/programas-y-proyectos/es/>
- 10 Law of Productive Revolution Agricultural Community (No. 144 of 2011) - <http://www.ine.gob.bo/indicadoresddhh/archivos/alimentacion/nal/Ley%20N%C2%BA%20144.pdf>
- 11 Framework Law of Mother Earth and Integral Development (No. 300 of 2012) - <http://www.planificacion.gob.bo/sites/folders/marco-Legal / Law% 20N% C2% B0% 20300% 20MARCO% 20DE% 20LA% 20TIERRA.pdf 20MADRE%>
- 12 Law of Peasant Economic Organizations, Originating Indian - OECAS and Organizations Economics (No. 338 of 2013) -<http://www.rlc.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/iniciativa/content/pdf/gt2025/2013/338.pdf>
- 13 National Development Plan 2009 – 2013
- 14 Vision Bolivia 2025
- 15 National Policy on Food and Nutrition (approved per Presidential Decree 2167/2013 - <http://www.lexivox.org/norms/BO-DS-N2167.xhtml>
- 16 Bolivia School Feeding Programme 2015 – 2020 PNACE- http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/righttofood/documents/project_b/bolivia/PNACE_2015-2020.pdf

El Salvador

- 17 FAO CPF El Salvador 2011 – 2014 <ftp://ftp.fao.org/tc/tca/NMTPF/Country%20NMTPF/El%20Salvador/Status/ElSalvadorCPF20112014.pdf>
- 18 National Policy for Food and Nutrition Security 2011-2015
- 19 National Strategic Plan for Food Safety and Nutrition 2013-2016
- 20 Plan for Family Agriculture and Rural Entrepreneurship for Security Food Nutrition (PAF), 2011-2014
- 21 National Program for Food Security (PAN)

- 22 Family Farming Program for Productive Chains (PAP)
- 23 Universal Social Protection System (SPSU)
- 24 Avances y retos en la implementación de las Directrices Voluntarias para la realización progresiva del derecho a una alimentación adecuada em el context de una seguridad alimentaria nacional
- 25 http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/righttofood/documents/RTF_publications/ES/Avances-y-retos-Directrices_casoElSalvador.pdf

Nepal

- 26 Government of Nepal/FAO. Country Programming Framework 2013-2017. Katmandu, Nepal. January 2013
- 27 FAO (no date). Draft Guideline on Monitoring the Human Right to Adequate Food (under finalization)
- 28 FAO Nepal (2014). Review of the Legislative Framework and Jurisprudence concerning the Right to Adequate Food in Nepal

Mozambique

- 29 Government's Five Year Plan (2010-2014)
- 30 National Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (ENSAN II) 2008-2015
- 31 Poverty Reduction Strategy II (2011-2014)
- 32 Republica de Mozambique/FAO/UN. FAO Country Program Framework within the UN – Delivering as One. Mozambique 2012-2015

Regional organizations

- 33 Right to Food and Food and Nutrition Security in the CPLP Countries Assessment Report <http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3348e/i3348e.pdf>

Normative works

- 34 FAO (2004). Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security
- 35 FAO (2009). Right to Food Methodological Toolbox
- 36 FAO (2010). Policy of Indigenous People
- 37 FAO (2012). Guidance Note: Integrating the Right to Adequate Food into Food and Nutrition Security Programmes
- 38 FAO (2012). Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forest in the Context of National Food Security
- 39 FAO (2013). The Human Right to Adequate Food in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition. A Global Consensus
- 40 FAO (2014). The Right to Adequate Food in Emergency Programmes
- 41 FAO (2014). Right to Food Handbooks
- 42 FAO (2014). The Right to Food: Past Commitment, Current Obligation, Further Action for the Future. A Ten-Year Retrospective on the Right to Food Guidelines
- 43 FAO/PROSALUS. Guide for Integrating Right to Food at Municipality Level
- 44 FAO (no date). The Right to Adequate Food and the Right to Decent Work: Joining Forces in Rural Areas.

Annex 4: Survey report

Introduction

This report has been prepared with information obtained through a questionnaire with a total of 16 questions, some of them mandatory and others optional, that is designed specifically for the cluster evaluation of two FAO's Right to Food projects: GCP/GLO/297/SPA and GCP/GLO/324/NOR.

The survey is structured around two main concerns about the perception of the respondent of the following 2 issues:

- Increased awareness/understanding of the Right to Food concept and approach; and
- Enhanced capacity to advocate for and/or incorporate the right to food in legislative frameworks, policies and programs.

The survey was sent to a total of 9129 people through the Food Security and Nutrition Forum (FSN Forum) and through direct email, it has ensured the confidentiality of the ratings and comments of respondents. Of these, 450 have entered the questionnaire representing a 4,93% response rate, but even though is still representative. This report presents the results of the assessments issued by respondents are shown graphically, including analysis of textual answers.

Methodology

This section describes the methodology used for both gathering information as well as the methods for its analysis. In this section is also describes the specific objectives of the study conducted.

Regarding the first aspect mentioned, the information starting from this study comes from a survey of people who are subscriber of the FSN Forum and who have been involved in the project (a list build by the evaluation team) by applying a questionnaire online. The technical specifications of the study is contained in the Table below.

Figure 1: Survey details

Survey title	Right to Food projects evaluation
Invitation sent	9129
Questionnaire design	Evaluation team
Completed responses	450
Date	November-December 2015
Analysis and report	Evaluation team

The survey was based on non-probability sampling, which means that the results are not representative of the general population. Thus, it would not be possible to properly identify the general population, and random sampling would moreover be unfeasible. The methodological decision was to use a non-probability convenience sampling. The members of the chosen population were:

- All subscribers of the Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum),
- All subscribers of the Right to Food list, under the FSN Forum
- A list of people compiled by the evaluation team

The Spanish-funded project supported the FSN Forum, and the evaluation team decided to take advantage of the on-line platform to undertake an on-line survey.

It was possible to merge the above-mentioned three lists as people in all lists meet the same criteria: individual actors, composed by people from governments, civil society, international organizations, academia and research bodies, private sector, etc., engaging in right to food and food security with knowledge and interest in the subject.

The survey was sent to 9129 persons:

- 168 from the evaluation list (list of relevant persons to interview as part of the evaluation, composed by FAO staff, government and national stakeholders involved in the realization of the Right to food)
- 5425 subscribers of the FSN Forum
- 3536 subscribers of the RtF list (280 persons that were subscribers of the FSN Forum were removed to avoid overlap)

In order to know if the response rate is representative of the universe (9129 persons), the following formula was applied. The universe of 9129 persons was taken as the Population and a minimum recommended number of responses to be representative of our population was calculated (with a margin of error of 5%).

$$n = \frac{Z^2 \times p \times q \times N}{E^2(N-1) + Z^2 \times p \times q} \text{ } ^1$$

$$n = 369$$

The minimum recommended number of responses was 369. The survey received 450 responses and hence it is representative of the sample. Even though the response rate is low 4.93% (450 of 9129), it is still representative.

The evaluation focused on examining the two above-mentioned aspects of capacity development; 1) increased awareness/understanding; and 2) enhanced capacity to advocate for and/or incorporate the right to food in legislative frameworks, policies and programs. Assessing to which extent capacity development has taken place was, however, hugely challenging. Ideally the Logical Frameworks included capacity development indicators and baseline data should be collected at the launch of the projects; i.e. testing/assessing FAO staff and various stakeholders with regard to the understanding of RtF as well as the capacity to advocate for and/or incorporate RtF in policies and programs. However, unfortunately capacity development indicators and baseline/impact data were not available (see the discussion below regarding the limitations of the evaluation). In order to assess the changes in the course of the project periods, the evaluation to a great extent relied on informants' **perceptions** of potential changes. Therefore this survey aims to perceive this changes according to the people with knowledge in the Right to Food.

Finally, with regard to the methodology used in the processing of data to achieve the above objectives, techniques of descriptive and inferential statistics were used by using the SPSS / PC + (Statistical Package for Social Sciences), 11x Windows version

Profile of the respondents

The survey has been responded by 450 people, from 83 countries. The majority of the respondents are from Latin America and the Caribbean (39.3%) and from Africa (26.9%). There was only 1 respondent from Near East (0.3% of the total).

1 Where n=simple size, z = given z score for two-tailed P values, percentage of population, q=1-p, N=universe, E=confidence level

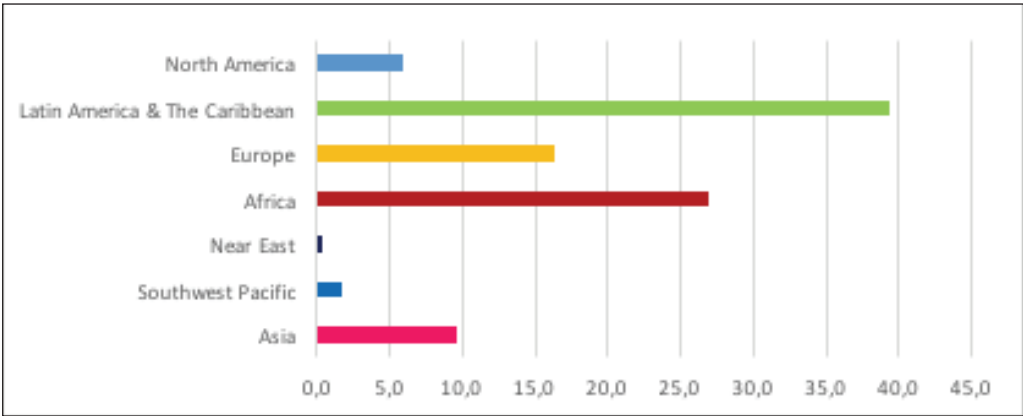


Figure 2. Percentage of respondent by region

The survey was available in three different languages: English, French and Spanish. The 48% of the people responded in English, 36% in Spanish and the rest 16% in French.

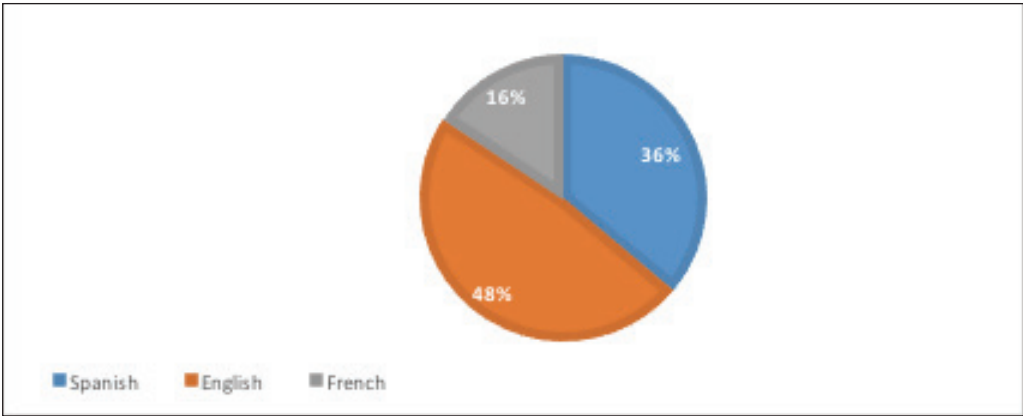


Figure 3 Percentage of questionnaires answered by language

The respondents come from different areas and field of work: 33,9% are from Civil Society organizations, 22,2% are from Academia or research institutions; 17,6% works in an United Nations Organizations or another international organization; 15,6% are from Governments and private sector; and the rest comes from private sector or work as independent consultant or other.

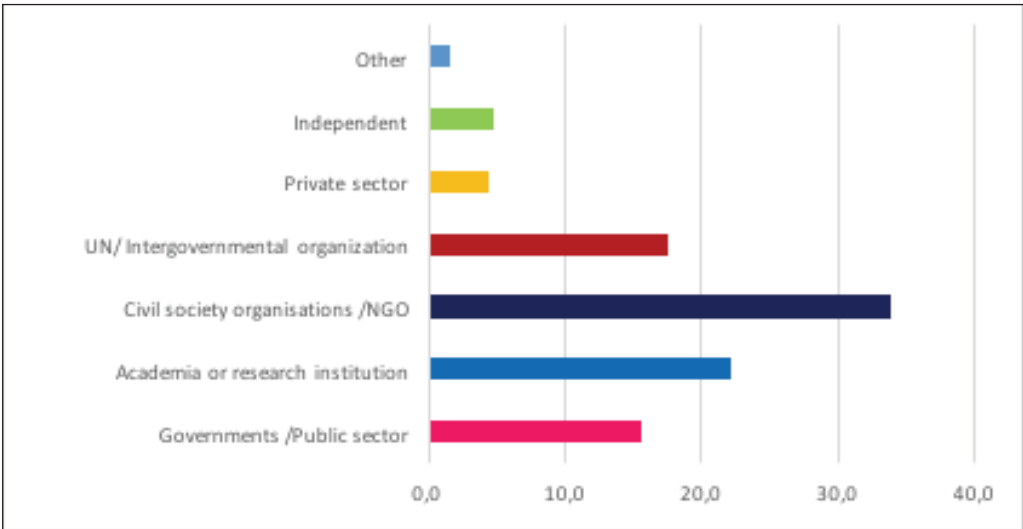


Figure 4. Percentage of respondents by their respective place of work at the moment of the survey

Results

This section is organized according to the indicators of the evaluation matrix which source of information is this survey.

Indicator 1: Use a perception indicator: enhanced understanding of RtF by stakeholders at global, regional and national level and ability/capacity to progressively realize the right to food at country level.

52,1% of those who filled in the questionnaire state that the awareness and understanding of the RtF at country level has increased since 2010. The 39% claim that they haven't seen any changes and only 0,7% state that the awareness and understanding has decreased.

Indicator 4: Frequency of use and level of response from regional and national level

In the questionnaire was asked for the use of several documents related to Right to Food produced by FAO, the results are in the Figure 7. In order to the general use of FAO's material, we elaborate a new variable "Frequency of use of FAO's material related to Right to Food, which is the means of use of the documents in our survey. 33,9% of the respondents rarely use FAO's materials, 29,6% use them occasionally. 31% of the respondents never use the materials or they don't know. Only 5% of the respondent are very familiar with the RtF's materials and use them frequently.

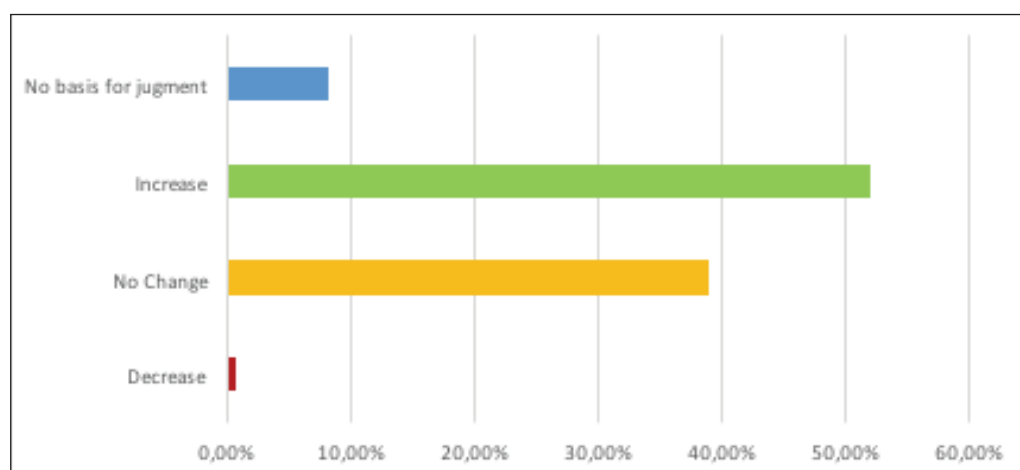


Figure 5. Response rate about the awareness and understanding of the RtF at country level

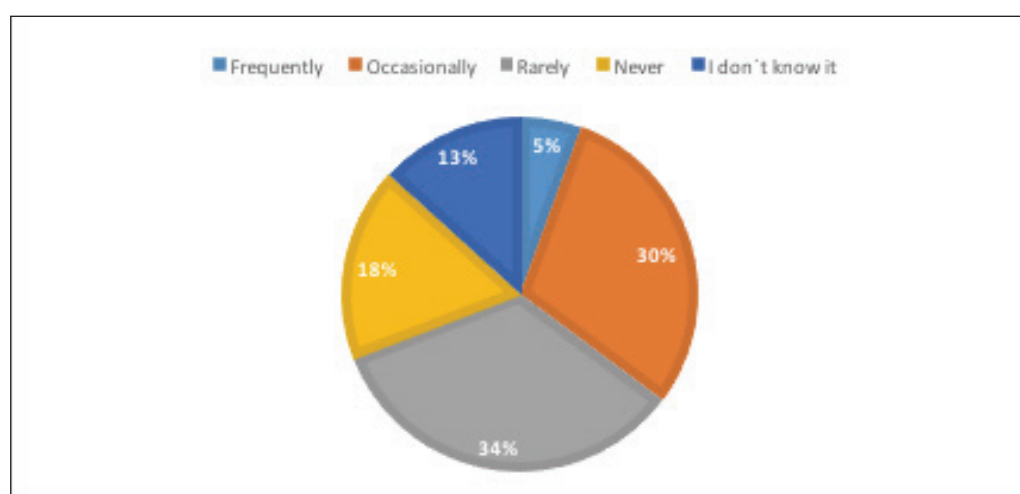


Figure 6. Frequency of use of FAO's materials related to RtF

	Between 2010 and the present, have you been acquainted with FAO tools, guidelines, publications or other materials regarding the realization of Right to Food? Have you been able to use them in your daily work?							Shared it with colleagues and institutions	
	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	I don't know this document	(en blanco)	Total general	Yes	No
Right to Food Methodological Toolbox (2009)	8,8%	39,8%	18,8%	10,5%	22,2%	0,0%	100,1%	21,9%	78,1%
Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (2004)	16,9%	22,3%	16,2%	8,6%	36,0%		100,0%	12,3%	87,7%
Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests (2012)	18,0%	29,9%	19,5%	15,0%	16,8%	0,8%	100,0%	7,4%	92,6%
Right to Food Handbook (collection of 10 publications based on the different volumes of the Right to Food Methodological Toolbox)	14,7%	27,4%	22,3%	16,2%	19,3%		100,0%	7,9%	92,1%
The right to adequate food in emergency programmes (2014)	9,6%	23,1%	21,3%	22,6%	23,4%	0,0%	100,0%	2,3%	97,7%
Other	22,4%	18,4%	14,5%	14,5%	17,1%	13,2%	100,1%	1,3%	98,7%
	14,1%	27,8%	19,4%	14,6%	23,4%	0,6%	100,0%	10,2%	90,2%

Figure 7: Frequency of use of FAO's material in RtF by document

The majority of the respondent don't share with colleagues or others the materials, a mean of 82,7% of the respondents.

Indicator 8: Activities taken since 2010 to realize the RtF

The perception of the 64,9% of the respondent is that the actions to realize the RtF has increased in general by Governments and by stakeholders. 24,3% of the respondents haven't see any changes in the actions made to realize the RtF. (Figure 8). And this perception is generally maintain regardless the region.

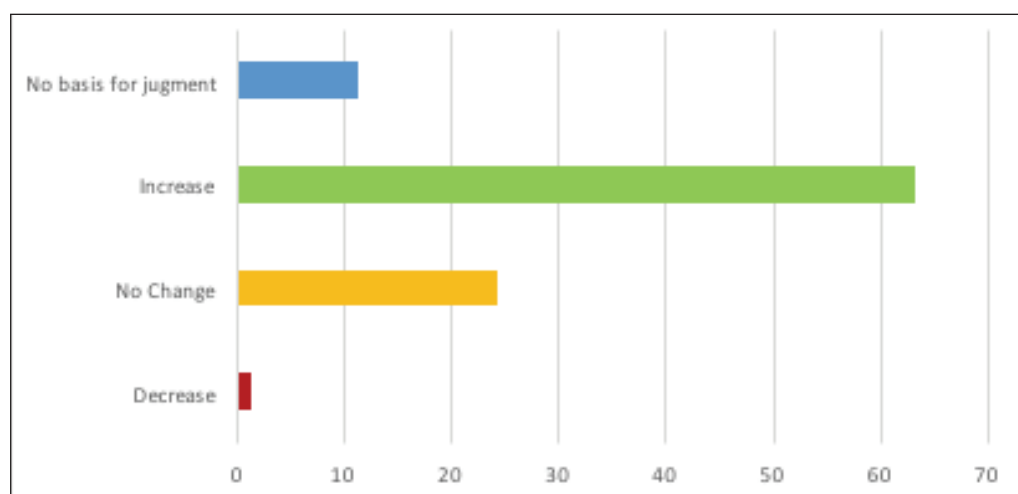


Figure 8: Actions to realize the Right to Food since 2010

RtF's actions taken in general since 2010					
	Decrease	No Change	Increase	No basis for judgement	Total
Asia		16,20%	78,40%	5,40%	100,00%
Southwest Pacific		28,60%	71,40%		100,00%
Africa	1,00%	24,00%	58,70%	16,30%	100,00%
Europe	1,60%	31,70%	50,80%	15,90%	100,00%
Latin America & The Caribbean	1,50%	22,70%	72,70%	3,00%	100,00%
North America	2,30%	23,30%	62,80%	11,60%	100,00%
Total	1,30%	24,30%	64,60%	9,80%	100,00%

Figure 9: Actions to realize the Right to Food by region

Indicator 8.1: Governments took action to realize the RtF

The majority of the respondents agreed that governments at all levels (country, regional and global) since 2010 have increased their actions to realize the right to food (see Figure 10). This perception is more or less similar in all regions (Figure 11)

Have you seen a change in governments taking action to realize the Right to Food since 2010?	at Global level	In your region	in your country	Total
Decrease	2,3%	3,7%	7,4%	2,7%
No change	16,8%	25,5%	29,9%	22,4%
Increase	56,6%	49,4%	50,3%	60,5%
NA	24,4%	21,4%	12,4%	14,4%
Total general	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Figure 10: Changes of actions took by Governments to realize the RtF since 2010

RtF's actions taken by Governments since 2010				
	Decrease	No Change	Increase	Total
Asia		16,10%	83,90%	100,00%
Southwest Pacific		16,70%	83,30%	100,00%
Africa	2,40%	25,30%	72,30%	100,00%
Europe	7,40%	37,00%	55,60%	100,00%
Latin America & The Caribbean	2,40%	23,40%	74,20%	100,00%
North America	5,30%	26,30%	68,40%	100,00%

Figure 11. Changes of actions took by Governments to realize the RtF since 2010 by region

Indicator 8.2: Stakeholders took action to realize the RtF

In all regions the 64,4% respondents perceive that other non-governmental stakeholders have increased actions or activities to support the realization of the right to food at all level, only 1,1% of the respondent claims that from 2010 the actions have decreased. The rest of the respondent haven't see any changes (18%) or they don't know (16%).

Have you seen a change in stakeholders taking action to realize the Right to Food since 2010?	at Global level	In your region	in your country	Total
Decrease	0,7%	2,6%	2,6%	1,1%
No change	14,1%	21,6%	28,6%	18,0%
Increase	60,1%	54,5%	55,4%	64,4%
NA	25,1%	21,4%	13,4%	16,0%
Total general	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Figure 12: Actions took by Other stakeholders to realize the right to food

Indicator 10: FAO staff at HQ at regional, sub-regional and country offices has a greater understanding and has the capacity to facilitate integration of RtF into projects, programs and government policies.

13% of the respondent are FAO staff from HQ, regional or sub-regional offices or country offices. 59% of them believe that their knowledge and awareness regarding the Right to Food have strongly increased, 29% think that have slightly increased. Only 9% claim that there have been no changes since 2010 regarding their own knowledge (see Figure 13).

Indicator 10.1. Personal understanding of FAO Staff

Please think now about your knowledge and awareness regarding the Right to Food and how this has changed since 2010	Total
It slightly increased	29,31%
It strongly increased	58,62%
N/A	3,45%
No Change	8,62%
Total general	100,00%

Figure 13: Enhanced personal understanding about RtF since 2010

Please think now about your knowledge and awareness regarding the Right to Food and how this has changed since 2010		Total
FAO country office	It slightly increased	30,77%
	It strongly increased	57,69%
	N/A	3,85%
	No Change	7,69%
FAO HQ	It slightly increased	27,27%
	It strongly increased	59,09%
	N/A	4,55%
	No Change	9,09%
FAO regional or sub-regional office	It slightly increased	30,00%
	It strongly increased	60,00%
	No Change	10,00%

Figure 14: Enhanced personal understanding about RtF since 2010 by type of office

Indicator 10.2: Perception of FAO Staff about understanding of RtF within FAO

67% of the FAO staff that answered the survey agreed that the understanding and awareness of the RtF have increased within the organization since 2010.

Since 2010, which change do you see regarding the understanding and awareness of Right to Food in FAO (HQ, regional and country levels)?	at Global level	In your region	in your country	In general	In general
Decrease	3,7%	1,9%	3,8%	1,9%	2,3%
No change	11,1%	14,8%	22,6%	13,0%	15,9%
Increase	59,3%	57,4%	58,5%	66,7%	81,8%
NA	25,9%	25,9%	15,1%	18,5%	
Total general	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,1%	100,0%

Figure 15: FAO staff opinion about FAO awareness and understating of RtF

Indicator 11: FAO staff assesses the change in the level of existing corporate capacity on the right to food

The majority of the respondents agreed that FAO has increased its capacity to facilitate the incorporation of the right to food in policies, laws and programmes in Members states, either at global level (61,5%), either at regional level (51,9%) or country level (51,9%).

Since 2010, which change do you see regarding FAO's capacity to facilitate incorporation of the Right to Food in policies, laws and programmes in FAO Member States?	Global level	Regional level	Country Level
Decrease	1,9%	1,9%	3,8%
No change	11,5%	21,2%	26,9%
Increase	61,5%	51,9%	51,9%
NA	25,0%	25,0%	17,3%

Figure 16: FAO's capacity to support countries to realize RtF

Indicator 11 bis: integration of RtF in the new Strategic Framework

To the question to what extent the RtF approach has been integrated in the FAO's Strategic Framework, had a response rate of the 77.4% of the respondent (349). 42,4% of the respondent agreed the the RtF has been integrated to some extent, 35.5% claimed for a substantial integration and 18,6% said that the integration was limited.

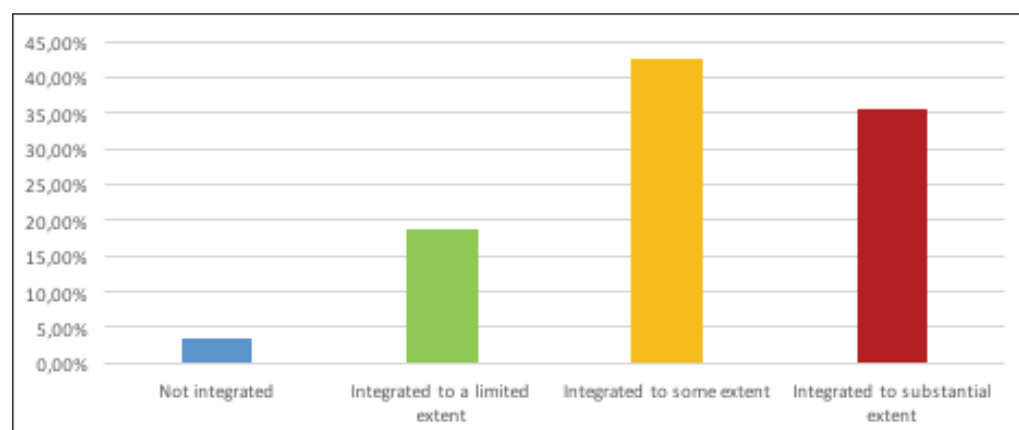


Figure 17: Extent of the integration of the RtF approach in the FAO Strategic Framework

Indicator 12: the improvement of an enabling environment for the progressive realization of the right to food

The 40.1% of the respondent have the perception that Governments have increased awareness and understanding of the RtF., And the 59.6% consider that the governments 'capacities to realize it have increase too. Furthermore, even among the people that thinks that Governments' awareness has decrease the 83.8% says that the capacities of the same governments to realize the RtF have increase. Therefore they consider thatn Governments are not doing enough.

Decrease		Governments' capacities of the RtF since 2010			Total
		No Change	Increase		
Governments' awareness and understanding of the RtF since 2010	Decrease	2,90%	13,30%	83,80%	100,00%
	No Change	6,80%	55,30%	37,90%	100,00%
	Increase	3,60%	16,80%	79,60%	100,00%
Total		4,30%	26,40%	69,30%	100,00%

Figure 18: Governments' awareness and understanding of the RtF since 2010 *
Governments' capacities of the RtF since 2010

In general the respondents thinks that the governments' awareness and the capacities have increased since 2010, but there is a contradiction, in Latin America even though they say that the capacities have increased, they say that the governments'avareness and understanding has decrease. It might be interpret as that the respondent think that Governments are not doing enough or less that they are capable of doing.

Indicator 12.1 Awareness and understanding of the Right to Food by Governments compared to 2010

In general the majority of the knowledgeable respondent consider that the governments are more aware of the RtF and understand it better than in 2010 (46,1% of the respondents), then there are almost the same people who think that there have not been changes that the one that think that the awareness and understanding has decreased. The same pattern is when one disaggregate by global level, regional level and country level.

In your opinion, did the awareness that governments have of the Right to Food today change when compared to 2010?	at Global level	In your region	in your country	In general	In general without NA
Decrease	27,0%	26,6%	26,4%	23,5%	26.7%
No change	12,8%	24,4%	24,9%	23,9%	27.2%
Increase	41,8%	31,8%	36,9%	40,6%	46,1%
NA	18,4%	17,2%	11,8%	12,0%	
Total general	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100%

Figure 19: Awareness and understanding of the RtF by governments since 2010

However, when analyzed by region there are important differences, especially in Latin America, where come from the majority of the respondent (39%). In Latin America 63% of the respondent agreed that now Governments are less aware and understanding of the Right to Food than in 2010. In the rest of the regions the majority of the respondent think that this awareness has increase (see Figure 20).

Region	Decrease	No Change	Increase	Total
Asia		28,1%	71,9%	100,0%
Southwest Pacific		50,0%	50,0%	100,0%
Africa	4,5%	21,3%	74,2%	100,0%
Europe	7,8%	41,2%	51,0%	100,0%
Latin America & The Caribbean	63,6%	24,8%	11,6%	100,0%
North America	23,7%	31,6%	44,7%	100,0%
Total	28,6%	28,0%	43,4%	100,0%

Figure 20: Awareness and understanding of the RtF by Government since 2010 by region

Indicator 12.2 Governments' capacities to realize the Right to Food since 2010

When asked about the changes in governments' capacities to realize the Right to Food since 2010, the 69,5% of the respondents, that actually responded, agreed that the capacities have grown in the last 5 years. The disaggregation by region, gives approximately the same pattern without significant differences among regions (Figure 21 & Figure 22).

In your opinion have governments' capacities to take action for realizing Right to Food changed since 2010?	at Global level	In your region	in your country	In general	In general without NA
Decrease	4,3%	4,5%	8,9%	3,5%	4,1%
No change	17,8%	25,4%	27,7%	22,7%	26,4%
Increase	54,0%	50,6%	51,4%	59,6%	69,5%
NA	23,9%	19,6%	12,0%	14,2%	
Total general	100,0%	100,1%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Figure 21: Governments' capacities to realize the TfR since 2010

Region	Decrease	No Change	Increase	Total
Asia	6,50%	16,10%	77,40%	100,00%
Southwest Pacific		16,70%	83,30%	100,00%
Near East		100,00%		100,00%
Africa	2,40%	31,80%	65,90%	100,00%
Europe	5,80%	32,70%	61,50%	100,00%
Latin America & The Caribbean	4,00%	21,80%	74,20%	100,00%
North America	8,10%	24,30%	67,60%	100,00%
Total	4,50%	25,90%	69,60%	100,00%

Figure 22: Governments' capacities to realize the TfR since 2010 by region

Indicator 12.b: Enhanced awareness and understanding of stakeholders on the Right to Food

71,7% of the respondents agreed that the awareness and understanding of main development's stakeholders have increased since 2010. 16,4% of the respondent didn't have an opinion and 11% haven't seen any changes, only 0,5% think that stakeholders were more knowledgeable about RtF before 2010 (see Figure 23 & Figure 24).

In your opinion, have stakeholders today a better awareness and understanding of the Right to Food compared to 2010?	at Global level	In your region	in your country	In general
Decrease	0,7%	1,3%	1,6%	0,5%
No change	7,2%	13,7%	16,4%	11,4%
Increase	68,6%	63,9%	69,4%	71,7%
NA	23,5%	21,3%	12,6%	16,4%
Total general	100,0%	100,2%	100,0%	100,0%

since 2010

Region	Decrease	No Change	Increase	Total
Asia		12,10%	87,90%	100,00%
Southwest Pacific		28,60%	71,40%	100,00%
Africa		16,50%	83,50%	100,00%
Europe		14,00%	86,00%	100,00%
Latin America & The Caribbean	0,90%	10,50%	88,60%	100,00%
North America	2,60%	15,80%	81,60%	100,00%
Total	0,60%	13,70%	85,70%	100,00%

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