



Country:	Global
Project Title:	Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislation and Institutions
Project Symbol:	GCP/GLO/324/NOR
Donor:	Government of Norway
Lead Technical Unit:	Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA)
Budget Value:	NOK 10 600 000 – USD 1,709,627
Duration:	Two years
EOD:	15 December 2010
NTE:	15 December 2012

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Against the background of persistently high number of persons suffering from hunger and malnutrition, a growing number of governments recognize that technical solutions alone do not suffice to tackle the underlying and root causes of hunger and that more attention needs to be given to creating a favourable policy and legislative environment for the implementation of the right to food and the principles of good governance. In this context, institutions and coordination mechanisms have a critical role to play. A proper implementation of the right to food is not possible without interdisciplinary collaboration across sectors, institutions and actors potentially affecting the availability, accessibility, adequacy and utilization of food in a given country.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) assists a number of countries in integrating the right to adequate food and good governance in national policies, legislation and institutions. Building on past experiences and successes of FAO support at country level, the Project will continue to support Mozambique and the Plurinational State of Bolivia (Bolivia), and initiate activities in Nepal and El Salvador, in view of strengthening national institutions and coordination mechanisms in their efforts to formulate policies and develop legislation on food security and the right to food. Each country's demand to obtain FAO's support on the implementation of the right to food will be addressed differently, according to their needs and priorities. Common to all these is the need to strengthen institutions to better respond to present food security challenges.

The Project will address country challenges by promoting the human rights-based approach in efforts to achieve food security at all levels. It will particularly advocate for, and show, the practical advantages of applying the principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and the rule of law (PANTHER) in policy and programme design, formulation, decision and implementation.

The Project will also allow responding, in a flexible manner, to a limited number of ad hoc requests from countries committed to implement right to food and good governance principles in national policies, legislation and institutions, and to participate in global efforts to mainstream human rights in development work.

Existing tools such as the Right to Food Methodological Toolbox and the "*Voluntary Guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security*" (Right to Food Guidelines) will be used to contribute to the standardization of the implementation of the right to food.

The Project's main focus is on achieving indicator H02.2: "*Number of countries that have developed or strengthened legal, institutional, or policy frameworks for the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food*" of Strategic Objective H, Organizational Result H-02: "*Member countries and other stakeholders strengthen food security governance through the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security and through a reformed Committee on World Food Security*".

ACRONYMS

ATS	Advisory Technical Services
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CESCR	Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CFA	Comprehensive Framework for Action
CFS	Committee on Food Security
CODAN	Consejo Departamental de Alimentación y Nutrición (Departmental Council for Food and Nutrition – Bolivia)
CONAN	Consejo Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición (National Council for Food and Nutrition – Bolivia)
CONASAN	Consejo Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional National Council on Food and Nutrition Security – El Salvador
COMAN	Consejo Municipal de Alimentación y Nutrición (Municipal Council for Food and Nutrition – Bolivia)
CPF	Common Programme Framework
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ESA	Agricultural Development Economics Division of FAO
ESAN II	Estrategia de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (Food Security and Nutrition Strategy – Mozambique)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIAN	FoodFirst Information and Action Network
FMPP	FAO Multidonor Partnership Programme
FMLN	El Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional de El Salvador (Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front – El Salvador)
FNOP	FAO Norway Partnership Programme
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
LEGN	FAO Development Law Service
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-governmental Organization
PANTHER	Participation, Accountability, Non-discrimination, Transparency, Human Dignity, Empowerment and Rule of Law
PARPA II	Plano de Acção para a Redução da Pobreza Absoluta (Plan of Action for a Reduction in Absolute Poverty – Mozambique)
PCA Norway	Program Cooperation Agreement Norway
PESA	Special Programme for Food Security
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
SAN	Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional Food and Nutrition Security - Bolivia
SETSAN	Secretaria Técnica de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition – Mozambique)
SIS	Secretaria de Inclusión Social (Secretariat for Social Inclusion – El Salvador)
SO	Strategic Objectives – FAO’s Strategic Objectives Framework

TSS	Technical Support Services
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WFS	World Food Summit
WSFS	World Summit on Food Security
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDG	United Nations Development Group
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNRC	United Nations Resident Coordinator
WFS	World Food Summit
WSFS	World Summit on Food Security

“States, as appropriate and in consultation with relevant stakeholders and pursuant to their national laws, should consider adopting a national human-right based strategy for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security as part of an overarching national development strategy, including poverty reduction strategies, where they exist”.

Guideline 3.1, Right to Food Guidelines

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. General Context: The Situation of Food Security and Nutrition

During the World Food Summit 1996 (WFS), Heads of State reaffirmed "the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger", and pledged to halve the number of hungry people, which at the time was around 790 million, no later than 2015. Fourteen years later, the number of hungry people has instead increased considerably. At the beginning of 2008, FAO estimated that about 848 million people were permanently suffering from hunger. In 2009, as a result of both the food and financial crisis, the number of hungry people reached a historical record: over one billion human beings, one in six, lived in chronic hunger. After the sharp increase owing to high food prices and the global economic crisis, the number of undernourished people in the world is expected to decline to 925 million. However it still remains unacceptably high – higher than it was before the recent crises, higher than it was 40 years ago, and higher than the level that existed when the hunger-reduction target was agreed at the WFS.

FAO recognized that the world presently produces enough food to feed the entire population of the planet and will continue to do so in the short- and medium-term. The main problem remains thus accessibility to food, which is linked to poverty and lack of sufficient income to buy the food that is available. Attaining the objectives of the WFS and the internationally agreed goals of the Millennium Declaration, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), will not be possible unless the root causes of hunger are addressed and resolute, concrete actions taken. These root causes are often linked to economic, social and political factors as well as governance and human rights issues. During crises and when hungers strikes, the most vulnerable are always hit the most and poor countries are always hit the hardest. Reducing vulnerability, increasing opportunities for the poorest and empowering them to become actors of their own development is at the heart of the human rights-based approach adopted in the context of the implementation of the present Project. Such an approach is essential to achieve long-term sustainability of poverty reduction programs.

The relevance of right to food is recognized at international level, e.g. in the context of the Special Session of the Human Rights Council in May 2008, and in the context of the High-level Conference on World Food Security at FAO in June 2008. The UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food advocates for integrating the right to food as part of the diagnosis as well as integral part of the response to the crisis, both with respect to short as well as long-term measures. International Conferences and High-level meetings such as the Madrid High-Level Meeting on Food Security for All in February 2009 reaffirmed the importance of the right to food in achieving food security for all. Finally, the declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security in November 2009 clearly states that participating Governments will “collectively accelerate steps to reverse this trend [referring to the current number of hunger people worldwide] and to set the world on a path to achieving the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.” Additionally and most

importantly, in the same Declaration, participating Governments commit to take action in order to “strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the Voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”, and “support the practical application of the guidelines based on the principles of participation, transparency and accountability.”

According to this vision, two elements are fundamental in order to make substantial and rapid progress towards global food security: coherence and convergence among national policies, legislations, programmes and resources when addressing the underlying causes of hunger and, the recognition of human rights as overall framework for achieving food security for all.

1.2. Sectoral Context

1.2.1 Development priorities and MDGs

Several international commitments and instruments include and underline the importance of the right to food in development.

The right to food is formally enshrined in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which entered into force in 1976. Since then 160 States have ratified it and thus accepted the human rights obligations related to the realization of the right to adequate food. Subsequently, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1999 interpreted the contents (normative, legislative and strategic) of this human right in General Comment No.12¹, including the obligations of States to respect, protect and fulfil the right to food of all people living under its jurisdiction.

The *Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security* – from now on the Right to food Guidelines² - adopted by FAO’s Council in 2004 represent an extremely important milestone in the practical implementation of the right to adequate food. These Guidelines are an additional instrument to combat hunger and poverty and to accelerate attainment of the MDGs. They represent the first attempt by governments to recommend practical actions to be undertaken for the realization of the right to food in about 19 policy areas and offer an excellent tool for policy coherence based on human rights. Moreover, they are a useful tool towards integrating human rights into the work of agencies such as FAO dealing with food and agriculture: FAO itself was received the authority from the Council to implement the Right to Food Guidelines in countries.

“The Human Rights Based Approach to Development Cooperation: Towards a Common Understanding among UN Agencies” developed in 2003 was an attempt to arrive at a shared understanding within the UN system of what the Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) to development means. Human rights and the right to adequate food for example are necessary to achieve the MDGs. In particular, the right to food is conducive to the achievement of the MDG 1. As it is stated in the Outcome Document of the MDG Summit 2010, the MDGs are interconnected and mutually reinforcing. Progress towards achieving any one of them will have positive influence on the others, just as a lack of progress by one will impact negatively on the potential of the others to succeed. The achievement of MDG 1, Eradication of extreme

¹ <http://www.unhchr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/0/3d02758c707031d58025677f003b73b9>

² http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/214344/RtFG_Eng_draft_03.pdf.

poverty and hunger, has a strong and determining impact on the achievement of all other Goals.

The outcome documents of both the 36th Session of the Committee on Food Security (CFS) (2010) and the MDGs Summit (2010) and the Special Session of the Human Right Council in 2008 specifically underline the link between the right to food and food security and mention the need to implement the on the Right to food Guidelines at country level.

In the past years, FAO has successfully supported a number of pioneer countries with the development of legislation, strategies, policies and programs that integrate the right to food through technical support of the Right to Food Team. The Team gained valuable first experiences in implementing the right to food at country level among others, in Ecuador, Mozambique, Nicaragua Brazil, Bolivia, Uganda and Guatemala. Some of these countries have already started applying tools and materials developed by the Right to food Team in FAO.

FAO's support covered advocacy, training, legislation, diagnosis and monitoring as well as the development of food security strategies focusing on people's rights and on respecting, protecting and fulfilling the right to food as a priority. This expertise needs to be consolidated and expanded to comprise additional countries that have recently shown commitment for and have begun to take significant steps towards the implementation of the right to food and good governance (Nepal and El Salvador). FAO will thus further build on its expertise on the implementation right to food – through existing and new tools, in particular through the Right to Food Guidelines in national legislations, policies and programs. This will contribute to the achievement of FAO's Organizational Result H-02 and indicator H-02.2: *“Number of countries that have developed or strengthened legal, institutional, or policy frameworks for the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food”*.

1.2.2 CPF and UNDAF

Food security, nutrition and the right to food are closely linked conceptually and operationally: effective measures that aim at reducing food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among the neediest segments of the population, constitute measures towards the realization of the right to food. What has been learned about the mainstreaming process at country level, and about how policy assistance can most effectively support that process, will be useful for incorporating the right to food in national legislations, policies and programs - including the Country Programme Framework (CPF) which outlines FAO's contribution to achieving national goals. Current development policies and interventions at country level can be reinforced with greater regard for the right to food and the implementation of human rights principles and good governance. CPF defines the priority areas and the results intended to be achieved by FAO in support of the national agricultural and food security development objectives expressed in the national development plans and in line with MDGs and Internationally Agreed Development Goals (IADG), and provides FAO and the Member Country with medium term (4-5 years) strategic road map for action, which links the priorities identified to achievable results in a results based matrix. Therefore, adding this dimension in the CPF means to recognize human rights as the framework for development interventions, to empower the food insecure, to address the issue of discrimination, to increase accountability and transparency, and to ensure free and meaningful participation of the hungry in decision-making.

The importance of the right to food has been recognized repeatedly and not exclusively during times of crisis. For example, the importance of such human right is fully embedded in one of the five programming principles of the UNDAF (the Human Right Based Approach)³. At this particular time, FAO is writing a *Guidance Note on integrating Food and Nutrition Security into country analysis and UNDAF* intended for UN Country Teams (UNCTs) and UN Resident Coordinators (UNRCs), as well as Regional UNDG Teams and UN staff in Peer Support Groups providing quality support and assurance. In particular, this note aims to provide “step-by-step” guidance about how best to reflect, when relevant, food and nutrition security in the Country Analysis (including Common Country Assessment- CCA) and the UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF). While the focus of the guidance note is mainstreaming priorities related to food and nutrition security into the UNDAF (and hence into the specific programmes and Projects of the UNCT and individual UN agencies), its ultimate goal is to support UNCTs to effectively assist countries in mainstreaming these priorities into their national development plans and policies. The right to food is the main concept ensuring that the Guidance Note fully complies with the HRBA.

1.3 Sectoral Policy and Legislation

Many countries have made commitments in recent years to reduce poverty, hunger and malnutrition. However, this commitment often fails to be adequately reflected in their national political, institutional and legislative frameworks. One of the main problems remains one of governance and lack of respect for human rights. Reaffirming the notion of the human rights and good governance has the potential to strengthen the Government’s efforts to tackle the root causes of hunger and contributes to making choices in favour of food security and the right to food for all.

A number of countries and governments have already shown particular interest in the effective implementation of the right to food in their national policies. This Project will respond to governments’ priorities in (four) countries where the right to food is considered an important one. On top of this, FAO was asked to support them in this context.

1. Mozambique

Mozambique has made important progress with the inclusion of the right to adequate food. The Government of Mozambique’s Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty for 2006-09 (PARPA II) explicitly calls for the development of a right to food law by 2010. The right to food also guides the Food and Nutrition Security Strategy II (ESAN II) launched in 2008.

In the context of previous FAO Projects⁴, important ground work has been done regarding capacity strengthening, advocacy and the design of a participatory process for the development of the right to food law. A multisectoral committee was established in charge of developing the draft of a right to food framework law and consensus was reached on a plan of action that ensures broad ownership of the law through consultations also at district level.

The current political context is particularly favourable to work with parliamentarians, government officials and other stakeholders at all levels in view of increasing understanding

³ [http://www.undg.org/docs/11096/How-to-Prepare-an-UNDAF-\(Part-I\).pdf](http://www.undg.org/docs/11096/How-to-Prepare-an-UNDAF-(Part-I).pdf), pg 6.

⁴ FAO Netherlands Partnership Programme (Nov 2005 – March 2008); FAO Norway Partnership Programme (2007-2008); FAO Multidonor Partnership Programme (January 2009 – April 2010)

of the practical aspects of the right to food. The current political context is also conducive to holding multi-stakeholder consultations in the selected districts about the new legislation, which support the objective of the outcome of the Project related to Mozambique.

With respect to institutions and coordination, SETSAN in 2010 has been legally upgraded as inter-ministerial coordination mechanism that includes specifically the implementation of the right to food in its mandate.

2. Bolivia

Bolivia has included the right to food in its constitution, which was promulgated in 2009. This has a strong effect on all state institutions, particularly the legislature, as future norms will have to be coherent with the constitutional provisions. Moreover, elections in December 2009 led to a composition in Parliament, which is favourable for the development of such norms. In the past, PCA Norway and FMPP supported the integration of the right to food into food security policies and plans. Presently, emphasis is given to the right to food at regional and local levels.

There is a unique constellation to step up and strengthen right to food implementation in Bolivia on several fronts: awareness building, normative proposal, and work with parliamentarians, strengthening institutions, decentralization, inter-sectoral coordination and right to food assessments.

FAO has been supporting the normative processes in the country by guiding and informing the key actors on how to integrate the right to food in national legislation. These key actors include parliamentarians, government officials, human rights institutions and NGOs. FAO has also supported the decentralization and institutional building process of the National Council for Food and Nutrition (Consejo Nacional de Alimentación y Nutrición - CONAN). At national level, CONAN has been key for the inclusion of the right to food into the Multisector program Zero Malnutrition and in many other programmes and Projects. At sub national and municipality levels CONAN, with FAO support, has started the decentralization process by promoting the incorporation of right to food into sub national and municipality development plans. This work is conducted by Departmental Council for Food and Nutrition (Consejo Departamental de Alimentación y Nutrición – CODAN, Bolivia) and Municipal Council for Food and Nutrition (Consejo Municipal de Alimentación y Nutrición – COMAN, Bolivia).

3. Nepal

In 1991, Nepal ratified the ICESCR and thereby accepted the legal obligation to respect, protect and fulfil the right to food of its citizen, as determined in Art. 11 of the ICESCR and defined in the General Comment 12 of the CESCR.

Nepal is currently drafting a new Constitution. As the Interim Constitution and the Three Year Interim Plan recognize food sovereignty and food security as a basic right, steps need to be made in order to include food security and the right to food into the new Constitution as well as other legislative frameworks, which are currently under restructuring.

Nepal has also a vibrant civil society, which often expressed interest for capacity strengthening, especially in the areas of monitoring, developing legislation and strategies.

Legislative processes are complex undertakings, involving different and often diverging interests. Therefore, it is important that the parliamentarians, government officials, members of the Constitutional Assembly and other interested stakeholders involved in the legislative process, as well as those in charge of implementing the relevant legislation, understand how to create a coherent legal, policy and program framework for the right to food in Nepal.

A technical FAO mission was undertaken in February 2010 and identified possible areas of collaboration in the area of right to food. This mission took into consideration the Constitutional Process as an opportunity to include the dimension of the right to food, the National Agriculture Sector Development Priority (NASDP) for the Medium Term (2010 - 2014/15) that defines priorities for the FAO support in food security and right to food integration in agreement with the Government, and the interest expressed by partners in Ministries, parliamentarians, civil society, national human rights commission and other stakeholders in activities aiming at meaningfully consolidate access to adequate food for all.

4. El Salvador

The Government of El Salvador includes in its priorities the development and implementation of a Food Security and Nutrition (Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional - SAN) policy through a human rights-based approach. This interest goes back to the period when the El Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional de El Salvador (FMLN - government opposition party) presented two SAN legislative proposals on behalf of farmers and agricultural organizations, and a proposal to amend Article 70 of the Constitution of the Republic to include the recognition of the Right to food. Since the inauguration of the new government in June 2009, there have been initiatives on the SAN under the coordination of the Ministry of Social Inclusion (SIS). This Department is one of the two that make up the Technical Secretariat of the Presidency (STP), which depends directly from the President of the Republic.

On 30 October 2009, the President signed the "Declaration of El Salvador in support of the Eradication of Hunger in 2025", reiterating its commitment to the goal of fighting hunger through a human rights-based approach, a SAN policy and legal framework.

On October 31 the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONASAN) adopted three resolutions: (i) a decision to propose the creation of a strategic unit of Family Agriculture in the Ministry of Agriculture, (ii) a resolution calling FAO for assistance for the formulation of policy and legal framework of food security a human rights approach, and (iii) a resolution to launch a National Forum on Food Security and Nutrition, aimed at validating and discussing what had been previously developed by the National Policy CONASAN. The three resolutions have laid the groundwork for future collaboration between the CONASAN and different actors, FAO included.

Some key actors (government officers, parliamentarians and civil society) have been already trained on concepts, how to design a food security policy and the essential provisions for a legal framework with rights based approach.

2. RATIONALE

a) The role of institutions

Food security for all cannot be achieved through technical interventions related to food production and distribution alone. Equally important is a favourable policy and legislative environment, and in this context, institutions and coordination mechanisms entrusted with food security and the right to food have a critical role to play.

A proper implementation of the right to food is not possible without interdisciplinary collaboration across sectors, institutions and actors – both public and private – potentially affecting availability, accessibility, adequacy and utilization of food in a given country. The Right to food Guidelines require states to “ensure the coordinated efforts of relevant government ministries, agencies and offices” (Guideline 5.2). They also encourage governments to establish national inter-sectoral coordination mechanisms to implement and monitor policies, plans and programmes, and to involve communities in the planning and implementation of government programmes. This is done in order to avoid duplications of efforts and coherence in the results. Countries should entrust coordination functions to one institution only so that institution’s mandate should be clearly defined, and regularly reviewed and monitored.

Inter-institutional coordination is particularly required when formulating and implementing multi-sectoral policies, legislation and programs which aim at contributing to the realization of the right to food in the context of food security. Coordination and cooperation among government agencies and other actors is crucial and needs to be strengthened. Too often, multi-sector coordination bodies lack the power to direct the implementation of state action. Their placement in the government hierarchy is also very relevant: a coordinating body located in the office of the president or prime minister is more likely to be in a position to mobilize and coordinate other institutions than one located in a line ministry. Such bodies need to be equipped with adequate technical and budgetary capacities and with appropriate powers to link and organize the diverse elements towards the affirmed objective of realizing the right to food.

National bodies entrusted to coordinate or monitor food security and right to food interventions by Government agencies are thus a critical entity of a right to food implementation strategy. Supporting these agencies is critical for making the right to food happen at country level. Coordination bodies, such as Food Security Councils or Technical Food Security and Nutrition Secretariats, are mandated to give advice in all fields of relevance to the right to food. This comprises legislative processes, policy and programme formulation or institution building.

In order for national processes to be in line with right to food standards and principles, efficient institutions and strong national coordination bodies are essential. Hence, the focus of this Project on these bodies, as they formulate, implement and monitor policies, legislation and programs.

b) The role of a right to food approach

Traditional approaches to reduce hunger often focus on the availability of food, food production and productivity. They hardly ever address structural, political and social root causes of hunger. A human rights-based approach fills this gap. It offers a coherent framework to address critical governance dimensions in the fight against hunger and malnutrition: it provides voice to a wide array of relevant stakeholders and establishes principles that govern decision-making and implementation processes, as participation, non-discrimination, transparency and empowerment. In addition, it provides a legal framework, the concepts of rights and obligations, as well as mechanisms for increased accountability and the rule of law.

Reaffirming the notion of human rights has the potential to strengthen government institutions and coordination mechanisms in their efforts to tackle the structural causes for hunger and food crises. Stronger emphasis on human rights and governance will contribute to making better policy choices in favour of food security and right to food for all.

The lack of political will and national commitment has since long been identified and reaffirmed as one of the main obstacles to ending world hunger. The right to food and a focus on good governance contributes to foster this political will by empowering individuals and civil society to allow them to participate in decision-making, claim their rights and demand recourse. This can be achieved by supporting the integration of the right to food and good governance in legislations, national policies and institutions; building awareness and capacity; facilitating dialogue on the right to food; and addressing good governance concerns across all stakeholders.

2.1 Problems/Issues to be addressed – global, regional and national dimensions

Decision and policy makers, and government officials often have little understanding of the meaning and significance of the right to adequate food, its practical implications and what is required to make it a reality. The concept is often misconceived and equated with directly providing food to those who do not have adequate access. It is therefore erroneously associated with important costs for which the country does not have any budget. This is seen as threatening to the achievement of other government priorities. It is also often seen as a legal issue that has no place in socio-economic policies.

At national level the mandate for food security is often spread among a number of government institutions with none of these being mandated to realize the right to food. This institutional fragmentation to ensure the right to food, and the lack of an efficient inter-institutional coordinating mechanism, can lead to inconsistencies in national policies with respect to food security and nutrition outcomes. Ultimately it leads to government's lack of accountability and bad governance.

Inadequate institutional capacity to formulate, implement and monitor legislation, policies and programs is an obvious constraint when mainstreaming the right to food into the national response to reduce hunger. The lack of an institutional mandate and capacity and resources to effectively protect and promote the right to food may mean that the right to food is excluded from the policy formulation process, national institutions' mandates and may be perceived as being solely a legal issue. Implementing right to food policies in a sustainable manner critically depends on good governance, solid national technical, institutional and human rights capacities. Issues of institutional capacities and governance need to be addressed during policy and program formulation and implementation.

Mozambique, Bolivia, Nepal and El Salvador will therefore be helped to interpret and implement among other tools the Right to food Guidelines from a practical point of view. A wide range of national stakeholders and institutions concerned with the right to food will be also involved.

2.2 Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries

The Project's primary beneficiaries will be government officials and decision makers at national level, parliamentarians, and civil society organizations.

The Project's ultimate beneficiaries are the people at grassroots level whose right to food is not realized, such as the rural poor, smallholder farmers and other vulnerable groups such as women, children, HIV/AIDS affected persons as well as disabled persons by means of programs which effectively target the neediest and which address the reasons for them not fully enjoying the right to adequate food. These are all people who will benefit from better legislation, policies and programs with strong right to food underpinnings that are implemented through good governance practices.

The Project will actively seek to empower women and strengthen their role in the design, implementation and monitoring of the Project activities.

FAO staff involved in the Project will increase their capacities to assist the countries in their efforts to implement the right to food and to integrate human rights based approach in their work.

Achieving the Project's development goal in selected countries will result in institutions and mechanisms that are strengthened to implement the right to food thereby contributing directly to MDG1 and FAO's Strategic Objective H, OR H-02.

2.3 Project Justification

National decision makers, policy planners and legislators often have a poor understanding of right to food concepts and principles and of the importance of human rights in general. Moreover, national policy formulation teams lack the experience and knowledge to translate right to food principles into practical policy options or goals. An urgent and important challenge to be addressed for the formulation, implementation and monitoring of a right to food strategy is, therefore, that of correcting lack of knowledge and experience.

Institutions and coordination mechanisms responsible to promote food security and in charge of developing the normative framework for right to food implementation often lack recognition, authority, implementation power, resources and capacity to effectively deliver on their mandate. Moreover, inter-institutional coordination often meets resistance because: (a) it is perceived as interfering with the exclusive mandate of individual institutions; (b) it may lead to budget sharing among institutions, meaning, each institution may have to forfeit part of its budget; and/or (c) it is considered to create extra work without corresponding benefits or recognition for individual institutions. Cooperation between government officials and non-governmental or grass roots organizations is difficult where the latter's role is reduced to that of tracking government actions, or where governments see NGOs as competitors for international funding.

Policy formulation and legislative processes contribute to establishing or strengthening national institutions in charge of overarching coordination for food security issues and the implementation of the right to food. A framework law, for example, could require that, in exercising their powers and duties, the national right to food authority applies human rights principles, works in close cooperation with representatives of the food insecure, and uses existing mechanisms and organisations in order to prevent duplication. It could also include provisions related to human and financial resources. Past experience shows a number of cases where participatory and informed legislative and policy formulation processes on the right to

food have led to a strengthening of institutions and coordination mechanisms in a sustainable manner.

There is a growing recognition that policies and legislation that are based on the right to food and good governance principles will be more effective when there is direct participation of the most vulnerable groups in the design and implementation of these interventions. The application of the PANTHER principles reduces the risk of governments making decisions which are adverse to the enjoyment of the right to food. In cases where this does occur, the affected persons need to know how and with whom they can posit a claim for remedial action. By effective participation in monitoring of public interventions, individuals are empowered to hold government accountable. Informed government officials, an active civil society, increased transparency and the rule of law all contribute to make institutions more efficient and more responsive to the needs of the food insecure.

In the last five years, a growing number of Governments have started implementing the right to food and strengthened their institutions for this purpose, benefiting from FAO expertise and advice. The Project will respond to request from Mozambique and Bolivia for continued support in their efforts to integrate right to food in national legislation, policies and plans. It will also respond to a favourable momentum and promising partnerships to respond to requests from Nepal and El Salvador to consolidate knowledge, expertise and increase capacity building around the right to food. Recognizing the need of a prompt and concrete intervention to translate the right to food into national policies, institutions and legislations, the Project will directly contribute to promoting, advocating for, and increasing institutional capacity in such countries.

The Project wants to achieve goals related to the number of countries that have developed or strengthened legal, institutional, or policy frameworks for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food (Indicator H-02 of Organizational Result H-02). Presently, activities leading to meeting this indicator, are not sufficiently funded the Project will thus make a significant contribution towards achieving the objectives of FAO's Strategic Framework.

2.4 Past and Related Work

Since 2006, FAO made substantial efforts to provide countries with technical expertise, policy advice and materials and tools regarding advocacy and training for the implementation of the Right to food Guidelines. With the technical support of FAO, an increasing number of governments began taking significant steps towards the implementation of the right to food.

The present Project proposal will show the continuity of such successes and the work that was started under the almost closed FAO Multidonor Partnership Programme (FMPP)⁵, German⁶, Swiss⁷ and Spanish⁸ funding from the past 5 years. The Project will be also closely linked and complementary to ongoing Projects such as *Coherent Food Security Responses: Incorporating Right to and Regional Food Security Initiatives*⁹ and *Mainstreaming the Right to food into Sub-National Strategies and Plans*¹⁰. The former provides direct support to the

⁵ FMPP/GLO/002/MUL

⁶ GCP/INT/970/GER

⁷ GCP/INT/098/SWI

⁸ GCP/GLO/245/SPA

⁹ GCP/GLO/297/SPA

¹⁰ GCP/INT/087/GER

global and regional food security governance structure in applying the right to food approach and good governance practices in their food security responses. The latter supports district development planners in integrating the human right to food into sub-national plans. It believes that planning and implementation of technically sound food security and nutrition actions at district level will be more efficient and effective if human rights principles and good governance practices are applied throughout the process. The present Project, which focuses on interventions at national level, thus complements and reinforces the synergies and the results of activities undertaken at global and district levels in the two above-mentioned Projects. Together, these three Projects represent a wealth of knowledge that could inform the work of food security governance bodies, such as the reformed CFS, on the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines.

The Project recognizes that strengthening institutions in their mandate to realize the right to food and adopting good governance principles is a long-term undertaking. It builds on the valuable first hand experiences with right to food implementation that have been made in several countries, such as Bolivia, Brazil, Guatemala, Mozambique and Uganda. FAO's support covered advocacy, training, diagnosis and monitoring as well as the development of food security strategies and legislations focusing on people's rights and on respecting, protecting and fulfilling this human right as a priority. The Project thus ensures the continuity of the successful work undertaken since the adoption of the Right to food Guidelines.

The Project also draws from the experiences and lessons learned that were brought together at the Right to food Forum held in October 2008 with over 400 participants representing governments, civil society organizations, parliaments, academia and other actors. The Forum showed worldwide commitment by a high number of countries to implementing the right to food. FAO's convening power and its leadership in promoting and implementing the right to food are internationally recognized.

It will also benefit from the information materials and tools developed in the past by FAO, namely the Right to Food Methodological Toolbox launched in October 2009 by FAO's Director General. The toolbox provides countries, institutions, civil society and other stakeholders with a series of effective instruments, which facilitate the implementation of the right to adequate food as a basic human right. These instruments will be widely applied in this Project.

2.5 FAO's Comparative Advantage

In a number of countries, the Right to Food Guidelines has been used to strengthen and improve development strategies, especially those related to social and human dimensions, and putting human beings at the centre of development. FAO has been an active partner with national governments that have requested such support. The Organization has consequently acquired country level experience assisting governments to strengthen institutions in their mandate to implement measures designed to realize the right to food.

FAO has consolidated itself as the leading organization for the development of methodological tools, awareness building materials and research on topical issues related to the right to food, as well as the for the direct support in terms of technical and policy advice to member countries to improve food security and strengthen coordination. This Project builds directly on FAO experience on providing such assistance, as well as the Organization's work on promoting and creating capacity for the implementation of the right to food.

The *operationalization* of the concept of the right to food in practice is a relatively new area of work for most regional and national organizations. FAO is well placed to provide technical assistance and tools to these organizations. Valuable lessons have been learned and materials have been produced over the past seven years in this regard.

Recently, FAO has included the support for the progressive realization of the right to food as an effective way of achieving food governance and nutrition security at global, regional and national levels, in its Strategic Objectives. The objective, the results and the activities of this Project are directly related to FAO OR H-02 which FAO assigned to the Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA). This implies having a framework for food security oriented towards the implementation of these guidelines and the development of policies and programmes based on human rights approaches.

3. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

The Project's main objective is to strengthen institutions by developing capacity of government officials, parliamentarians, civil society representatives and other relevant stakeholders in four countries (Mozambique, Bolivia, Nepal and El Salvador) to implement the right to food and to promote the principles of good governance in the context of legislation, strategies and programmes. The Project therefore needs to fully assume the challenge that this implies, that is strengthening the skills and generating specific experience to appropriately and effectively assist these four countries, which are asking for support.

In Mozambique, the Project will support the elaboration of a law proposal, right to food capacity building and advocacy, strengthening SETSAN's capacity to coordinate right to food issues and thus enhancing policy coherence. The Project also foresees strengthening of cooperation with NGOs in Mozambique such as The National Alliance against Hunger.

In Bolivia the Project will continue supporting these processes by strengthening the capacity of CONAN and its sub national councils to incorporate right to food in programming. Furthermore, the Project will build upon existing momentum, to support the institutional setting for the development of a draft right to food law.

In Nepal, the Project wants to take advantage of this good momentum in order to initiate further efforts in advocacy and integration of the right to food and good governance in upcoming policies, legislations and programmes.

In El Salvador, the Project will continue providing technical support and capacity building in the context of the different process under way to promote the right to food and good governance in close collaboration with existing FAO Projects. It will explore the possibility of integrating the right to food into social safety nets.

The Project aims at strengthening FAO's mandate to support countries in their responsibilities to respect, protect and fulfil the implementation of the right to food. It will thus respond favourably to a selected number of requests from countries committed to implement right to food and good governance principles in national policies, legislation and institutions. It will further strengthen the Organization's response to food insecurity situations by contributing to mainstreaming efforts by FAO and of the UN, such as the UNDAF and other inter-agency

coordination mechanisms and working groups which aim at ensuring the right to adequate food.

The Project will address the structural root causes of hunger by strengthening institutions and coordination mechanisms in their efforts to promote a HRBA in their efforts to achieve food security for all. It will particularly advocate for, and show, the practical advantages of integrating the PANTHER principles in policy and programme design, formulation, decision and implementation.

3.1. Impact

Institutions are strengthened to promote the legislative and policy environment for the implementation of the right to food and good governance principles.

3.2. Outcomes and outputs

Outcomes, outputs and activities are included in the logical framework in [Annex 2](#).

The proposed Project will provide technical, policy and institutional support for the right to food and good governance in 4 countries. Proposed activities will build on past successes in order to impact each country at different outcome levels.

Outcome 1: Mozambique

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

Government of Mozambique embraces the right to food in its policies and programmes. Nevertheless, the practical application of a human rights based approach to food security is still a new development paradigm for most players in Mozambique.

Since the June 2008 Food Security and Nutrition Symposium there is a call for a strengthening of SETSAN as the inter-ministerial body mandated to ensure that the Government's interventions and development processes to improve to fight chronic food insecurity complies with human rights standards.

Mozambique committed itself to elaborate and implement a specific legislation on the right to food (PARPA II) and to formulate and implement public policies that include a right to food perspective (= policy coherence), The present Project aims at supporting the government of Mozambique in implementing these commitments.

The strategy of this Project is to advocate and promote a rights based approach to food security in a progressive manner. The overall focus will be on strengthening SETSAN's capacity to function as inter-disciplinary coordination body. The Project will support the development of a legal framework and improve policy coherence.

Outcome 2: Bolivia

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

Institutions in Bolivia are endowed to integrate the right to food into legislation, policies, plans and programmes. This is particularly important for strengthening the decentralization

process so the human right to food is core of the development work not only at national level but especially at sub-national and municipality level.

CONAN is the Bolivian inter-institutional coordination body for implementing food and nutrition policies with the right to food approach. In 2008, it started a decentralization process to implement the right to food into subnational and municipality level plans in the most food security vulnerable districts in the country.

The legal foundations for the right to food are in the 2006 Presidential Decree and in the 2007 Constitution. The Project seeks to support the preparation of a right to food draft law in a participatory manner to ensure consensus, ownership, and focus on the most vulnerable and the inclusion of human right principles.

Social and indigenous movements are very strong in today's Bolivia. The proposed intervention will not only sensitize Government officials, but specially grassroots farmers, indigenous organizations, community leaders, vulnerable groups and other civil society stakeholders about the right to food and its practical implications.

Outcome 3: Nepal

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

Nepal agreed to the adoption of the “Voluntary guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security”.

Nepal is currently drafting a new Constitution. As the Interim Constitution and the Three Year Interim Plan recognize food sovereignty and food security as a basic right, and the Nepali Government accepted the progressive realization of the right to food by ratifying the ICESCR, it is very promising that food security and the right to food are included into the new Constitution, which will be finalized in the next couple of years. Legislative processes are complex undertakings, involving different and often diverging interests. Therefore, it is important that the parliamentarians, government officials, members of the Constitutional Assembly and other interested stakeholders involved in the legislative process, as well as those in charge of implementing the relevant legislation, have good and comprehensive knowledge on the right to food.

The important stage of drafting a new Constitution is a good momentum to start strengthening institutions in order to create a coherent legal, policy and program framework for the right to food in Nepal.

Outcome 4: El Salvador

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

The new Government of El Salvador includes in its priorities the development and implementation of a Policy of Food Security and Nutrition through a HRBA. This interest goes back to the period during which the opposition party of government, the FMLN, presented two legislative proposals on behalf of farmers and agricultural organizations when it proposed to amend Article 70 of the Constitution of the Republic for it to include the recognition of the right to food.

This Project therefore aims at strengthening the capacities of the Government of El Salvador and providing it with greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it.

Outcome 5: Global Level Services

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

This last outcome was conceived in order to make government officials and stakeholders aware of the right to food and practical ways to integrate it into legislation, strategies, policies, programs and education through ad hoc activities (capacity building, develop studies, attending events and advocacy) which might occur throughout the implementation period of the Project. It also contributes towards FAO and UN-wide efforts to mainstream human rights in development work. Through this work, FAO will continue developing into a centre of excellence on conceptual and operational aspects in support of an improved understanding and practical implementation of the right to food.

3.3 Sustainability

Activities in all four countries follow a clear expression of demand. Improved legal, policy, social and institutional environment for the realization of the right to food and good governance are regarded as priority in Mozambique, Bolivia, Nepal and El Salvador. The participatory approach of the Project and its emphasis on capacity development at all levels will create long-term legal, policy, social and institutional capacity for the realization of the right to adequate food. The Project envisages collaboration with a multitude of stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and academia. FAO field offices, programmes and other Projects will also be involved. Finally, the Project will make use of existing tools, which have been proved successful in the past and which will be an integral part of the standardization for the achievement of the impact of this Project and the achievement of the Strategic Framework of FAO (OR-H02).

Four particular elements of the Project will therefore contribute to the sustainability of the results: (i) the focus on national expression of demand; (ii) the focus on creating understanding of the right to food and good governance among national key actors of the food security governance; and (iii) the work with FAO offices, programmes and Projects; (iv) utilization of existing right to food tools, methodologies and materials for the achievement of the desired impact.

3.4 Risks and Assumptions

The Project activities adopt a new development paradigm which envisaged long-term undertakings most likely unable to show their immediate outcomes at Project termination. The understanding of the right to food and its practical implications, as well as institutional capacity, may take longer than the duration of the Project to fully develop, as it was and still is the case of FAO's experience in Mozambique and Bolivia. Furthermore destabilising economic and environmental factors (see for example the effects on soaring food prices in 2008-2009) could have the effect of suddenly shifting the country's priorities and therefore become an impediment for the realization of the right to food agenda. Lastly, considering the Project's focus on institutions and framework laws, the Project is assuming that there will be

no political or leadership-related divergences which could hamper the willingness to engage in existing or future coordination mechanisms aiming at ensuring the continuity of the country commitment on the right to food. Indeed experience show that high-level Government support to the right to food and food security are needed. Therefore it is assumed that throughout the entire duration of Project no deterioration of security, social, environmental, economic conditions which could disrupt the Project itself and its impact and outcomes will occur. It is also auspicious that no major changes will occur in the institutional, legislative or decision-making arrangements at each country level.

Lastly, consideration must be given to the fact that governments are under pressure by a number of diverging agendas - domestic and international - competing for their attention and drawing on their resources. Therefore the Project assumes to find reasonably functioning coordination between donors, UNCTs and government entities at country level.

4. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Institutional Framework and Coordination

In Mozambique, the Project will work closely together with SETSAN, an inter-ministerial body that is mandated to coordinate food security and nutrition interventions and monitor the implementation of the Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN II). A decree in 2010 strengthened its position within the Ministry and gave it an explicit mandate on the right to adequate food. SETSAN is under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture.

In close coordination with the Ministry of Justice, SETSAN leads the consultative process of the elaboration of a right to food framework legislation. The Project foresees collaboration with civil society organisations, especially the National Alliance Against Hunger, academia, and the UNCT.

In Bolivia, the Project will work closely with CONAN, as well as selected councils at district and municipal levels. It will strengthen its collaboration with parliamentarians, human rights institutions, civil society organisations, including social movements, and the coordination mechanism that will be in charge with the development of the draft legislation.

Partners in Nepal include the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Human Rights Commission, as well as civil society organisations. Close coordination will take place with the UNCT, in particular with the UNDP to ensure synergies and complementary efforts related to governance and human rights.

In El Salvador, the Projects activities, which are limited, will be integrated into FAO's existing work in that country.

Work undertaken in the context of Global Level Services will involve close collaboration with FAO colleagues in view of integrating right to food and governance principles into development work undertaken by FAO and the UN in general (UNDAF, UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism, Country Programme Framework, etc.). Close cooperation is foreseen with the OHCHR and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, with the aim at promoting country-level implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines.

4.2 Strategy/Methodology

The progressive realization of the right to adequate food requires efficient institutions and well functioning coordination mechanisms in view of creating a favourable policy and legal environment and participatory, transparent decision-making processes. Right to Food Guideline 3.3 calls for the development of a food security strategy that builds on “a careful assessment of existing national legislation, policy and administrative measures” and that includes “objectives, targets, benchmarks and time frame; and actions to formulate policies, identify and mobilize resources, define institutional mechanisms, allocate responsibilities, coordinate the activities of different actors, and provide for monitoring mechanisms”. Right to Food Guideline 7.4 furthermore recommends that “States should consider strengthening their domestic law and policies to accord access by women heads of household to poverty reduction and nutrition security programmes and Projects”.

The Project will support the identified institution in Mozambique, Bolivia, Nepal and El Salvador in fulfilling their mandate of coordinating Government’s work on the right to food. The Project will build on experiences, institutional partnerships, networks and capacities developed in the context of activities conducted in the past years under FNOP, FMPP and GCP/INT/098/SWI. A work-planning mission will be undertaken at the beginning of the Project to Mozambique and Bolivia to discuss the program of work in more detail and develop a cooperation agreement between FAO and the government for activities undertaken in this Project.

These countries are at different stages of right to food and good governance implementation, and therefore present different challenges related to the functioning of institutions and coordination, and different national priorities related to the development of legislation or the formulation of policies. The Project will respond to the specific requests for support as identified at national level, and will therefore differ from country to country. However the common entry point of this Project for all countries is to strengthen institutions and coordination in view supporting participatory and transparent policy formulation and legislative processes. Therefore based on the priorities indicated by the countries and partners concerned, the Project will have a strong focus on supporting countries with technical expertise, advocacy and capacity building in the context of legislative and policy formulation processes. It will also comprise activities related to assessment, monitoring and strategies linked to these processes.

The approach adopted is based on the Right to Food Guidelines and first experiences in pilot countries. The latter showed that an implementation process can be defined that includes seven steps, plus a transversal step of capacity development. These steps, listed below, are not necessarily taken in chronological order, nor is it necessary to take them all at the same time and in their entirety to achieve concrete, tangible results.

1. Identify hungry people, whose right to food is not realized
2. Assess existing policies, institutions, laws and programmes
3. Develop right-based food security strategies for an enabling environment and assistance measures
4. Improve institutional coordination and functioning (assign roles and responsibilities)
5. Review and strengthen the legal framework
6. Monitor progress over time with a human rights focus

7. Ensure effective recourse for violations of the right to food

Based on the priorities indicated by the countries and partners concerned, the Project will support countries with expertise, advocacy and capacity building in the context of legislative processes and strengthening institutions. It will also comprise activities related to assessment, monitoring and strategies linked to these processes.

4.3 Government Inputs

Countries contribute with the provision of competent staff to participate in the Project activities and implement the Project. Where appropriate, the Government will be requested to provide, free of charge, office space for Project personnel, use of government vehicles, and meeting/training facilities. The government inputs will be defined in more detail during the program formulation missions and will be included in the cooperation agreement with the government concerned.

4.4 Donor Inputs

The donor will contribute with a total of USD 1,709,627 for two years. [Annex 1](#) shows the budget breakdown.

4.4.1 Personnel

Project officer P2

The Project officer (P2, 24 months) will provide support the inclusion of the right to food in policies, strategies and legislation, develop studies and information materials, provide quality assurance and contribute to the coordination of the operational activities of the Project. He/she will work under the overall supervision of the Director of the Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA) and the direct supervision of the Right to Food Team Leader (Project Manager), in cooperation with the Legal Office for legal issues and in close consultation with other FAO colleagues. Terms of reference of the position is detailed in [Annex 4](#).

International consultants

The Project will finance up to 22 person-months of a Headquarters-based international consultancy specialized in institutional development. Under the overall supervision of the Project Manager, the Consultant will work to strengthen national government agencies and their ability to undertake and coordinate the implementation of food security and nutrition by focusing on the right to food and good governance.

The Project will furthermore finance a country-based international consultancy specialized in the technical aspects of the right to food (22 months). The consultant will provide expertise and advice on the normative and practical aspects of right to food implementation in the context of legislative and policy processes under the supervision of the Project Manager, and the technical supervision of the Chief Development Law Service, as appropriate.

The terms of reference of both international consultants can be found in [Annex 4](#).

National consultants

The Project will finance national consultancy teams in Mozambique and Bolivia, and fixed-term consultancies for the Project's activities in Nepal and El Salvador. These consultants will be placed either in the partner institution (e.g. SETSAN in Mozambique) or at the FAO office,

as required. These national experts play an important role in creating ownership of and capacities on the right to food at national level and make an important contribution to ensure the sustainability of work undertaken at country level.

Contracts

LOAs will be prepared to cover collaborative activities with the main national partner institutions and with civil society organisations at national or international levels, as appropriate. Contracts will be prepared with academia to conduct research and training activities as appropriate.

Travel

a) International/Duty travel/ATS travel

Provision has been made for regular missions by Project staff and international consultants to the four participating countries and for Project staff to attend briefings and expert consultations outside their country of residence. It also includes ATS travel and travel by resource persons, practitioners, and government officials to attend events organized in the context of the Project. The cost of duty travel in the budget includes the cost of daily subsistence and hazard allowances for field missions.

b) National

Provision has been made for national travel for Project staff and international consultants.

Training

Provision has been made for regular in-country training, seminars and workshops at national and district levels.

Non-expendable equipment

Funds are provided for non expendable equipment at country level, i.e. office equipment and technological support equipment required for Project implementation at country level, including supplies and materials for in-country trainings, seminars and advocacy campaigns.

Advisory and Technical Support Services

The Project will take full advantage of FAO's expertise at headquarters and in the field. The services of LEGN (TSS) will be required for up to 40 days during the two year period to technically supervise the legal work of legal consultants, assess legal frameworks, support legislative drafting, oversee the development of legal studies, contribute to the quality assurance of publications and provide training as required. Supervisory services provided in the context of ATS missions by the Right to Food Team Leader (Project Manager) will also be covered by the Project. Expertise will furthermore be drawn from other FAO colleagues working on areas relevant for the right to food, as needs arise.

General Operating Expenses

These will cover costs of communication, operation, use of equipment, the production of reports, and other miscellaneous costs.

4.5 Technical Support/Linkages

The performance of all consultants hired under this Project and the implementation of work plans in the four countries will be technically supervised by the Right to Food Team Leader (Project Manager), in close cooperation with the Project Officer, based at headquarters. The

technical support will comprise technical backstopping, supervision and support visits by Project staff and Project Manager.

4.6 Management and Operational Support Arrangements

The budget holder will be located at FAO headquarters and will authorize FAO representatives in the countries concerned to incur local expenditure. The Right to Food Team Leader (Project Manager) will provide overall management of the Project. He/she will provide advice and coaching to the Project Officer to enable him/her to gradually assume operational, Project management, coordination and backstopping responsibilities.

As there will be considerable work in the four countries, arrangements will be made with the respective FAORs regarding the provision of a portion of the AOS income for their support to the project.

5. OVERSIGHT, MONITORING, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND REPORTING

5.1 Oversight and Reviews

During the first 6 months of operation, work-planning missions will be undertaken to Mozambique and Bolivia, if necessary also to Nepal and El Salvador to discuss and reach agreement with partners on a more detailed work plan, budget and implementation arrangements. During this inception phase, a review of the Project framework could be undertaken and changes be made, if necessary, in agreement with the donor.

Annual consultations will take place at FAO headquarters in accordance with the Framework Agreement Article VIII, Paragraph 3 and 4. Decisions will be made on adjustments to the results matrix, the work plan, the budget, and other elements of the project as appropriate. Donor representatives will be provided with a comprehensive briefing on the progress and achievements of the project to date and annual work plans for the coming year.

A final review meeting will be held at the end of the project presenting the outcome of the project. Where appropriate the donor will be consulted and be provided with the opportunity to allow its specialized departments and partners to provide inputs and suggestions to the project implementation.

5.2 Monitoring and Knowledge Sharing

The Project Manager, with the support of the Project Officer, will assist country level Project teams in formulating yearly work plans based on the Project framework. Performance will be measured against the agreed work plans.

The Project team at Headquarters and at national level will evaluate progress with Project implementation every six months and propose any adjustments that are needed with respect to priorities and budgetary allocations within the Project framework. National consultants and teams will provide short reports about country implementation on a monthly basis. A compilation of such reports will be undertaken at HQs level and shared among all Project stakeholders under the form of a Project Newsletter.

5.3. Communication and Visibility

Studies, reports and information materials developed by the Project, as well as information on lessons learned, will be made available on FAO's website. The Project will actively contribute to update this website, particularly with respect to consultations, events, virtual forums and newsletters.

5.4. Reporting Schedule

Each international or national consultant, including FAO personnel providing technical support services, will prepare a mission report containing the main results, conclusions and recommendations of the mission.

The Budget Holder will prepare, with the support of the Project Manager and Project Officer, a progress report in English every 6 months, using the standard FAO format. The report will be submitted to the donor. The progress report will include: (i) an account of actual implementation of the activities compared to that scheduled in the work plan; (ii) identification of achievements of outputs and immediate objectives, based on the objectively verifiable indicators; (iii) identification of any problems and constraints encountered during implementation; (iv) recommendations for corrective measures; and (v) a detailed work plan for the following reporting period.

At the end of the Project, a Terminal Report will be prepared for submission by FAO to the donor. The report will assess the extent to which the Project's scheduled activities were carried out, the output and the objectives achieved, and will make recommendations for any future work.

Annex 1 – Budget

GCP/GLO/324/NOR Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislation and Institutions			
PROFESSIONAL STAFF - 5300			%
P2 Project Officer - 5011	24 months	259,440	15.18
GENERAL STAFF - 5500			
G3 Clerk - 5301	24 months (50%)	83,304	4.87
CONSULTANTS 5570			
HQ based Institution Spec 5542	22 months	108,200	6.33
Field based RtF Spec 5542	22 months	107,000	6.26
Short term Consultants 5542		40,000	2.34
2 National Project Coordinators 5543	48 months	112,000	6.55
Other National Consultants including short terms		148,000	8.66
TOTAL		857,944	50.18
CONTRACTS 5650			
Contract Services 5571	LoAa	260,000	15.21
TOTAL		260,000	15.21
TRAVEL 5900			
Duty 5661		80,000	4.68
ATS travel 5692		30,000	1.75
International 5684		40,000	2.34
National 5685		20,000	1.17
TOTAL		170,000	9.94
Non expendible procurement - 6100			
Office Equipment - 6004		25,000	
TOTAL		25,000	1.46
GENERAL OPERATING EXPENSES - 6300			
Miscellaneous - 6152		50,000	
TOTAL		50,000	2.92
TRAINING 5920			
Group training costs - 5905		60,000	
TOTAL		60,000	3.51
TECHNICAL SUPPORT SERVICES - 6150			
Technical Report (Lesson Learned) - 6111		10,000	0.58
ATS - 6120		50,000	2.92
Evaluation - 6116		30,000	1.75
TOTAL		90,000	5.26
PROJECT SUPPORT SERVICES - 6130			
	13% of total cost	196,683	11.50
Sub-total without PSS		1,512,944	
TOTAL PROJECT COST		1,709,627	100.00

Annex 2 – Logical Framework

Logical Framework

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

Project Symbol: GCP/GLO/324/NOR

Timeframe: 2 years

Allocation: NOK 10 600 6000 (USD 1 709 627)

The project will contribute to FAO’s strategic framework as follows:

- FAO’s Strategic Objective (S.O.) H2: *"Member countries and other stakeholders strengthen food security governance through the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security and through a reformed Committee on World Food Security."*
- Indicator (I) H2.2: *"Number of countries that have developed or strengthened legal, institutional, or policy frameworks for the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food."* FAO’s result-based PWB and MTP foresees a total of 7 countries by 2013.

Logical Framework	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Impact for the four priority countries			
Institutions are strengthened to promote the legal and policy environment for the implementation of the right to food and good governance principles.	Access to adequate food for the food insecure and the most vulnerable increased through complete fulfillment, protection and respect of the right to food	Multitude of sources	See summary of risks and assumptions under section 3.4.

Mozambique	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Outcome 1			
SETSAN is strengthened to fulfil its mandate of promoting and coordinating the efforts of the Government of Mozambique in implementing the components of the ESAN II that relate to the right to food	<p>Coordination mechanism (SETSAN) functioning</p> <p>Technical capacity is strengthened</p>	SETSAN and the institutions that are part of it	<p>No major changes in institutional, legislative and decision-making arrangements which disrupt the continuity of capacity building and sharing of technical expertise</p> <p>Continuity of the support of SETSAN to the right to food</p> <p>Acceptance of the leading role of SETSAN by other ministries</p>
Output 1.1			
The draft of the Right to food legislation is submitted to the Council of Ministers	Draft right to food law presented to the Council of Ministers	Council of Ministries, SETSAN, reports from the Task Force for the elaboration of the law	<p>Support from concerned country authorities and institutional personnel forthcoming and at all levels</p> <p>Appropriate policy and legal framework and institutional commitment to the right to food</p>
Activity 1.1.1			
Assist SETSAN and Ministry of Justice to lead the preparation of the right to food framework law (continuation of work started under the FMPP)	<p>Number of reports of the Task Force for the elaboration of the law</p> <p>Number of missions of the Task Force members</p>	<p>Minutes of the meetings of the drafting group</p> <p>Mission reports</p> <p>Comments provided to the</p>	<p>Authorities and personnel involved in the process allocate sufficient time and commitment for the participation in the process</p> <p>The leaders of the process should</p>

Mozambique	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
	<p>Instruments and recommendations provided to the Task Force</p> <p>Right to food draft law finalized</p> <p>Right to food law disseminated</p>	drafting group	guarantee enough resources for the sustainability of the activities planned
Activity 1.1.2			
Inform key stakeholders about the relevance of the right to food in their work and seek their support in formulating and adopting the Right to Food Framework Law through 8 multi-sectoral consultations at national and provincial level for the validation and technical approval of the proposal for the right to food framework law	<p>8 Meeting reports</p> <p>Recommendations stemming out of the consultation</p>	8 Meeting reports	<p>Organizational aspects opportunely and efficiently prepared for the events</p> <p>All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned</p>
Activity 1.1.3			
Organize 2 capacity building seminars with the National Assembly in view of the approval of the law, facilitate further consultation for parliamentarians	<p>2 Seminar reports</p> <p>Consultation for parliamentarians facilitated</p>	2 Seminar reports	<p>Members of parliament and authorities involved in the processes allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment for the implementation of the right to food</p> <p>All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned</p>

Mozambique	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Activity 1.1.4			
Conduct a seminar for development practitioners and Government officials on the need and implications of the right to food legislation and to what extent this legislation may limit the government’s policy space (e.g. in times of crisis, like food price increases, natural disasters)	Seminar report Recommendations stemming out of the consultations	Seminar report	All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Activity 1.1.5			
Conduct advocacy, communication and information activities on the content and implications of the framework law in simple and accessible manner	Record of postings on the local media Communication material produced	Media, UN, CSOs, Government, SETSAN	All stakeholders involved interested, committed and participating to the activities planned
Output 1.2			
SETSAN’s capacity to promote the right to food strengthened	Right to food law and components of ESAN II are promoted and implemented in compliance with the right to food Activities to monitor the realization of ESAN II to right to food communication strategy in place	Council of Ministries, SETSAN, reports from involved groups	Support from concerned country authorities and institutional personnel forthcoming and at all levels Appropriate policy and legal framework and institutional commitment to the right to food

Mozambique	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Activity 1.2.1			
SETSAN prepares a work plan on how to concretely promote and implement the right to food as a cross-cutting issue	Work plan for promoting right to food in place Record and possibly reports of meetings/interactions with sectors with a view to mainstreaming right to food in their work	Record and possibly reports of meetings/interactions with sectors with a view to mainstreaming right to food in their work	Support from concerned country authorities and institutional personnel forthcoming and at all levels Appropriate policy and legal framework and institutional commitment to the right to food
Activity 1.2.2			
Provide advice and support to strengthen the role of SETSAN as convenor and facilitator of inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder exchange, coordination and consultation	Activities, guidelines and instruments to strengthen SETSAN's role	SETSAN	Support from concerned country authorities and institutional personnel forthcoming and at all levels All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Activity 1.2.3			
Design and implement an advocacy strategy in support of the implementation of the right to food law and the right to food components of ESAN II	Advocacy and communication strategy paper Website functioning and used Number of materials disseminated Number of website visitors	Media FAO SETSAN Relevant ministries and institutions Schools and Universities CSOs and other stakeholders	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved in developing allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned

Mozambique	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
	Number of articles and references in the media (written, audio, visual)		
Activity 1.2.4			
Collaborate with government, CSOs (Alliance against Hunger - tbc) and universities in view of promoting awareness on the right to food and good governance principles	Collaboration agreements Reports on joint activities Use of existing tools within schools and universities	Media FAO SETSAN Relevant ministries and institutions Schools and universities CSOs and other stakeholders	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved in developing allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Output 1.3			
Key policies and programmes refer to or integrate the right to food	Increased media coverage on right to food issues Increased institutional, policy and social capacity to address right to food issues	Media FAO SETSAN Relevant ministries and institutions Schools and universities CSOs and other stakeholders	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved in developing allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned

Mozambique	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Activity 1.3.1			
Advice SETSAN on how to insert right to food relevant concerns into the 2011 FSN baseline assessment (tbc)	Right to food elements in the baseline assessment	Baseline report	Support from concerned country authorities and institutional personnel forthcoming and at all levels All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Activity 1.3.2			
Support SETSAN in integrating the right to food into policies and programs	Information on how right to food was enshrined in PARPA II and ESAN II Short paper on the relevance of basing the Government’s main development strategy on human rights Written contribution to the development of the National Plan for the promotion of human rights, school feeding program, and other programmes prepared Contributions to UNDAF process	Information note Short paper Written contribution by SETSAN UNDAF	Support from concerned country authorities and institutional personnel forthcoming and at all levels All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned

Bolivia	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Outcome 2			
Strengthened capacities to integrate the right to food into legislation, policies, plans and programmes	Relevant staff trained Number of tools and instruments applied or developed	CONAN and institutions that are part of it	No major changes in institutional, legislative and decision-making arrangements which disrupt the continuity of capacity building and sharing of technical expertise Continuity of the support of CONAN coordination to the right to food Acceptance of the leading role of CONAN by other ministries
Output 2.1			
Coordination mechanisms and institutions are strengthened at national, regional and district levels	Coordination mechanisms, institutions and CONAN's role strengthened at all levels	Reports from coordination mechanisms, institutions and CONAN Reports from Multisector Program Zero Malnutrition	Support from concerned stakeholders forthcoming and at all levels All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the output The political environment is at all levels is conducive to the implementation of the right to food
Activity 2.1.1			
Provide technical expertise and support to CONAN, CODAN (Cochabamba or Posotosí) and COMAN (8 selected municipalities) in view of widening their political base through participation	National, subnational and municipality level development plans include right to food as integral part	National, subnational and municipality level development plans Minutes of Council meetings	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity

Bolivia	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
of high level officials and of civil society organizations		(CONAN) Reports from regional and municipal council meetings (CODAN and COMAN)	All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Activity 2.1.2			
Develop, print and disseminate advocacy and training materials on the right to food	Advocacy and training material produced and disseminated	Media FAO CONAN Relevant ministries and institutions Schools and Universities curricula CSOs and other stakeholders	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Activity 2.1.3			
Promote the integration of the right to food into programs, such as the school feeding program at national level, multi-sector zero malnutrition programs at regional level, and annual operating plans at district level	Documents from the programs Programs and plans at decentralized level including the right to food	Relevant ministries, education institutions, CSOs, CONAN, professional groups and other stakeholders Documents from the programs	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned

Bolivia	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Activity 2.1.4			
Technical expertise and capacity development in view of the strengthening of accountability mechanisms such as the Defensoría del Pueblo and the Comité de Vigilancia Social	Meeting/Mission/Workshop reports including technical officers involved	FAO, CSOs, CONAN and concerned authorities and other stakeholders Meeting/Mission/Workshop reports	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to activities planned
Output 2.2			
The right to food draft law is prepared in a participatory process to ensure consensus, ownership, focus on the most vulnerable and the inclusion of the right to food	Draft of the right to food law Inputs on draft from key sectors involved and the most vulnerable	Relevant ministries, parliament, CSOs, human right institutions, CONAN and reports from groups involved	Support from concerned country authorities and CSOs, institutional personnel forthcoming and at all levels Appropriate policy, social and legal framework and institutional commitment to the right to food
Activity 2.2.1			
Assess the present legislation related to food security and the right to food in order to harmonize the norms and avoid overlap	Assessment report including recommendations	Secondment/Consultancy reports Mission reports	All stakeholders involved in normative processes interested and participating to the activity planned
Activity 2.2.2			
Provide advice and support to a participatory and inclusive drafting process	Effective participatory mechanisms in place Mission report	Reports from partners Mission report Reports from drafting	Authorities and personnel involved in the process allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity

Bolivia	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
	Drafting products	committees	A favourable political environment
Activity 2.2.3			
Conduct capacity development and awareness building workshops and seminars in view of an active and meaningful participation by all stakeholders	Capacity building activities to promote an informed consultation process Reports from workshops and seminars	Reports from workshops and seminars	Authorities and personnel involved in the training allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Output 2.3			
Government officials, grassroots farmers, indigenous organizations, community leaders, vulnerable groups and other civil society stakeholders have been sensitized on the right to food and its practical implications	Increased community and individual knowledge on right to food issues Working sessions held Reports from different activities	Media FAO CONAN Relevant ministries and institutions CSOs and other stakeholders in the field	Leading authorities, CSOs, institutional personnel, media allocate sufficient time, resources and commitment to the output All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Activity 2.3.1			
Conduct capacity development and awareness building workshops and seminars for major stakeholders at all relevant levels including train the trainers and follow up (monitoring)	Training material distributed Workshop reports Evaluation of follow up on	FAO CSOs Relevant stakeholders	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity

Bolivia	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
	<p>concrete utilization and adaptation of training materials</p> <p>Action plans submitted from each trainer trained</p> <p>Monitoring report</p>		<p>All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned</p>

Nepal	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Outcome 3			
Strengthened institutional and technical capacities to integrate the right to food into legislation, strategies and programs	<p>Relevant stakeholders trained and sensitized on the right to food</p> <p>Number of legislative or strategic processes that included the right to food</p>	<p>Census and other surveys/reports</p> <p>FAO, FIAN, UNCT (UNDP), CSOs</p> <p>Ministries and Constituent Assembly</p>	<p>No major changes in institutional, legislative and decision-making arrangements which disrupt the continuity of capacity building and sharing of technical expertise</p> <p>Continuity of country support to the right to food</p> <p>Continuity of participative constitution- building processes throughout Nepal</p>
Output 3.1			
The right to food and human rights principles are integrated in the Constitution and other relevant legislation	<p>Right to food law is discussed and integrated in the new Constitution</p> <p>Proposal to explicit recognition of the right to food in the new constitution</p> <p>Reports from the drafting groups/committees</p>	<p>Census and other surveys/reports by FAO, FIAN, Ministries, Constituent Assembly, UNCT (UNDP), CSOs, other relevant stakeholders</p>	<p>Support from concerned stakeholders forthcoming and at all levels</p> <p>Appropriate policy and legal framework and social and institutional commitment to the right to food</p>
Activity 3.1.1			
Hold awareness building and capacity development seminars for parliamentarians, government officials,	<p>Seminar reports</p> <p>Evaluation of follow up on</p>	<p>FAO, FIAN, Ministries, Constituent Assembly, UNCT (UNDP), CSOs, other relevant</p>	<p>Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, possible resources and</p>

Nepal	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
judges and representatives from civil society organizations on how to implement the right to food and good governance in the context of their work	seminars	stakeholders	commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned
Activity 3.1.2			
Provide technical assistance and policy advice on the right to food in view of the development and adoption of a right to food law in Nepal	Sectoral policies and strategies include right to food Reports from consultants and missions	Reports from consultants and missions	Authorities and institutional personnel involved in the process allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment for the participation to the process
Activity 3.1.3			
Collaborate with CSOs in the context of advocacy, monitoring and information activities	Letter of agreement Activities undertaken	FAO, FIAN, Ministries, Constituent Assembly, UNCT (UNDP), CSOs	CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, guarantee resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned

El Salvador	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Outcome 4			
Strengthened capacities and greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it	Relevant staff trained and sensitized on the right to food	Various CSOs, institutions, government, UN Agencies, FAO field office reports	No major changes in institutional, legislative and decision-making arrangements which disrupt the continuity of capacity building and sharing of technical expertise Continuity of country support to the right to food
Output 4.1			
Government officials and other stakeholders are aware of the right to food and practical ways to integrate it into legislation, policies, and programs	Increased institutional, policy, social and individual knowledge on right to food Reports from different activities	Media FAO Relevant ministries and institutions CSOs and other stakeholders	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved in developing allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested in and participating on the activities planned
Activity 4.1.1			
Conduct 2 events or consultations, independently or in collaboration with other projects or partners, for government officials, parliamentarians, judges, civil society representatives on technical and non-technical skills related to the right to food	Reports from the 2 events	FAO Relevant ministries and institutions CSOs and other stakeholders	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned

El Salvador	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Activity 4.1.2			
Provide technical support and policy advice for the integration of right to food and good governance principles into legislation, policies and social programs	Written contributions provided Mission and consultancy reports	FAO Relevant ministries and institutions CSOs and other stakeholders	Authorities, experts, CSOs and individuals involved allocate sufficient time, possible resources and commitment to the activity All stakeholders involved interested and participating to the activity planned

Global Level Services	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Outcome 5			
Strengthened capacities and greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it	Relevant stakeholders trained and sensitized on the right to food Number of legislative or strategic processes that included the right to food	UN, CSOs, FAORs, UNCTs, other relevant stakeholders and partners	No major changes in institutional, legislative and decision-making arrangements which disrupt the continuity of capacity building and sharing of technical expertise
Output 5.1			
Government officials and stakeholders are aware of the right to food and practical ways to integrate it into legislation, strategies, policies, programs and education	Trainings undertaken Participation to global coordination and awareness building events Studies, research and information papers developed	UN, CSOs, FAORs, UNCTs, other relevant stakeholders and partners	No major changes in institutional, legislative and decision-making arrangements which disrupt the continuity of capacity building and sharing of technical expertise
Activity 5.1.1			
Conduct or support capacity development and training activities upon request by countries or CSO partners on ad hoc basis	Reports from the events and trainings Mission reports	UN, CSOs, FAORs, UNCTs, other relevant stakeholders and partners	Lack of capacity and resources to continue engaging in right to food activities
Activity 5.1.2			
Develop studies, research and information papers on issues that are particularly relevant for the implementation of the right to adequate food at country level	Number of studies, research and information papers published	UN, CSOs, FAORs, UNCTs, other relevant stakeholders and partners	

Global Level Services	Indicators / Targets (by End of Project unless otherwise stated)	Data Sources	Assumptions (at each level – impact, outcome, output - automatically influence all levels below)
Activity 5.1.3			
Actively participate in UN-wide efforts to mainstream human rights in its development work	UNDAFs Tools and methodologies developed by UN	Report from the UNDG Human Rights Mainstreaming Mechanism UNDAF UN	
Activity 5.1.4			
Provide desktop technical support and policy advice for the integration of right to food and good governance principles into legislation, policies and social programs.	Written contributions provided Consultancy reports	UN, CSOs, FAORs, UNCTs, other relevant stakeholders and partners	

Collaborate with government, CSOs (Alliance against Hunger - tbc) and universities in view of promoting awareness on the right to food and good governance principles									
Output 1.3									
Key policies and programmes refer to or integrate the right to food									
Advise SETSAN on how to insert right to food relevant concerns into the 2011 FSN baseline assessment (tbc)									
Support SETSAN in integrating the right to food into policies and programs									
Outcome 2: Bolivia									
Strengthened capacities to integrate the right to food into legislation, policies, plans and programmes									
Output 2.1									
Coordination mechanisms and institutions are strengthened at national, regional and district levels									
Provide technical expertise and support to CONAN, CODAN (Cochabamba or Posotosí) and COMAN (8 selected municipalities) in view of widening their political base through participation of high level officials and of civil society organizations									
Develop, print and disseminate advocacy and training materials on the right to food									
Promote the integration of the right to food into programs, such as the school feeding program at national level, multi-sector zero malnutrition programs at regional level, and annual operating plans at district level									
Technical expertise and capacity development in view of the strengthening of accountability mechanisms such as the Defensoría del Pueblo and the Comité de Vigilancia Social									
Output 2.2									
The right to food draft law is prepared in a participatory process to ensure consensus, ownership, focus on the most vulnerable and the inclusion of the right to food									
Assess the present legislation related to food security and the right to food in order to harmonize the norms and avoid overlap									
Provide advice and support to a participatory and inclusive drafting process									
Conduct capacity development and awareness building workshops and seminars in view of an active and meaningful participation by all stakeholders									
Output 2.3									
Government officials, grassroots farmers, indigenous organizations, community leaders, vulnerable groups and other civil society stakeholders have been sensitized on the right to food and its practical implications									
Conduct capacity development and awareness building workshops and seminars for major stakeholders at all relevant levels including train the trainers and follow up (monitoring)									

Outcome 3: Nepal Strengthened institutional and technical capacities to integrate the right to food into legislation, strategies and programs								
Output 3.1 The right to food and human rights principles are integrated in the Constitution and other relevant legislation								
Hold awareness building and capacity development seminars for parliamentarians, government officials, judges and representatives from civil society organizations on how to implement the right to food and good governance in the context of their work								
Provide technical assistance and policy advice on the right to food in view of the development and adoption of a right to food law in Nepal								
Collaborate with CSOs in the context of advocacy, monitoring and information activities								
Outcome 4: El Salvador Strengthened capacities and greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it								
Output 4.1 Government officials and other stakeholders are aware of the right to food and practical ways to integrate it into legislation, policies, and programs								
Conduct 2 events or consultations, independently or in collaboration with other projects or partners, for government officials, parliamentarians, judges, civil society representatives on technical and non-technical skills related to the right to food								
Provide technical support and policy advice for the integration of right to food and good governance principles into legislation, policies and social programs								
Outcome 5: Global Support Services Strengthened capacities and greater awareness about the right to food and practical ways to implement it								
Output 5.1 Government officials and stakeholders are aware of the right to food and practical ways to integrate it into legislation, strategies, policies, programs and education								
Conduct or support capacity development and training activities upon request by countries or CSO partners on ad hoc basis								
Develop studies, research and information papers on issues that are particularly relevant for the implementation of the right to adequate food at country level								
Actively participate in UN-wide efforts to mainstream human rights in its development work								
Provide technical support and policy advice for the integration of right to food and good governance principles into legislation, policies and social programs								

Annex 4 – Terms of Reference for International and National Personnel

P-2 Project Officer – Right to Food

Duty station: Rome

Duration: 24 months

The P-2 Project Officer – Right to Food will work under the overall supervision of the Director of the Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA) and the direct supervision of the Right to Food Team Leader (Project Manager), and in cooperation with the Legal Office for legal issues. He/she will support the inclusion of the right to food in policies, strategies and legislation and contribute to the coordination of operational project activities. He/she will undertake the following tasks:

- Participate in the planning, coordination, cooperation and monitoring of field projects, including review of consultants' and partners' reports and formulation of lessons learned
- Help monitor the operational and financial management of the project, including monitoring and reporting
- Contribute to oversight, backstopping and monitoring of country level right to food activities, including the provision of technical expertise and policy advice
- Contribute to the analysis of progress made with respect to the implementation of the right to food at country level, including update and improvement of existing databases on legislation and on strategies/policies
- Develop studies, research papers and information materials related to the practical implementation of the right to food at national level
- Contribute to quality assurance of publications, information materials, etc.
- Organize or participate in training activities, briefing working groups, meetings, seminars and conferences, as required
- Contribute to the Right to Food Team's work on integrating human rights based approaches in development work, including the preparation of tools, methodologies, information and training materials
- Analyse reports, projects and programs from a human rights perspective, prepare written comments, and contribute to UN-wide efforts to promote and mainstream human rights into the UN development work (UNDG, UN General Assembly, UN Human Rights Council, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights)
- Undertake advisory missions as required
- Perform other related duties as required

Qualifications:

- Advanced university degree in law, in international relations studies, or related social studies with specialization in human rights
- Three years of relevant work experience in human rights, good governance or development cooperation with a human rights based approach; working experience with project implementation in a developing country context is an asset
- Field experience, especially in the context of the work of the UN, is an asset
- Working experience with the preparation, implementation and monitoring of projects
- Experience with strengthening institutions, advocacy, training and communication

- Strong analytical, organizational and communication skills
- Ability to work in a pluri-disciplinary and multi-cultural environment and ability to build effective networks and partnerships
- Experience with development of right to food normative work, advocacy and training
- Excellent speaking and writing skills in English as well as advanced knowledge of Spanish. Knowledge in Portuguese is an asset.

International Consultant – Institutional Development

Duty station: Rome

Duration: 22 months

Under the overall supervision of the Right to Food Team Leader (Project Manager) the Consultant will work to strengthen national government agencies and their ability to undertake and to coordinate the implementation of food security and nutrition activities by focusing on the right to food and good governance. He/she will undertake the following tasks:

- Analyze the current coordination among government agencies, as well as between government and relevant stakeholders, on food and nutrition security, from the perspective of the right to food
- Prepare background documents that analyze the mandates of government ministries and agencies that are responsible for or involved in food security, nutrition and the implementation of the right to food
- Identify factors that explain the weaknesses and shortcomings of the institutions and coordination mechanism, including informal rules, behavior and actors, motivation and incentive structures
- Examine how national institutions can be strengthened to integrate the right to food into their work related to food security and nutrition
- Upon government request, prepare different models for right to food coordination mechanisms including the human, financial and technical resources needed to ensure sustainability, or suggest how the existing models can be improved
- Collaborate with government agencies mandated to coordinate the realization of the right to food to build institutional capacity, train leaders and staff in policy formulation, facilitate service delivery, and increase government and organizational transparency
- Support the development of effective relationships and partnerships with local and national government authorities in the context of the right to food (e.g. within decentralization efforts)
- Prepare a reference guide on how to set up or strengthen national institutions that coordinate activities related to the implementation of the right to food (elaboration of Right to Food Guideline 5).
- Undertake field missions in support of FAO projects, training events.
- Any other duties as required for the smooth conduct of the work of the Right to Food Team.

Qualifications:

- Advanced University degree in political, social, agricultural, or related sciences, with specialization in institutional development human rights and/or good governance.
- Specialist in institutional analysis, development and coordination mechanisms (at least 4 years of experience)
- Proven experience of and capacity to work effectively with government counterparts at central level
- Sound knowledge of issues related to food security, nutrition and the right to food in a development context
- Familiarity with the functioning of institutions and coordination bodies dealing with food security and human rights (Councils, Committees, Technical Secretariats, etc.) of different developing countries is an asset.
- Experience with capacity development, training, and communication, including ability to present complex issues in a concise manner to persons from different cultural, social and academic backgrounds
- Excellent analytical and organizational skills
- Fluent in English, with good working knowledge of Spanish (both would be an asset)
- Excellent knowledge of English is required, including proven writing skills, as well as working knowledge of Spanish.

International Consultant - Right to Food

Duty station: Mozambique with travel to Latin America and Asia
Duration: 22 months

The international consultant is the technical specialist who provides expertise and advice on the normative and practical aspects of right to food implementation in the context of legislative and policy processes. Under the general supervision of the Right to Food Team Leader (Project Manager), and the technical supervision of the Chief Development Law Service as appropriate, the International Consultant will perform the following tasks:

- Provide technical expertise in view of strengthening SETSAN (Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional) in its mandate and capacity to coordinate right to food activities and promote the inclusion of the right to food in legislation, policies and strategies
- Provide technical expertise and policy advise to the national Project teams and partner institutions on how to integrate the right to food into national legislation, policies, strategies, institutions, and respond to ad hoc requests for such technical support as appropriate
- Support right to food project teams and FAO country offices in mainstreaming the right to food and related activities
- Support and follow up on legislative processes already underway in the Project countries and continue to liaise with relevant government officials and civil society organizations involved in those processes
- Organize or contribute to capacity development, training and advocacy activities in support of legislative or policy processes and institutional strengthening foreseen by the Project;

- Develop studies, research papers, assessment reports and information materials related to the practical implementation of the right to food and its contribution to strengthening of institutions at national level
- Liaise with UNCTs in view of contributing to the human rights component of UNDAF and to mainstreaming human rights into the UN development work
- Prepare a monthly report of activities, achievements and upcoming issues to be send to the Right to Food Team
- Respond to ad hoc request for technical support and contribute as required
- Undertake advisory missions as required
- Perform any other related duties as required.

Qualifications:

- Advanced university degree in law, with specialization in human rights
- Eight years of relevant work experience in human rights, especially with the practical implementation of the right to food in developing countries
- At least three years of relevant work experience with legislative and policy processes related to human rights and the right to food in developing countries
- Experience with strengthening institutions or with advocacy, communication and training
- Experience with UN organisations in human rights and governance related issues
- Strong analytical, organizational and communication skills
- Ability to work in a pluri-disciplinary and multi-cultural environment and ability to build effective networks and partnerships
- Fluent in English and Spanish, knowledge of Portuguese is an asset.