



August 28, 2020

Dear Global Programme Food Security,

We are excited to submit to the Global Programme Food Security of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) this proposal for the call on “Human Rights in Food Systems.” There has never been a more urgent time to improve food systems to ensure they are healthy, equitable, sustainable and safe, and to ensure they are working for everyone, leaving no one behind. It is not often that we see calls that take a human rights-based approach to food security and nutrition, and we welcome leadership of SDC in highlighting and funding this area as a critical issue for food system transformation.

In this proposal, we address current constraints, such as poor awareness, ability and accountability that hinder the effective implementation of international instruments on the right to food and other human rights in the context of food systems. Our main goal is to enhance and strengthen the capacities of the right-holders and beneficiaries to implement the UNDROP in four country contexts, and to realize its full potential through policy advocacy and scaling out to other contexts. To do this, we will adopt two instruments -- the International Bill of Human Rights and the UN World Committee on Food Security's Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems for Nutrition (VGFSyN).

We will work in four unique settings: Cambodia, Ethiopia, Honduras, and Uganda, with the intention to scale up the approach to other countries in the second and third phases of the programme. Each of those pilot counties is characterized by particular constraints in ensuring a rights-based approach to meeting food security and nutrition goals.

The consortium is comprised of four distinct but complementary institutions. The Johns Hopkins University is a United States university with an outstanding reputation in scholarship and international research. Three schools and institutions will come together as part of this proposal – the Bloomberg School of Public Health, the School of Advanced International Studies and the Berman Institute of Bioethics and the Center for Public Health and Human Rights. The lead Principal Investigator led the High-Level Panel of Experts Report on Nutrition and Food Systems in 2017, which laid the groundwork for the VGFSyN. She has also been the lead author for the VGFSyN. CIAT on behalf of the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT will leverage diverse staff. To successfully implement this proposal, we include two key NGO partners with deep experience in participatory community development and rights-based approaches to food systems: The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction and Rikolto. None of us could carry out the activities of what is proposed alone and each institution plays a unique, and important role as part of the collaboration.

We are committed to the implementation and success of this project and will contribute our own resources to fulfilling the activities, outputs and impacts of the proposal. In addition to the CHF 1,532,719 we are asking from SDC to carry out this work, our collective institutions will put for CHF 1,532,588 of co-fundings.

We look forward to the outcomes of the review.

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PART 2: Technical Proposal

a. General description of the proposal

Background and justification

While we are only 10 years away from the 2030 SDG target deadline, hundreds of millions of people in the world (especially in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs)) are still moderately and severely food insecure. Undernutrition is ubiquitous, particularly among women and young children, alongside increasing prevalence of overweight, obesity, and non-communicable diseases to which no country is immune. Much of the malnutrition burden stems from the inability of many populations, particularly those living in LMICs, to access affordable, healthy, sustainable and safe food. At the same time, food production is recognized to be the largest cause of global environmental damage. All of these challenges have led many to conclude that our food systems are not sustainable, leading to several recent calls for a global food system transformation. The scale of the challenges is so substantial that, in order to operationalize this transformation, we will need not just technological innovation; we will also need to rethink, change and challenge the decision-making process, governance and policies around food systems. In particular, we need to give a voice to those, living in rural areas, who have been forgotten, and enable them to claim their basic rights to food security as well as their fundamental rights to adapt to and mitigate against climate change while preserving the agro-biodiversity that is fundamental to their livelihoods.

The Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other People Working in Rural Areas (UNDROP) provides a major building block in this governance transformation. This important document proposes that States formulate, in partnership with peasants and other people living in rural areas, public policies that advance and protect the right to adequate food; food security and food sovereignty; sustainable and equitable food systems; and promotes other specific rights such as the right to land, water, and seeds. Despite the adoption of the UNDROP in 2018 and the existence of numerous other international instruments on the right to food and other human rights in the context of food systems, wide awareness and capacity gaps remain that impede right-holders from exercising their rights. This situation is exacerbated by poor accountability and a lack of policy coherence and development schemes at national and global levels. Collectively these constraints seriously limit the effective operationalization of the UNDROP and reduce its potential impact.

Main goal of the programme

The objective of this proposal is to address these constraints. In line with the ambitions of the SDC/GPFS, the *main goal* of the consortium in the first 4-year phase of the programme is to enhance and strengthen the capacities of the right-holders and beneficiaries at the relevant sub-national, national and international levels, to implement the UNDROP in four country contexts, and fully realize its potential. For this, we will adopt a human rights approach informed by the International Bill of Human Rights and the UN World Committee on Food Security's (CFS) Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems for Nutrition (see details in the next section).

We propose to test our approach in four pilot countries: Cambodia, Ethiopia, Honduras, and Uganda, with the intention to scale up the approach to other countries in the second and third phases of the programme. Each of those pilot countries is characterized by particular constraints of food security, malnutrition burdens and marginalized populations. The main goal of the consortium in the second phase of the programme will be to take lessons learned from the first phase, undertake policy advocacy at the international level and extend the programme to several new countries. In the third phase, the activities will focus on scaling out to a third set of countries and on consolidating network and advocacy capacities for sustained decentralized change at the regional levels.

Approach/framework

Because the UNDROP framework seeks to cover many different aspects of rural people's life (adequate living conditions, fair access to services, etc.), its content is ambitious and generic by nature. To remedy this, we will adopt the High-Level Panel of Experts conceptual food systems framework to refocus UNDROP content toward issues relevant to food systems, while maintaining a clear connection to human right laws. To do this we propose to structure our approach around two complementary components: (1) the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food System for Nutrition (VGFSyN) and (2) an "extended" version of the International Bill of Human Rights.

The VGFSyN explicitly adopts a food system framework, insists on the importance of adopting a systemic, intersectoral approach, and on coherent and context-specific policies. As such, VGFSyN is useful as a "prism" to disaggregate the generic approach of the UNDROP and focus policy attention on food systems for improved food

security, diets and nutrition outcomes. Additionally, the structure of the VGFSyN into actionable Focus Areas¹ offers advantages in helping right-holders and stakeholders identify actionable interventions.

To complement the VGFSyN we propose to rely on an extended form of the “International Bill of Human Rights” (IBHR) in which two relevant instruments will be considered: the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). These will be complemented by two core international human rights instruments, the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICMW). This combination of IBHR plus key instruments provides a solid framework for this project with a particular focus on food producers including peasants, fisherfolk and pastoralists.

Rationale for this proposed framework

Coupling the VGFSyN with the extended IBHR provides distinct but complementary supports: International human rights law (IHRL) lays down obligations which States are bound to respect (in that sense the IBHR is “more binding” than the VGs, which, by definition, are voluntary). Also, unlike other bodies of law which may only apply to specific groups or situations, IHRL applies to all people at all times. This includes not only the State’s own citizens, but everyone within that State’s jurisdiction or effective control. This means that all migrants, regardless of their status, are entitled to the same international human rights as everyone else. On the other hand, the VGFSyN specifically focuses on food systems, with a direct attention on diets and nutrition, while also addressing the environment and livelihoods, which the extended IBHR does not. This combination provides therefore a rigorous and perfectly complementary framework to meet the main goal of the programme.

Activities of interventions

The consortium will deliver a series of activities in the four pilot countries, implemented primarily at the national level, and specifically designed to achieve five *strategic outcomes* (see next section). Those activities are:

- *Cluster of activities 1: Training and capacity building:* Following a series of country assessments implemented with key stakeholders to curate existing data and build ownership, a series of 10 interactive workshops, 5 training sessions and 2 mini-courses will be conducted in each pilot country, covering the complete set of relevant topics necessary to build the capacity of country actors to effectively implement the UNDROP. All capacity building activities will include the Gender Action Learning System (GALS) approach.
- *Cluster of activities 2: Civil society mobilization, awareness raising and advocacy interventions* will then be designed and implemented to target specific groups of right-holders and relevant actors, with the objective to strengthen the legal and policy frameworks in each of the pilot countries in relation to issues of human rights in food systems; technical backstopping around issues of land tenure; agro-ecology, biodiversity and seeds; and food access and diets will also be provided during those multi-stakeholders dialogues.
- *Cluster of activities 3: Monitoring and accountability strengthening:* Through a series of technical discussions and 10 workshops organized at international level with UN-agencies and at national level in the four pilot countries, we will co-design and integrate human rights monitoring and accountability mechanisms specifically adapted to food systems’ conditions in existing national M&E systems. Key areas of focus will include human rights most relevant to the overlap between UNDROP and VGFSyN; rights specified in the ‘extended’ IBHR that dovetails with policies/actions identified in the VGFSyN; and rights specified in the UNDROP that rights-holders in the specific countries identify as priorities and that link to food systems.
- *Cluster of activities 4: Policy coherence:* A series of 5 policy coherence analyses across multiple national agencies will be implemented by the consortium at both national and international levels with the objective to assess the degree to which national and global/international norm setting processes for food systems are aligned with the right to food and the claims of the UNDROP.
- *Cluster of activities 5: Evaluation & Learning:* In parallel to those four activities, an evaluation and learning component will begin from day 1. This component will be structured around a theory-based evaluation (TBE) approach, to document system-level changes (including around gender) observed in the four pilot countries related to rights-based laws and legislation, changes in international rights-based norms and guidelines, the influence of the programme on national and international debates and what approaches are included to ensure

¹ Of particular relevance for this programme are focus areas 3. 1; 3. 2. 2. c and 3. 2. 2. d.

sustainability with political landscape changes. The conclusions of the evaluation & learning CoA will inform and guide the second phase of the programme (see section b below).

For each of those clusters of activities, the IBHR will serve as the underlying framework for discussions around human rights, while the VGFSyN will focus those discussions around policy entry points/actions to improve food systems across several national agencies. In each pilot country, stakeholders will identify policy entry points/actions of the VGFSyN which they perceive as particularly relevant for their context –ensuring a strong level of country-specificity in the discussions. To facilitate the process and offer backstopping around important issues such as land tenure, seeds, agro-ecology management, diets, and women’s empowerment, the consortium will leverage its breadth of knowledge and skills to develop a suite of educational materials and interactive dialogues.

In each of these 5 clusters of activities, a specific Gender and Youth (G&Y) component will be included. For instance in Cluster 3 *Monitoring and accountability strengthening*, particular effort will be made to ensure that at least half of the indicators and accountability mechanisms are gender- and age-disaggregated. Likewise in Cluster 1 *Training and capacity building*, both the content and the targeted beneficiaries will be organized to satisfy the condition that at least half of the resources be allocated to this G&Y component.

b. Expected outcomes and impact

The expected impact of the programme is to enhance access to sustainable, healthy, safe, and equitable diets for peasants and other communities living in rural areas in LMICs, by strengthening the right to food of those communities while, in parallel, addressing a series of critical rights issues, including land tenure, agro-biodiversity, seeds, agro-ecology, food access and distribution and diets. Gender and youth are cross-cutting issues and explicit themes in the VGFSyN because women and youth are considered both nutritionally-vulnerable and significant contributors to food systems functionality. The policy entry points to address women’s empowerment and gender/youth dynamics will be assessed in the four pilot countries’ contexts to determine their prioritization and implemented to address women and youth needs. To achieve the long-term objective, the programme will deliver on five clusters of activities (listed in section a), to achieve the following *strategic outcomes*:

1. **Substantially improved** access to information, training and capacity building of right-holders to implement the UNDROP at national level;
2. National legal and policy frameworks on human rights in food systems **successfully developed and/or strengthened** through civil society mobilization, participation and advocacy work;
3. Human rights monitoring and accountability mechanisms for food systems **integrated into existing M&E systems and used by national and international organizations and governments** to improve programming at national and international levels;
4. Perceptions, attitude, knowledge and practices (PAKP) of key stakeholders and rights-holders at both national and international levels **fundamentally improved**
5. Policy coherence between global norm setting processes for food systems and the right to food and claims of the UNDROP **enhanced and documented**.

The programme will follow a phased approach with each phase building on the previous one. The *three phases* are:

- **First phase** (this proposal - June 2021 - May 2025) - aims to establish the appropriate ‘enabling environment’ in four pilot countries (Cambodia, Honduras, Ethiopia, and Uganda), by achieving the strategic outcomes 1-5 and by initiating elements of discussion at the international level (in particular in relation to strategic outcomes 3 (*Monitoring and accountability*) and 5 (*Policy coherence*)).
- **Second phase** of the programme (June 2025 - May 2029) - will be a transition phase: the initial months will serve to review and assess ‘what worked and what did not’ during the first phase of the programme, using the conclusions of the *Evaluation & Learning* component of phase 1 and adjusting the proposed approach, where and if necessary. In parallel, in this second phase we will engage even more actively in policy advocacy and influence in the initial four pilot countries and internationally, building on the positive results obtained during the first phase (stakeholders’ awareness raised, capacity built, policy coherence improved, etc.). We will also expand the approach to a series of 3 to 4 additional countries, with the ambition to establish an ‘enabling environment’ in those new countries the same way it was built during the first phase (building on lessons learned). These 7 to 8 countries will constitute key network nodes for the third phase.
- **Third phase** (June 2029 - May 2031) - corresponds to the scaling out phase. Having tested and adjusted the approach in several countries and operated at the international level for several years, the consortium will be in

the position to scale this initiative out and provide benefits to a much larger number of countries –thus widening substantially the impact of the programme. A significant proportion of the scaling out phase will be done by developing support material and implementing Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops and peer-to-peer learning networks at the regional scale anchored in pilot countries to maximize the number of countries that can benefit from the experience acquired by the members of the consortium. In parallel, the consortium will continue its advocacy/lobbying work at international level.

c. Description of direct and indirect partners and beneficiaries

Partners: The **Johns Hopkins University (JHU)** is one of the leading U.S. academic institutions focusing on teaching, scholarship and research. JHU has exceptional schools of public health, international affairs, and deep experience doing research, building capacity and informing policy in international settings on global health, nutrition, food systems, international relations and ethics. The **Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT** is an international research for development organization which is part of the CGIAR (Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, the largest international network on Agricultural public research to service the global South), with over 50 years of experience developing participatory, evidence-based solutions at the nexus of agriculture, environment, and nutrition. The **International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)** is an international not-for-profit organization aimed at enabling communities, and those who work with them, to develop innovative yet practical, solutions to poverty through a community-led development approach, and to share widely these lessons to encourage replication. IIRR has a strong presence on the ground, on-going projects and extended network of collaborators in Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Uganda. **Rikolto** is an experienced market system & inclusive business facilitator, using innovative approaches in co-creation with a sector-wide range of partners to find more sustainable ways of accessing, distributing and producing nutritious food, so no one is left behind.

Beneficiaries: In **Cambodia**, we intend to work with the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development (CARD) which is the focal point providing assistance to the Cambodian Government in developing agricultural and rural development sectors, and with the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA)—one of the leading public agricultural university in the country. In **Ethiopia**, we will engage with the Federal Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA); and with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) in **Uganda**. The network of farmers groups, women entrepreneurs and village development savings groups that IIRR has co-organized in Uganda, Cambodia and Ethiopia will also offer a strategic starting point for the cluster of activities in advocacy and awareness raising for civil society members. Its partnership with the Scaling Up Nutrition Civil Society Alliance at national and regional levels will provide an entry point to reach more civil society organizations. In **Honduras** we will work with the Technical Unit for Food and Nutritional Security (UTSAN), that is responsible for the planning, monitoring and evaluation of food and nutritional security policies, plans, strategies, and programmes between the public sector, civil society and international cooperation agencies and promotes strategies and methodological processes to optimize efforts and resources to reduce the food and nutritional insecurity; and with the SAN-Regional Tables and SAN-Municipal Tables for advocacy and awareness.

d. Assessment of opportunities and risks

The COVID-19 global pandemic is impacting the way we currently interact with each other physically, imposing in particular social distancing and mobility/travel restrictions. The current proposal has been written under the assumption that these restrictions will be lifted by the time the consortium partners engage with stakeholders. The consortium is however able to mitigate the risks by deploying the full potential of ICTs to exchange on a regular basis with key actors. In addition, the NGOs operating at the local level will conduct in-person actions by adopting the biosafety protocols that are already in place for field-work. At the policy level we acknowledge other risks such as: (a) unforeseen changes in key policy-makers and policies; (b) difficulties inherent in civil society organization; and, (c) risk of civil and/or political unrest. To mitigate these risks, we will embed our processes in a wide set of overlapping civil society and public sector anchor points with a focus on changing the discourse and action of multiple partners, thus reducing the risk of losing one or more key champions. Both NGO partners are highly skilled at this process in the four pilot countries.

e. Institutional arrangement and its organizational structure

This consortium will be led by the **Johns Hopkins University**. The critical schools and institutions with relevant expertise include the Bloomberg School of Public Health (SPH), the Berman Institute of Bioethics (BI), the Center for Public Health and Human Rights and the Nitze School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS). By bringing together

two significant schools within Hopkins along with its ethics and human rights focused institutions, the multi-disciplinary team is well equipped to lead and provide research and technical assistance to the teams in the four countries. JHU will manage the overall consortium and oversee activities, outputs and impact.

The **Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT**. Within the Alliance, the main focal point will be the Food Environment and Consumer Behavior research team with additional input from the Multifunctional Landscapes team and the Biodiversity for Food and Agriculture team around agrobiodiversity in production systems, plant genetic resources and seed policies. Through this combination, the Alliance will provide comprehensive backstopping to the project on a wide range of issues. The Alliance will lead the Evaluation & Learning component and play a key convening role in the policy coherence analysis.

The two non-governmental organizations with deep roots in the four countries are the **International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)** and **Rikolto**. IIRR has, in the past, partnered with key governments and UN agencies in conducting national level capacity building activities in Cambodia, Ethiopia and Uganda. It is also an active member of local networks of civil groups and people's organizations -a strategic starting point for many of the proposed activities. Through its technical hub at the Regional Center for Asia, based in the Philippines, it will provide support to the implementing countries in the development of capacity building activities, accountability, documentation and knowledge management and learning exchanges for further scaling up and policy influencing. **Rikolto** in Honduras works to build capacities among diverse actors in the food system through multistakeholder platforms and strategic relationships with the main authorities of the country regarding food security and nutrition including the Minister of Agriculture and Livestock, Mayors and Municipal Councilors, Director of UTSAN, among others. Rikolto supports farmer's organizations to have better market access and is an active member of the AMEA network to accelerate the development of professional farmer organizations.

The role of each partner across clusters of activities is as follows: Cluster of activity 1 will be led by IIRR & Rikolto; Cluster of activity 2 will be led by IIRR, Rikolto & JHU, with technical backstopping by the Alliance; Cluster of activity 3 will be led by JHU with backstopping by the Alliance and on-the-ground support from IIRR and Rikolto; Cluster of activity 4 will be led by JHU and the Alliance; Cluster of activity 5 will be led by the Alliance; Cross-cutting gender and youth theme will be led by JHU.

f. Experience in the thematic fields of the project and track record to carry out projects

The project combines experts with specialization on ethics, human rights, and rural development, including a very strong know-how in participatory process and capacity building at community, local and national levels. Each partner has deep international experience on issues related to food systems, food security and nutrition and have field expertise in all four pilot countries included in this proposal.

The **Johns Hopkins University** has deep field experience conducting research in low- and middle-income contexts and communities on food systems, international public health and food ethics. Those on the Hopkins team have also served on numerous commissions and panels related to food systems policy engagement, including the EAT Lancet Commission, the High-Level Panel of Experts Report on Food Systems and Nutrition, and the Global Nutrition Report.

The Alliance delivers research-based solutions that address the global crises of malnutrition, climate change, biodiversity loss, and environmental degradation. The Alliance works with local, national, and multinational partners across Africa, Asia, and Latin America, and with the public and private sectors and civil society. The alliance manages and participates in over 300 research for development projects annually in more than 50 countries, including work in all proposed target countries, and has the needed skills to deliver on project targets.

IIRR has more than 50 years of experience in community development, capacity building, technical support, documentation and knowledge management. IIRR has successfully helped more than 5 million people in over 40 countries through food and nutrition security programs, sustainable livelihood programs, applied learning, and emergency response initiatives. In Cambodia, IIRR has established 37 village development fund saving groups with a total of 1,838 members (1,173 women); and, in partnership with GIZ Cambodia, has trained 4,796 farmers (3,800 women) in 180 villages in Kampong Thom and Kampot provinces on Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture (NSA), diversified food production and improved homestead food production. In Ethiopia, IIRR conducted capacity strengthening for the Federal Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and Six Regional Bureaus of Agriculture. In partnership with the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA), it is enhancing livestock value chains for 100,000 pastoralists through market system responses in 10 districts of Northern Kenya and Southern Ethiopia. In Uganda, IIRR has

worked with IFAD, and the MAAIF to provide trainings on good agronomic practices, value chain financing, value addition for nutritious products to 400 farmers' groups; and with UNICEF in developing training packages for Agriculture extension workers from 11 districts on Nutrition Sensitive Agriculture.

Rikolto works in 15 countries with more than 70 private companies and 105 farmer organizations, reaching more than 102,000 families. In Honduras Rikolto has developed relationships with UTSAN and the civil society in a consultation processes in order to improve information collection tools to influence decision makers on food security and nutrition. It is a member of the regional round table on food security, which addresses food security and nutrition issues at the local level. Rikolto financed the study of the food system in Tegucigalpa using the RUFSA methodology developed by FAO. Current activities include the formation of a multi-stakeholder platform at the municipal level with different organizations: NGOs, local and national government institutions, UTSAN, the municipal government, and producers in order to create a sustainable and inclusive food policy environment.

g. Description of personal resources

JHU: *Jessica Fanzo*, PhD, Bloomberg Distinguished Professor of Global Food Policy and Ethics will lead and oversee the consortium with her team. She has deep experience working on nutrition and food system issues in LMICs. She also served as the Chair for the High-Level Panel of Experts Report on Food Systems and Nutrition and assisted the Committee on Food Security to draft the VGFSyN. *Rebecca McLaren*, MD, MPH at BI, will manage the partners and scientific contributions of all members of the consortium. *Anne Barnhill*, PhD, is Core Faculty at BI, and an expert in the ethics of food and agricultural policy. *Len Rubenstein*, PhD, is a Professor at SPH who has more than 4 decades advocating for human rights related to health as former Executive Director of Physicians for Human Rights. *Swetha Manohar*, PhD, at SAIS and SPH, is a public health epidemiologist with deep experience in designing programs in South Asia. AB, LR and SW will advise and contribute to activities in Clusters 2, 3 and 4.

Alliance: *Chris Béné*, PhD, Senior Policy Advisor from the Food Environment and Consumer Behavior research team, has 20 years of experience in Africa and Asia in directing interdisciplinary research and advisory work on the interface science-policy-society in relation to issues of poverty alleviation, food security, and food system in developing countries. He will lead Cluster 5 and contribute to the overarching coherence of the programme. *Michael Halewood*, PhD, is head of the 'Policies for crop and tree diversity management' research area at the Alliance where his work focuses on policy research and capacity strengthening in the context of multi-stakeholder projects. He will provide technical backstopping for activities in Clusters 1, 2 and 3, in collaboration with *Roseline Remans*, PhD, who brings international expertise on topics such as nutrition sensitive landscapes; integrated monitoring system for agriculture, ecosystem services and human well-being.

IIRR: *Emilita Monville Oro* is a public health and training specialist, with 30 years of work experience in Asia and Africa, leading various capacity building projects, action research, linking and learning network activities on food security, nutrition and resilience building. She is actively engaged with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement; will lead Cluster 1 and contribute to Cluster 2 in Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Uganda; *Wilson John D Barbon* has more than 20 years of experience in rural development, with extensive skills in training management and capacity development program in support of policy development. He is a two-time fellow of the Salzburg Global Seminar in Austria, and was the lead facilitator of the Conference on Community Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilience Building in Asia, jointly hosted by IIRR and Give2Asia in 2014; he will lead Cluster 2 and contribute Cluster 1, with the help of *Zerihun Lemma Damenu*, who led the development of national capacity building program for the Department of Agriculture in Ethiopia on nutrition-sensitive agriculture and *Pamela Nyamutoka Katooro*, who has a legal background and worked previously with a UNDP Human Rights project in Uganda.

Rikolto: *Annabell Guzmán*, has a degree in agricultural marketing and international technologies and a postgraduate diploma in Project Development and Evaluation. She has worked for more than 15 years advising producer organizations on policy advocacy and project development in Honduras and Nicaragua as well as strengthening business capacity and facilitating multi-stakeholder spaces. *Nataly Pinto-Alvaro* holds a degree in economics and a master's degree in sustainable territorial development. She has been working on the field of development in rural and urban areas for more than 10 years. Currently, she leads Rikolto's food systems program in Latin America and she is part of the Food Smart Cities International cluster where more than 9 cities around the world exchange good practices on food governance, inclusive business, responsible consumption and food safety.