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## ANNEX 1.

# SOURCES OF ASSESSMENT INFORMATION

The assessment should rely, as much as possible, on existing studies, assessments and secondary data, which are then to be analysed from a human rights perspective. Of course, the quality of secondary data has to be checked carefully for its potential use in a right to adequate food assessment. Common sources for secondary information are:

- **Key informants:** government officials, local authorities, academia, NGOs, CSOs, UN-agencies, village leaders, grassroots groups.
- **Documents:** government documents (e.g. data on poverty, demography, agriculture); official statistics; project documents, evaluations and reports; academic studies and research; UN reports; joint assessment missions (e.g. FAO/WFP crop and food supply assessment).
- **Websites:** national human rights institutions; UN agencies; FEWS-Net.
- **Databases:** maintained by ministries, central statistical offices (national censuses, national sample surveys), human rights institutions, international technical cooperation agencies, and NGO networks.

Once the assessment has been mapped out and the key assessment questions have been formulated, the assessment team should identify information sources that are best suited to provide the required information for each assessment

domain. Original research or new surveys may be an option at a later stage. For the initial assessment, it is sufficient to review literature, consult national and international development agencies, seek advice from national experts and interview the right holders in question. Secondary data will save time and costs, and guide what primary information needs to be collected in the future.

### Quality check of secondary data

*The collection of secondary data needs to be reviewed for its relevance to the assessment objectives. The quality of the information will vary. The following questions may guide the evaluation of the usefulness of secondary data:*

- *What is the original purpose of the data, study or publication?*
- *What is the information source? What were the data collection methods? Are these methods generally thought to generate reliable and valid data?*
- *Are the data timely for the assessment purpose at hand? Do the data measure phenomena that are subject to frequent change?*
- *If the data have been transformed into indicators, are these indicators adequate for the analysis, or is there a need to have access to the raw database?*
- *Are there ways to validate the data, for example, by using other methods to measure the same phenomena (data triangulation)?*

Availability of data could impose a major constraint on the assessment team. In many countries, disaggregated data by vulnerable groups is not available. In other instances, national data are not reliable. As a general recommendation, the assessment team should first fully exploit the data available at country level. Only if these are not sufficient or not reliable enough should international databases be used. Potential sources of information are suggested listed below:

## FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY SITUATION AND THE CAUSALITY ANALYSIS (Chapter 3)

National sources often offer disaggregated data and seem to be thus better suited for identifying the food insecure and vulnerable. In most countries, a wealth of information is available from the national statistics institutes, the ministries of agriculture and health, and locally operating development and UN organizations.

International sources in most cases only provide national, aggregated data. Good sources to retrieve data are:

- FAO (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity>).
- UN-website (<http://millenniumindicators.un.org>).
- UNICEF (<http://www.childinfo.org>).
- WHO (<http://www.who.int>).
- UNAIDS (<http://www.unaids.org>).
- World Bank (<http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query>).
- FEWS.NET (<http://www.fews.net>).
- ILO (<http://laborsta.ilo.org>).
- UN Population division (<http://esa.un.org>).

#### **LEGAL FRAMEWORK (Chapter 4)**

- Country reports to the ICESCR) and the concluding observations of the CESCR (<http://www.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/sessions.htm>).
- Country reports by the former Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (<http://www.righttofood.org>).
- ESCR-Net, economic, social and cultural rights case law database (<http://www.escr-net.org/>).
- Country information provided by FIAN (<http://www.fian.org>).

#### **POLICY FRAMEWORK (Chapter 4)**

- FAO information on National Food Security Programmes (<http://www.fao.org/spfs>).
- World Bank sourcebook on Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers ([www.worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org)).

## BUDGET ANALYSIS (Chapter 4)

There are only few sources for data useful for right to food budget analysis:

- World Bank, World Development Indicators (<http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query>).
- OECD (<http://www.oecd.org>).

Some institutions with experience in budget analysis:

- Fundar – Centro de Análisis y Investigación (Center for Analysis and Research); (<http://www.fundar.org.mx/>).
- International Budget Partnership (IBP) (<http://www.internationalbudget.org>).
- Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) (<http://www.cels.org.ar>).

## ANNEX 2.

# INDICATORS FOR THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD ASSESSMENT

The assessment should be underpinned by quantitative data when available. Especially for analysing the prevalence of undernourishment (Chapter 3) but also in Chapter 4, reference is made to data that could support the suggested assessment steps. The following list serves as a reminder of the most frequently used food security indicators and sources. A good compilation of indicators is offered by FAO.<sup>42</sup>

### a) Food Consumption Indicators

#### 1 NUMBER OF UNDERNOURISHED PERSONS (MILLIONS)

##### *Definition*

Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy intake is below that needed for maintaining a healthy and active life. The undernourished refers to those in this condition. The number of persons undernourished is obtained by multiplying estimates of the proportion of undernourished for each country by estimates of the total population.

##### *Source:*

FAO and MDG-Indicators

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Files/NumberUndernourishment.xls>

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=640](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=640)

<sup>42</sup> Derived from FAO, Committee on World Food Security ([http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/cfs/index\\_en.htm](http://www.fao.org/unfao/govbodies/cfs/index_en.htm))

## 2 PREVALENCE OF UNDERNOURISHMENT IN TOTAL POPULATION (%)

### *Definition*

Undernourishment refers to the condition of people whose dietary energy intake is below that needed for maintaining a healthy and active life. The undernourished refers to those in this condition. The percentage of population undernourished refers to the proportion of the population undernourished.

### *Source:*

FAO and MDG-Indicators

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Files/PrevalenceUndernourishment.xls>

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=566](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=566)

### **b) Child Protein-Energy Malnutrition**

## 3 UNDERWEIGHT PREVALENCE (%)

### *Definition:*

Proportion of under-fives falling below minus two standard deviations from the median weight-for-age of the reference population recognized by the World Health Organization (WHO). Underweight in adults is measured as Body Mass Index lower than 18.5.

### *Source:*

UNICEF

<http://www.childinfo.org/areas/malnutrition/>

<http://www.childinfo.org/areas/malnutrition/uwgender.php> (male/female)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=559](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=559)

## 4 STUNTING PREVALENCE (%)

### *Definition:*

Low height for age, reflecting a sustained past episode or episodes of under-nutrition. Proportion of under-fives falling below minus two standard deviations from the median height-for-age of the reference population recognized by WHO.

### *Source:*

UNICEF

<http://www.childinfo.org/areas/malnutrition/stunting.php>

## 5 WASTING PREVALENCE (%)

*Definition:*

Low weight for height, generally the result of weight loss associated with a recent period of starvation or disease. Proportion of under-fives falling below minus two standard deviations from the median weight-for-height of the reference population recognized by WHO.

*Source:*

UNICEF

<http://www.childinfo.org/areas/malnutrition/wasting.php>

## 6 OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY (%)

*Definition:*

Body weight that is above normal as a result of an excessive accumulation of fat. Overweight is defined here as (Body Mass Index) BMI >25–30 and obesity as BMI >30. It is usually a manifestation of over nourishment, i.e. food intake that is in excess of dietary energy requirements continuously.

*Source:*

WHO

[http://www.who.int/gdgm/p-child\\_pdf/](http://www.who.int/gdgm/p-child_pdf/)

### c) Micronutrient Malnutrition

## 7 VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY

*Definition:*

**Vitamin A deficiency (VAD)** increases risk of infections, causes various skin and eye diseases and may lead to growth retardation and blindness. To detect VAD at an early stage expensive biochemical analysis is necessary. The existence of a local word for night-blindness within a community and the extent to which this word is known indicates the presence of VAD. A simple and functional indicator is the appearance of night-blindness in children.

## 8 IODINE DEFICIENCY

### *Definition:*

**Iodine deficiency** leads to delayed mental development and cretinism. It is most easily recognized by enlarged thyroid glands in mothers or older school children. Not every case of an enlarged gland can be interpreted as iodine deficiency. However, if there are many persons with swollen thyroid glands, it can be concluded that there is an endemic iodine deficiency. The total rate of goitre is an indicator for the duration and severity of iodine deficiency in the population (GTZ 1997, Jelliffe 1989). A more accurate measurement is the urinary excretion of iodine, which is a recommended method when measuring school children.

### *Source:*

WHO

<http://www3.who.int/whosis/micronutrient> (Iodine deficiency)

## 9 IRON DEFICIENCY

**Low haemoglobin level** indicates (nutritional) anaemia<sup>43</sup> (iron deficiency), which increases the risk of infections and reduces the level of mental and physical activity. Specifically women between puberty and menopause are at higher risk for iron deficiency anaemia than men and women of other age groups. Pregnancy also places extra iron demands on women. Symptoms of anaemia are caused by inadequate oxygen reaching important organs, such as your muscles, heart, and brain. As a consequence, your heart and lungs have to work harder to deliver oxygen to these organs. The symptoms are loss of stamina, shortness of breath, rapid heartbeat, paleness, headache, worsening of symptoms of other diseases, such as Angina (heart pain from inadequate oxygen) and claudication (cramping in muscles when they are being used). Iron deficiency anaemia can be measured by haemoglobin concentration in the blood. Various simple and quick test systems, suitable for use in the field, are available on the market for medical equipment.

### **d) Food Consumption**

## 10 DIETARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION (KCAL/PERSON/DAY)

### *Definition:*

Food available for human consumption, expressed in kilocalories (kcal) per person per day. At the country level, it is calculated as the food remaining for human use after the deduction of all non-food consumption (exports, industrial use and wastage).

### *Source:*

FAO

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Files/FoodConsumptionNutrients.xls>

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43 <http://www.womenandinfants.com/body.cfm?id=388&chunkid=19079>

## 11 NON-STARCHY FOODS: SHARE IN TOTAL DIETARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION (PERCENT)

### *Definition:*

Non-starchy foods comprise all food sources for DES, except cereals, roots and tubers.

### *Source:*

FAO

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Files/DietNonStarchyFoodsEnergy.xls>

## e) Prevalence of Disease

## 12 ESTIMATED PREVALENCE PROPORTION OF ADULTS LIVING WITH HIV

### *Definition:*

To calculate the adult HIV prevalence proportion, the estimated number of adults living with HIV at year-end is divided by the adult population (aged 15–49) in that year.

### *Source:*

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

[http://www.unaids.org/html/pub/Global-Reports/Bangkok/Table\\_countryestimates\\_2004\\_en.xls.xls](http://www.unaids.org/html/pub/Global-Reports/Bangkok/Table_countryestimates_2004_en.xls.xls)

**Infant and child mortality rate (IMR, CMR).** The IMR gives the number of infant deaths before the age of one year, divided by the number live births within the period of one year. The CMR gives the number of deaths of children below five years, divided by the number of live births within the period of one year. Its exact determination requires proper health statistics and a large sample size (GTZ, 1989). However, when doing a household survey mothers could also been asked about the number of children they have given birth to and the number of children who died between the ages of one and five. This indirect technique would cover the reproductive life-span of the mothers surveyed, rather than the actual situation during the last year (GTZ, 1997).

**Low-birth-weight rate (LBW)** is defined as the number of live births with **birth-weight less than 2500g** divided by the total number of live births with recorded birth weight. LBW is a result of intra-uterine growth retardation and indicates severe malnutrition or poor health of pregnant women. It predicts future under-nutrition and potential health problems particularly in the first year of life. LBW indicates the overall nutrition and health situation within an area. Areas showing high rates need intensive health and nutrition intervention with special attention to infants and women. Low birth weight rates have to be collected from district health statistics (GTZ, 1989; WHO, 1996).

Common health indicators, such as those used by Millennium Development Goal Indicators Database<sup>44</sup> could be helpful to measure the ability of individuals to adequately

<sup>44</sup> [http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_goals.asp](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_goals.asp)

utilize food. Those comprise: mortality rates; progress in immunisation; prevalence of diseases and use of contraceptives.

UNICEF<sup>45</sup> in addition recommends looking at newborns with birth weight at least 2.5 kg (%); the probability of dying before reaching the fifth birthday per 1,000 live births (%); and expectancy at birth (years).

## f) Availability of Food

### 13 AGRICULTURE, VALUE ADDED (ANNUAL % GROWTH)

#### *Definition:*

Annual growth rate for agricultural value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 1995 U.S. dollars. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3.

#### *Source:*

World Bank, World Development Indicators

<http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/> (needs to be derived)

### 14 FOOD PRODUCTION INDEX NUMBER (PIN), NET PER-PERSON

#### *Definition:*

The PIN is based on the sum of price-weighted quantities, after deducting similarly weighted quantities of seed and feed.

All indices at country, regional and world level are calculated by the Laspeyres formula. Production quantities of each commodity are weighted by 1999–2001 average international commodity prices and summed for each year. In order to obtain the index, the aggregate for a given year is divided by the average aggregate of the base period 1999–2001.

#### *Source:*

FAO

<http://www.fao.org/faostat/foodsecurity/Files/FoodProductionIndexNumbers.xls>

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<sup>45</sup> UNICEF: [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats\\_popup1.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/stats_popup1.html)

## 15 IRRIGATED LAND AS % OF AGRICULTURAL AREA

### *Definition:*

Data on irrigation relate to areas equipped to provide water to crops. These include areas equipped for full and partial control irrigation, spate irrigation areas, and equipped wetland or inland valley bottoms. Agricultural area refers to: (a) arable land - land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted only once), temporary meadows for mowing or pasture, land under market and kitchen gardens and land temporarily fallow (less than five years). The abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Data for arable land are not meant to indicate the amount of land that is potentially cultivable; and (b) permanent cropland cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee and rubber; this category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.

### *Source:*

FAO

<http://faostat.external.fao.org/faostat/form?collection=Irrigation&Domain=Land&servlet=1&hasbulk=0&version=ext&language=EN> (Irrigated land)

<http://faostat.external.fao.org/faostat/form?collection=LandUse&Domain=Land&servlet=1&hasbulk=0&version=ext&language=EN> (Agricultural area) (Needs to be derived)

## 16 SEVERELY DEGRADED LAND AS % OF TOTAL AREA

### *Definition:*

Land degradation refers to the temporary or permanent reduction in the productive capacity of land as a result of human action. Soil degradation severity is obtained by combining the degree of degradation with its spatial extent.

### *Source:*

FAO

<http://www.fao.org/landandwater/agll/terrastat/wsroul.asp?wsreport=4&region=1&region=2&region=3&region=4&region=5&region=6&region=7&search=Display+statistics+%21>

**g) Economic Accessibility to Food****17 POVERTY, PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BELOW US\$1 (1993 PPP) PER DAY CONSUMPTION***Definition:*

The proportion of people below US\$1 a day is the percentage of the population with average consumption expenditures less than US\$1.08 a day measured in 1993 prices converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates. The US\$1.08 a day standard was chosen to be equal to the median of the lowest ten poverty lines among a set of low-income countries. The World Bank's estimates of poverty relative to the US\$1/day international poverty line are estimated from the primary (unit record or tabulated) survey data; no secondary sources are used. The measures of household living standards are normalized by household size and sample expansion factors (when relevant) so that a given fractile (such as the poorest decile) should have the same share of the country specific population across the sample. Comparability problems are eliminated to an extent by re-estimating the consumption/income aggregates or, if necessary, by survey. Data on the proportion of people below US\$1 a day are published in World Bank, World Development Indicators 2002, Table 2.6. Regional estimates of the proportion of people below US\$1 a day are available in World Bank, Poverty Reduction and the World Bank: Progress in Operationalising the WDR 2000/2001, February 2002. The PPP conversion factor used for this series is the number of units of a country's currency required to buy the same amount of goods and services in the domestic market as a US dollar would buy in the United States.

*Source:*

World Bank, World Development Indicators

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=580](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=580)

**18 POVERTY HEADCOUNT RATIO AT NATIONAL POVERTY LINE (% OF POPULATION)***Definition:*

National poverty rate is the percentage of the population living below the national poverty line. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

*Source:*

World Bank, World Development Indicators

<http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/>

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=581](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=581) (total)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=583](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=583) (rural)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=582](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=582) (urban)

## 19 POOREST QUINTILE'S SHARE IN NATIONAL INCOME OR CONSUMPTION

### *Definition:*

The share of the poorest quintile in national consumption is the share of income or consumption that accrues to the poorest 20 percent of the population. Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys. The distribution is based on percentiles of population – rather than of households – with households ranked by income or expenditures per person. Where original data from household surveys are available, they can be used to directly calculate the income (or consumption) shares. Otherwise shares have to be estimated from the best available grouped data.

### *Source:*

World Bank, World Development Indicators

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=585](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=585)

## 20 EMPLOYMENT, GENERAL LEVEL

### *Definition:*

The employment series cover, in principle, all major divisions of economic activity and all sectors of activity. They refer, as far as possible, to all status categories of persons in employment. For certain series some component categories may not be fully represented. National definitions of employment may in a number of cases differ from the recommended international standard definition.

### *Source:*

International Labour Organisation (ILO)

<http://laborsta.ilo.org/> (also male/female)

(Yearly Data; 5 groups of countries; 1st year = 1990; Table 2A; download data)

## 21 PRICE FLUCTUATION OF STAPLE FOODS

### *Definition:*

FAOSTAT provides data on producer prices for crop and livestock products (per commodity, country and year).

### *Source:*

FAO, PriceSTAT

<http://faostat.fao.org/site/570/default.aspx>

## 22 GINI COEFFICIENT (INEQUALITY OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION)

### *Definition:*

Measure of inequality of income distribution defined as a ratio with values between 0 and 1: A low Gini coefficient indicates more equal income or wealth distribution, while a high Gini coefficient indicates more unequal distribution. 0 corresponds to perfect equality (everyone having exactly the same income) and 1 corresponds to perfect inequality (where one person has all the income, while everyone else has zero income).

### *Source:*

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

<http://hdrstats.undp.org/indicators/147.html>

UNU Wider

[http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/Database/en\\_GB/database](http://www.wider.unu.edu/research/Database/en_GB/database)

## **h) Nutrition Education and Caring Capacity**

## 23 NET PRIMARY ENROLMENT RATIO, PRIMARY

### *Definition:*

Enrolment of the theoretical school-age group for a given level of education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

### *Source:*

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/ReportFolders/reportfolders.aspx>

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=589](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=589) (both)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=633](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=633) (male)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=634](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=634) (female)

## 24 PUBLIC EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS % OF GDP

### *Definition:*

Current and capital expenditures on education by local, regional and national governments, including municipalities (household contributions are excluded), expressed as a percentage of the GDP.

### *Source:*

UNESCO

<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/ReportFolders/reportfolders.aspx>

(Education; Public expenditure..; Actions; Download report data)

## i) Health Services and Sanitation

### 25 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION WITH ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

*Definition:*

Access to improved sanitation facilities refers to the percentage of the population with at least adequate excreta disposal facilities (private or shared, but not public) that can effectively prevent human, animal, and insect contact with excreta. Improved facilities range from simple but protected pit latrines to flush toilets with a sewerage connection. To be effective, facilities must be correctly constructed and properly maintained.

*Source:*

WHO and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report.

<http://www.childinfo.org/areas/sanitation/countrydata.php>

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=668](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=668) (total)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=670](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=670) (rural)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=669](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=669) (urban)

### 26 PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION USING IMPROVED DRINKING WATER SOURCES

*Definition:*

Access to an improved water source refers to the percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of water from an improved source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, and rainwater collection. Unimproved sources include vendors, tanker trucks, and unprotected wells and springs. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from a source within one kilometre of the dwelling.

*Source:*

WHO and UNICEF, Global Water Supply and Sanitation Assessment 2000 Report.

<http://www.childinfo.org/areas/water/countrydata.php>

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=665](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=665) (total)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=667](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=667) (rural)

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=666](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=666) (urban)

## j) Budget Analysis

### 27 TOTAL DEBT SERVICE (% OF GNI)

*Definition:*

Total debt service is the sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods, or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt, and repayments (repurchases and charges) to the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

*Source:*

World Bank, World Development Indicators

<http://devdata.worldbank.org/data-query/> (needs to be derived)

### 28 ODA, NET, AS PERCENTAGE OF OECD/DAC DONOR'S GNI

*Definition:*

Development assistance, official: Grants or loans to developing countries and territories of the OECD/Development Assistance Committee list of Aid Recipients which are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, and at concessional financial terms (if a loan, having a grant element of at least 25%). Technical cooperation is included. Grants, loans and credits for military purposes are excluded. Aid to "Central and Eastern European Countries and New Independent States of the former Soviet Union" or "more advanced developing countries and territories" as determined by the OECD Development Assistance Committee are also excluded.

*Source:*

OECD

<http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/19/52/34352584.pdf>

[http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi\\_series\\_results.asp?rowID=568](http://millenniumindicators.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_series_results.asp?rowID=568)

## ANNEX 3.

# VULNERABLE GROUP PROFILING<sup>46</sup>

This spreadsheet constitutes an illustration of how food insecure and vulnerable groups can be characterized. It can be adapted if necessary.

### A) VULNERABILITY GROUPS PROFILE

- Vulnerable group/subgroup
- Number of members
- Demographic characteristics
- Special characteristics:
  - i. Physiological constraints: Sex, maternity, health status etc.
  - ii. Economic constraints: Dependency status, income etc.
  - iii. Socio-political constraints: Religion, ethnic group, residency status, roles in different livelihood activities etc.
- Geographical location:
  - i. Administrative districts
  - ii. Agro-ecological zone
  - iii. Physical and relative distance from urban centres, markets, transport infrastructure, employment opportunities, water and social services.

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<sup>46</sup> See **FIVIMS, FAO 2003** for guiding questions and additional information.

- Livelihood strategy:
  - i. Main livelihood activities
  - ii. Vulnerability context (shocks and risks)
  - iii. Position in society
- Livelihood assets (Capital):
  - i. Natural capital
  - ii. Social capital
  - iii. Human capital
  - iv. Physical capital
  - v. Financial capital

## **B) CAUSALITY ANALYSIS**

- Manifestation of malnutrition/type of undernourishment
  - i. Narrative
  - ii. Supportive data
- Immediate causes
  - i. Food consumption (narrative)
  - ii. Utilisation of food (narrative)
  - iii. Supportive data
- Underlying causes:
  - i. Availability
  - ii. Access
  - iii. Nutritional education and caring capacity
  - iv. Health services
  - v. Environmental conditions
  - vi. Supportive data

- Root causes:
  - i. Subnational
  - ii. National
  - iii. Regional and global

### **C) ESSENTIAL FACTORS FOR RIGHT TO FOOD ASSESSMENT**

In the course of the assessment the legal, policy and institutional framework will be analysed. The outcome of the causality analysis will determine the specific factors to be emphasized.

- Legal framework (list legislation that hinders realization of right to food; inadequate access to judicial system; etc).
- Policy framework (list inadequate or missing food and nutrition security programmes, strategies and policies; economic policies that are obstructive for right to food realization).
- Institutional framework (list institutions and mechanisms that directly hinder right to food).

### **D) OTHER**

- Means of assessment.
- Source of information.
- Further research needs (gaps, conflicting information).

## ANNEX 4.

# GENERAL DATA ON RELEVANT PROGRAMMES AND OTHER ACTIONS

A matrix suggested by Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN, 2005) for compiling data on relevant programmes. It can be adapted to country needs.

|                                               |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|--|
| Programme/ action                             |  |
| Institution responsible                       |  |
| Date of beginning and expected duration       |  |
| Objectives                                    |  |
| Goals (geographic and population)             |  |
| Criteria for inclusion in programme/ action   |  |
| Entitled population                           |  |
| % of entitled population reached by programme |  |
| Update level of coverage of the goals (**)    |  |
| Annual budget and source                      |  |
| Evaluation and monitoring systems (*)         |  |

|                                                                                                                                                       |  |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| Institutional network (governmental and non-governmental) and responsibilities of each partner                                                        |  |
| Systems of coordination and/or relationship with other programmes, actions (inter and intra-sectoral civil society, government, private sector) (***) |  |
| Social control mechanisms                                                                                                                             |  |
| Strategies of social mobilization and communication                                                                                                   |  |
| Strengths                                                                                                                                             |  |
| Weaknesses and barriers                                                                                                                               |  |
| Defined strategies to overcome the weaknesses of the programme/action                                                                                 |  |

(\*) Add the date.

(\*\*) Inform if there is a mechanism to monitoring and evaluate the programme/ action and if there is the update results.

(\*\*\*) Inform whether there is a mechanism to integrate sectors and programmes/ actions related to this specific programme/action, and whether there is a coordination mechanism.

## ANNEX 5.

# ASSESSING INSTITUTIONAL MOTIVATION, CAPACITY AND PERFORMANCE<sup>47</sup>

### INSTITUTIONAL MOTIVATION

No two institutions are alike. Each has a distinct history, mission, culture and incentive/reward system, which are all powerful motivators of institutional behaviour. Characterize the level of institutional motivation as determined by the following components.

- Analyse the institution's **history**
  - i. Date and process of founding.
  - ii. Major historical achievements/milestones.
  - iii. Major struggles.
  - iv. Changes in size, growth, programs, leadership, structure.
- Understand the institution's **mission**
  - i. Evolution of the mission statement.
  - ii. Role of mission in shaping organization, giving it purpose, and direction.
  - iii. Institutional goals.

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<sup>47</sup> **Lusthaus, C., Anderson, G. & and Murphy, E.** 1995. *Institutional assessment: a framework for strengthening organizational capacity for IDRC's research partners*. Ottawa. International Development Research Center.

- Understand the institution's **culture**
  - i. Attitudes about work and working.
  - ii. Attitudes about colleagues, clients, other stakeholders.
  - iii. Attitudes towards women, gender issues.
  - iv. Values, beliefs, customs, traditions affecting mission fulfilment.
  - v. Underlying organizational norms that guide operations.
- Understand the institution's **incentive/reward** structure
  - i. Key factors, values, motivations to promote productivity.
  - ii. Intellectual freedom, stimulation, autonomy.
  - iii. Remuneration, grant access, opportunity for advancement.
  - iv. Peer recognition, prestige.

How does motivation affect institutional performance? In what ways do the history, mission, culture and incentive system positively and negatively influence the institution?

## INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Institutional capacity underlies an institution's performance. Capacity is understood as the six interrelated areas detailed below. Characterize the institutional capacity using the following conceptual guidelines.

- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of **strategic leadership** in the institution:
  - i. Leadership (managing culture, setting direction, supporting resource development, ensuring tasks are done).
  - ii. Strategic planning (scanning environment, developing tactics to attain objectives, goals, mission).
  - iii. Governance (legal framework, decision-making process, methods for setting direction, external links).
  - iv. Structure (roles and responsibilities, coordinating systems, authority systems, accountability systems).
  - v. Niche management (area of expertise, uniqueness, recognition of uniqueness).
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the following systems, processes or dimensions of **human resources** (managerial, research, teaching, technical/ support staff):
  - i. Human resource planning (recruiting, selecting, orientation).
  - ii. Training and professional development (performance management, monitoring and evaluation).

- iii. Career management (record-keeping, merit).
  - iv. Compensation (wage rates, incentives).
  - v. Equity (gender, minority issues).
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of other **core resources**:
  - i. Infrastructure (facilities, equipment, maintenance systems, utilities).
  - ii. Technology (information, communication technologies, levels of technology needed/acquired to perform work).
  - iii. Finance (planning, managing and monitoring, cash flow and budget, ensuring an accountable and auditable financial system).
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of **programme management** of research, teaching and service programmes in the institution:
  - i. Planning (identifying needs, setting objectives, costing alternatives and developing evaluation systems).
  - ii. Implementing (adherence to schedules, coordination of activities).
  - iii. Monitoring (systems for evaluating progress, communicating feedback to stakeholders).
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of **process management** in the institution:
  - i. Planning (identifying needs, looking at alternatives, setting objectives and priorities, costing activities and developing evaluation systems).
  - ii. Problem-solving and decision-making (defining problems, gathering data, creating alternatives, deciding on solutions, monitoring decisions).
  - iii. Communications (exchanging information, achieving shared understanding among organizational members).
  - iv. Monitoring and evaluation (generating data, tracking progress, making judgments about performance, utilizing information, changing and improving organization, program, etc).
- Assess the strengths and weaknesses of **inter-institutional linkages**:
  - i. Networks (type, nature, number; utility, recruitment of appropriate members, coordination, participatory governance, management structure, technology, donor support, participation of national research systems, cost-benefit, sustainability).
  - ii. Partnerships (type, nature, number; utilization, cost-benefit, needs met, sustainability).
  - iii. External communications (type, nature, number; utilization, frequency, cost-benefit, needs met).

How does institutional capacity affect institutional performance? What are the overall strengths and weaknesses of the institutional capacity?

## INSTITUTIONAL PERFORMANCE

Every institution should attempt to meet its goals with an acceptable allocation of resources while ensuring sustainability over the long term. “Good performance” means the work is done effectively, efficiently and remains relevant to stakeholders. Characterize the institutional performance by answering the following questions:

- How effective is the institution in moving toward fulfilment of its mission?
  - i. Research performance (major achievements, general level of research productivity defined according to the institution’s mission and values, utilization of results).
  - ii. Teaching performance (training researchers, serving clients’ learning needs).
  - iii. Service performance (development of community activities, support to research community, transfer technology).
  - iv. Policy influence.
- How efficiently are resources used?
  - i. Stretching the financial allocations.
  - ii. Staff productivity (turnover, absenteeism, research outputs).
  - iii. Clients (programme completion rates, long term association with institution).
  - iv. Administrative system efficiency.
- Has the institution kept its relevance over time?
  - i. programme revisions
  - ii. adaptation of mission
  - iii. meeting stakeholders needs
  - iv. adapting to environment
  - v. reputation
  - vi. sustainability over time
  - vii. entrepreneurship
- How well is the institution performing?



## **METHODOLOGICAL TOOLBOX ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD**

The purpose of the Methodological Toolbox is to provide a practical aid for the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines.

It contains a series of analytical, educational and normative tools that offer guidance and hands-on advice on the practical aspects of the right to food. It covers a wide range of topics such as assessment, legislation, education, budgeting and monitoring. It emphasises the operational aspects of the right to food and contributes to strengthening in-country capacity to implement this right.

1. GUIDE ON LEGISLATING FOR THE RIGHT TO FOOD
2. METHODS TO MONITOR THE HUMAN RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD [VOLUME I - VOLUME II]
3. GUIDE ON CONDUCTING RIGHT TO FOOD ASSESSMENT
4. RIGHT TO FOOD CURRICULUM
5. BUDGET WORK TO ADVANCE THE RIGHT TO FOOD



German Ministry  
of Food, Agriculture  
and Consumer Protection

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) would like to thank the Government of Germany for the financial support provided through the project: *“Creating capacity and instruments to implement the right to adequate food”*, which made possible the development of this reference guide.

ISBN 978-92-5-106164-0



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TC/M/10550E/1/01.09/2000