



Legal and parliamentary work on food and nutrition security

About this document

Meeting the SDG 2 targets to eradicate hunger and malnutrition requires transformational change to policy, legislation and institutional frameworks. Parliaments, therefore, have a vital role to play in establishing the legislative and institutional frameworks needed to foster legislation that will spur policy on and investment in agriculture, food systems and nutrition. This review provides a critical analysis of how FAO's legal and parliamentary work on food and nutrition security (FNS) is enhancing its efforts to support countries in achieving the SDG 2 goals. FAO has been working with national and regional parliamentarians to promote participatory processes that formulate and enact laws on FNS. It has promoted the creation of Parliamentary Fronts Against Hunger, putting the Right to Food high on the political agenda. FAO has taken a two-

pronged approach to its work: i) supporting the formulation of framework FNS laws that legislate for several sectors more generally and ii) supporting specific sectoral legislation to address certain aspects in more detail. Thus, FAO's legislative work is not only linked to SDG 2, but has positive ramification for other SDGs. The review recommends that FAO strengthen its legal and parliamentary capacity with additional financial resources and qualified personnel. It also suggests that FAO could do more to support the monitoring and implementation of laws and policies, become more involved in the process of regulation, as well as in the communication and dissemination of laws and policies, and become more involved in establishing observatories to monitor progress on the Right to Food and FNS.

SDGs



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Abbreviations and acronyms

FNS	<i>Food and nutrition security</i>
LAC	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>
PAP	<i>Pan-African Parliament</i>
PAPA-FSN	<i>Pan-African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition</i>
PFH	<i>Parliamentary front against hunger</i>
SDG	<i>Sustainable Development Goal</i>

1. Introduction

This report is one in a series of “signature product” reviews conducted as part of the Evaluation of FAO’s contribution to Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) – “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture” (FAO, 2020a; 2020b). The main goals of the evaluation are to i) identify bottlenecks to advancing the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO) contributions to SDG 2; ii) help strengthen FAO’s approach, partnerships and programmes in support of SDG 2; iii) identify good practices and highlight some preliminary results that might be relevant to upscaling efforts; and iv) explore the best options for the future.

Against this backdrop, this review aims to provide a critical analysis of how FAO’s legal and parliamentary work for food and nutrition security (FNS) is enhancing the Organization’s efforts to support countries in achieving the SDG 2 targets and principles, by identifying key achievements, lessons learned and challenges to implementation and upscaling.

Meeting SDG 2 targets requires transformational changes in policy, legislation and institutional frameworks to support investment in food systems and make them more efficient, sustainable and capable of eradicating hunger and malnutrition. Thus, parliaments have a critical role to play as agents in establishing the legal and institutional frameworks needed to overhaul legislation to foster policies and investments in agriculture, food systems and nutrition. FAO’s work on legislative support is not limited to parliamentary liaison, however. Its work with national governments, particularly ministries of agriculture, has supported legislative initiatives prior to the parliamentary process. Through this work, FAO has also promoted the implementation of existing laws.

FAO has been working with national parliaments and regional parliamentarians to promote participatory processes (including the public sector, civil society, private actors and international organizations) that formulate and enact laws related to FNS. It has promoted the creation of parliamentary fronts against hunger (PFH) in a number of countries with the aim of eradicating hunger and putting the right to adequate food high on the political agenda.

This review explores FAO’s work in partnership with others to boost the capacity of parliamentarians to develop sustainable legislative frameworks on FNS. It focuses on FAO’s work on legislation related to FNS and the right to adequate food, adequate food and nutrition in schools and legislative approaches to promote healthy diets. It looks in detail at: i) FAO’s achievements; ii) the potential of FAO’s work to support countries in achieving SDG 2 targets and linking this to the key principles of the 2030 Agenda; iii) the processes involved (including FAO’s support and knowledge products); iv) FAO’s partnerships and engagement with different actors; and v) lessons learned, factors in FAO’s successes and its limitations, as well as the challenges to and opportunities for continuity or replication of successful experiences elsewhere.

The study comprised an extensive review of internal and external documents (policy documents, evaluations, technical briefs, programme implementation reports, communication materials, research and studies) and interviews with key people at headquarters, regional and country level at FAO, as well as outside the Organization. The documents reviewed can be found in the bibliography at the end of this report and a list of people interviewed can be found in Appendix 1.

2. Background

2.1 History of FAO’s legislative and parliamentary work on food security and nutrition

FAO’s support of legislative initiatives on FNS and the right to adequate food started around 2005 in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), when it assisted the Government of Brazil in reviewing and developing policies and legislation to realize the right to adequate food under the national Zero Hunger Programme (FAO, 2007). Other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean did the same, signing the first major regional agreement to reduce hunger – the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative. The pact aimed to ensure food security through multisectoral public policy and projects at regional and national level. FAO supported the agreement from its inception, working with parliamentarians, governments, producer associations, civil society and academia.

In 2009, the PFH in Latin America and the Caribbean was formed as a “diverse group of parliamentarians seeking the eradication of hunger and malnutrition in the region by drafting effective legislation and public policies, raising awareness and forming alliances with civil society, academia, international organizations and other key actors” (FAO, 2017a). From 2009 to 2015, FAO was

actively involved in supporting such legislative initiatives and the establishment of national and subregional PFH or parliamentary alliances.

In 2015, supported by FAO, the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) approved the CELAC Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication 2025 based on successful public policies implemented by countries in the region. FAO launched the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative (Regional Initiative 1 – RI1) to support the implementation of CELAC’s plan. A key area of work under this initiative has been support for the PFHs, which bring together legislators at national and subregional level. The main objective has been to facilitate food security through legislation to grant the necessary budget to meet the needs of the most vulnerable. Through RI1, FAO has been working with the PFHs to make food security and, in particular, the right to adequate food a high priority on the legislative agenda.

RI1 has also promoted South–South Cooperation and the exchange of experience between regions globally. In 2016, a network of members of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) created the Pan-African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (PAPA-FSN) with a view to promoting legislative initiatives to boost the local production of diversified foods, especially in areas most affected by food insecurity. PAP and FAO signed a memorandum of

understanding aimed at i) positioning the issue of food security and nutrition at the top of the political and legislative agenda to achieve Africa's developmental objectives; and ii) contributing to make PAPA-FSN a regional platform for African members of parliament to discuss and find solutions to critical issues related to food security and nutrition.

FAO's work with parliamentarians has also been expanded to other countries in Asia, including Nepal, the Philippines, Bangladesh and Japan.

2.2 Different forms of implementation

FAO delivers its parliamentary support and its work to develop legal frameworks for FNS by:

- i. facilitating networking, information-sharing and the exchange of experience among parliamentarians within and between countries and regions;
- ii. providing technical and advocacy support (including backstopping on legal matters) as well as tools and materials to support the development of legislation and public policies;
- iii. providing technical information and statistics and linking parliamentarians with academia and research institutions to support evidence-based legislative and policy formulation;
- iv. creating and strengthening parliamentary capacity on the technical aspects of FNS needed to draw up legislation;
- v. promoting and facilitating spaces for dialogue and debate and convening multiple stakeholders, such as the public sector (beyond ministries of agriculture), civil-society organizations, academia and the private sector at national and subnational level.

It is important to note that FAO's parliamentary support is only one of the ways in which the Organization supports the development of legal frameworks. Its primary mechanism is the technical legal support it gives to the executive branch of Member governments (ministries). This is an essential platform for proposing legislative initiatives that can then be sent to parliament for debate and approval and to ensure that laws are implemented.

From a programmatic and operational perspective, resources to implement FAOs' parliamentary work have been channelled through RI1 in LAC and Africa. In Africa, resources have also been funnelled through other regional initiatives focusing on FNS, the work of FNS officers in the Regional Office for Africa (RAF) and TCP/RAF/3612, a joint programme between FAO and PAP, with regional and national components (and four focus countries: Cameroon, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Uganda). This Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) was a two-year initiative that ended in 2019. However, one of its main outputs, a draft regional model law on FNS, was discussed at the subregional consultation for Central, North and West Africa (in November 2020) and should soon be finalized and presented for adoption at regional level.

FAO-European Union Food and Nutrition Security Impact, Resilience, Sustainability and Transformation programme (FIRST) policy officers are an important resource for fostering legislative initiatives at country level that could be better incorporated into FAO's work with parliamentarians. They are in the best position to assist in the identification of concrete entry points for new areas of policy and legislative engagement, to provide assistance for policy and legal implementation and to mobilize new and existing resources for these activities.

2.3 FAO's implementing partners

FAO's key implementing partners in its parliamentary and legislative work on FNS are listed in Table 1. In LAC, they include the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), which is the main contributor of financial resources and technical support under the Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative, particularly for FAO's PFH work. Other important partners are the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID), which supports specific actions in Central America and the Dominican Republic. The Government of Brazil was key to putting hunger and FNS on the political agendas of countries in the region, spurring the development of legal frameworks to address these issues.

In Africa, the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and PAP promote the inclusion of the FNS-related aspects in the debate on legal frameworks. The Government of Morocco supports the inclusion of the right to adequate food and FNS in parliamentary agendas in North African and Arab countries. At national level, the Parliament of Rwanda has been very supportive of capacity development processes for parliamentarians and the inclusion of FNS in debates.

At global level, the European Union is an important interlocutor and potential supporter of furthering FAO's work with parliamentarians. Indeed, the European Union just contributed to the Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition, to FAO's work with ECOWAS and to its work with parliamentarians in East Africa.

Table 1: Main stakeholders and partners involved in implementing FAO's parliamentary and legislative work on food security and nutrition

Stakeholder/partner	Main roles
PFHs in LAC (and regional forums – PARLATINO, PARLACEN and PARLANDINO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. aimed at strengthening the legislative and institutional frameworks in regional parliaments to facilitate the effective realization of the Right to Adequate Food and to ensure food security and good nutrition; ii. regional chapters formulate framework laws; and iii. national PHFs facilitate the process and contribute to the formulation of national laws.
PAP, especially PAPA-FSN, and regional parliamentary alliances and networks on FNS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. mainly position FNS high on the political and legislative agendas of African countries; and ii. partner with FAO to promote legislative initiatives in African countries.
Public sector agencies and ministries of agriculture, education, social development and health	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. provide sector-specific technical inputs to the formulation of laws; and ii. responsible for the enforcement of laws, translating them into regulations, policies and programmes.
Finance ministries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. central planning and budgetary allocation.

Stakeholder/ partner	Main roles
International Food Policy Research Institute	i. a key player in FNS, agriculture, development/poverty alleviation policy formulation, monitoring and evaluation, and research to inform country-led development processes.
Civil society organizations (such as the Global Network for the Right to Food and Nutrition)	i. put civil society interests on the legislative agenda and can exert pressure to speed up or abandon initiatives; and ii. play an important role in disseminating laws and generating demand for their enforcement.
Private sector, particularly the food industry (chambers of commerce and industry, federations and associations of private sector companies)	i. brings its views and interests to the table; can promote or oppose legal processes; and ii. once committed, is key to facilitating the enforcement of laws (for example, laws related to healthy eating, food waste reduction or food safety).
Multisector coordination platforms for FNS	i. convene multiple actors to define national FNS priorities, promote the review of legislation, provide technical inputs, seek agreements between parties.
World Health Organization (WHO)/Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)	i. partners with FAO to facilitate the formulation of healthy eating laws, provide technical fundamentals to support laws and regulations.
United Nations agencies – World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)	i. provide technical inputs to support the formulation and revision of laws and regulations and support FNS policy formulation processes.
Academia (international and national research centres and universities)	i. seeks and provides scientific/technical evidence to support the formulation of legal tools and conducts evaluations and other type of research on the implementation/impact of laws.
Scaling Up Nutrition Movement	i. cooperates in some countries in Africa (Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Uganda), helping to put nutrition on the political agenda.
Inter-Parliamentary Union	i. fosters parliamentary networks and exchanges, though its agenda is very broad and not focused on hunger or food issues and has few resources.
European Union	i. an important interlocutor and supporter of FAO’s work with parliamentarians; ii. has contributed to the Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition and to FAO’s work with ECOWAS, as well as to the work in eastern Africa with parliamentarians; and iii. supports the FIRST mechanism for policy assistance and capacity development for improved FNS in selected priority countries.

3. Effectiveness and relevance to SDG2

3.1 Relevance of parliamentary and legal work to SDG2

“Evidence has shown that the greater improvement in food and nutrition security is principally due to policies, programmes and frameworks that are anchored in legislation” (FAO, 2016). Policies and programmes are not enough to promote sustainable transformations to improve FNS, as greater and more sustainable resources and investments are needed. These can be leveraged through legislation.

In this sense, FAO’s work with parliamentarians is strategic. Parliamentarians’ roles in representation, legislation and budgetary approval, allocation and oversight can inform and shape political and legislative agendas to encourage more and better laws and investment to promote FNS. In their legislative role, parliamentarians can formulate legal frameworks that can turn FAO programmes into state policy that ensures their sustainability. As one interviewee for this review noted, “Laws are more likely to transcend governments, while policies and programmes might change with each government.”

FAO’s work with parliamentarians also has a secondary effect in terms of oversight. It helps to catalyse parliamentarians and other stakeholders into taking a more evidentiary approach. This helps to enforce and reinforce accountability and justiciability mechanisms by making others realize where there are gaps. In many ways, working with parliamentarians facilitates broader multi-stakeholder dialogue.

In practical terms, there are several ways in which parliamentarians can improve legal frameworks, for instance, by “promoting constitutional amendments, ratification and domestication of treaties, overseeing the [adoption and] implementation of laws, creating alliances with other key stakeholders and raising awareness to make sure people can feed themselves in dignity” (FAO, 2019a).

3.2 Achievements

While the introduction, discussion, approval and enactment of legislation requires the cooperation of both a country’s executive and parliament, FAO’s work to support parliamentarians and the development of legal frameworks has had direct implications for the attainment of SDG 2.

The development and enactment of legal instruments

With FAO’s direct or indirect support, laws on FNS and the right to adequate food have been adopted in many countries, marking a significant shift towards realizing and guaranteeing the right to adequate food. Myriad framework laws, constitutional amendments and national laws have been approved, most of them in LAC. This includes the right to adequate food and/or FNS and sovereignty legislation, school feeding laws, family farming laws, food labelling laws and food loss and waste laws (See Appendix 2 for a list of laws approved in LAC). The draft framework law for FNS formulated by PAPA-FSN and Japan’s Food Loss Act are among the many laws adopted in other countries.

The creation of PFHs and parliamentary alliances

One of the key institutional mechanisms to advance the establishment of legal instruments was the creation of the Parliamentary Front Against Hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean (PFH-LAC). The initiative has helped to put and keep hunger and FNS high on the political agenda and to accelerate progress on legal frameworks to combat hunger and malnutrition (and, thus, on achieving SDG 2 targets). Launched formally in 2009 at the Interparliamentary Conference on Food Security and Nutrition in Panama, the regional PFH is a multinational group of parliamentarians seeking to eradicate hunger and malnutrition in the region through the formulation of effective legislation and public policies, awareness-raising, strengthening multisector coordination and alliances with civil society, academia, international organizations and other key actors, and generating and exchanging knowledge and national, regional and international experience.

Following the launch of PFH-LAC, the initiative was replicated at subregional and national level. So far, there are four subregional PFHs and 23 national fronts and alliances, including city-level alliances. In recent years, other themes, such as climate change and investment for FNS, gender and participative governance, were added to the working agenda of PFH-LAC. It has also called for greater parliamentary oversight and accountability on the implementation of FNS laws.

Similar networks have been established in other regions, including Africa. PAPA-FSN and five parliamentary alliances have been established at subregional level, including the Eastern Africa Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (EAPA FSN), the Parliamentary Network for Food Security in Africa and the Arab World (Association of Senates, Shoora and Equivalent Councils in Africa and the Arab World, or ASSECCA), the ECOWAS Parliamentary network for gender equality and investment in agriculture for food security (EAPS-FSN), the Network of Central African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (RAPAC-SAN) and the trans-regional parliamentary alliance, the Afro-Latin American Parliamentary Forum (AFROLAC). Similarly, a number of national parliamentary alliances have been created in recent years in countries including Benin, Congo, Djibouti, Gabon, Madagascar, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Uganda, the Central African Republic and Sao Tome and Principe.

Further outreach efforts in Asia led to the setting up of the FAO Parliamentarian Friendship League in Japan (2017) and the FAO Legislative Advisory Group in the Philippines (2018). Thanks to the work of the Friendship League, in May 2019, the Japanese parliament adopted the country's first food loss and waste law. See Appendix 3 for a list of PHFs and alliances.

FAO has also strengthened its partnership with members of the European Parliament's Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition to underpin its commitment to fighting against hunger and malnutrition in Europe.

Networking

Building networks and working with its partners to promote the exchange of experiences and good practices between parliamentarians across regions has also been a key achievement of FAO's work. A successful example is the Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition held in Madrid in October 2018.

Almost 200 parliamentarians from around the globe congregated with a view to boosting political will to achieve SDG 2 by highlighting the role of parliaments, identifying and sharing experiences and good practices, and building a network of parliamentary alliances to achieve the SDG 2 target of zero hunger by 2030, as well as to promote progress towards the commitments of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition.

The Summit helped to keep FNS at the top of the parliamentary agenda at global level and to renew commitments for a global alliance to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The commitments of the final declaration were particularly relevant to addressing the key principles of the 2030 Agenda (Global Parliamentary Summit against Hunger and Malnutrition, 2018):

- i. Leave no one behind* – a reaffirmation of the “the right to adequate, safe, sufficient, healthy and nutritious food for everyone” and the need to act decisively to eradicate discrimination in all its forms, particularly gender- and ethnic-based discrimination.
- ii. Interconnectedness* – the need to strengthen work on legislation, policy oversight and budget allocation by building capacity, forging alliances and strengthening coordination with other stakeholders, including civil society organizations, universities, research centres, businesses and development cooperation agencies, to consolidate a wide array of complementary skills and resources to realize the right to adequate food and achieve zero hunger by 2030.
- iii. Acting at scale* – a recommendation to “paying a particular attention to the provision of adequate, predictable and sustained budgetary allocations to achieve zero hunger and the realization of the right to adequate food for all”.
- iv.* The declaration also explicitly called on countries to **address all forms of malnutrition** by “supporting the production and consumption of healthy food, as well as food and nutrition education and information, in order to reduce obesity that leads to non-communicable diseases and poses an enormous burden on health systems and public resources”.

Capacity development

In LAC and Africa, FAO's work has strengthened the capacity of parliamentarians to develop sufficiently robust and efficient national legislative and institutional frameworks to achieve FNS and progressively realize the right to adequate food. In Africa, the new capacity resulted in the creation of national parliamentary alliances for FNS in ten countries, in addition to four subregional alliances (see Appendix 3). FAO has also developed a diversity of knowledge products to support the work of parliamentarians and legislative processes more generally. A vast array of studies, guides, papers on legal matters related to FNS and other areas were developed and made available to all stakeholders involved in policy and legislative affairs. One of the most relevant products is a series of seven legal briefs providing guidance on conducting legislative processes in relation to FNS. Originally, these briefs were prepared for Africa, then adapted to LAC.¹ The briefs and other knowledge products now serve as guidance for training and other capacity development activities.

3.3 How FAO's parliamentary and legislative work addresses SDG2 and other goals

As FNS and the right to adequate food are multidimensional, require multisectoral actions and are linked to other rights, such as the right to water, to access land and other productive resources, to decent work and to health, among other things, FAO took a two-pronged approach to supporting legislative processes: i) the formulation of framework FNS laws that generally legislate for several sectors; and ii) specific support for sectoral legislation to address more in detail certain sectoral components. In this sense, FAO's legislative work on FNS and the right to adequate food is not only linked to SDG 2, but is connected to other SDGs as well.

The following are examples of how legislation on FNS relates to different SDGs:

- i. FNS and sovereignty laws establish certain actions as state obligations, for example, addressing poverty (SDG 1), as in the Plurinational State of Bolivia; the sustainable use of natural resources (SDG 15 and SDG 13, as in Cabo Verde);² the protection of human health (SDG 3), also as in Cabo Verde; and access to decent employment (SDG 8).
- ii. School feeding laws contribute to better education (SDG 4), overcoming gender inequality in access to education (SDG 5) and a healthy life through better nutrition (SDG 3).
- iii. Food loss and waste laws are explicitly linked to SDG 12.

Evidence of impact

While FAO personnel interviewed for this review acknowledged that FAO had not developed any methodology for assessing the actual contribution of legislation to the FNS situation or

to general wellbeing, there are indications that its support for parliamentarians and legislative processes had an effect in areas such as inclusiveness. The broader consultative process through which laws were debated and formulated raised awareness and facilitated the broad participation of various stakeholders, especially civil society organizations, who brought their vision and views to the debate. These participatory processes also ensured a certain level of ownership of the laws in question, something that is essential for implementation. For instance, in Ecuador, a broader range of civil society organizations, including groups representing women and indigenous peoples, were actively involved in the process of discussing the Food Security and Sovereignty Law. As a result, civil society organizations are more aware of the implications of the law, putting them in a better position to lobby for its implementation.

Despite significant advances in terms of enacting laws and other legal instruments, one of the main outstanding issues is their proper and timely implementation, in addition to weak enforcement and justiciability mechanisms, or absence thereof. Such limitations are not specific to FNS policies and laws; they affect all policy domains, are caused by structural gaps and challenges that cannot be addressed by one sector alone and are certainly down to more than just technical factors. However, there is still good reason for FAO to contribute to legislative implementation, especially through its work with ministries, by partnering with other United Nations agencies or actors and contributing to the dissemination and communication of laws and evidence to support their enforcement and implementation. To a certain extent, FAO has been working on this already, for instance, by engaging actively in the definition of specific regulatory frameworks (such as in the Dominican Republic). It has also been supporting the Right to Food Observatory in LAC by convening academic and research institutions to share information and research on the situation of the right to adequate food in the region.

4. Links to the key principles of the 2030 Agenda

4.1 Acting at scale

Most of the laws FAO works on are national instruments. In LAC, in particular, experience suggests that they tend to become critical instruments in mobilizing and securing resources to scale-up and sustain FNS programmes aimed at overcoming hunger and malnutrition.

School feeding laws are a good example of how legislation can make governments responsible for guaranteeing investment in food and nutrition. For instance, in Honduras, the Law on School Feeding (Decree No. 125) enacted in 2017 stipulates the inclusion of a specific line in the annual national budget to guarantee the implementation of the National School Feeding Programme, with provisions to cover yearly growth in the number of school children. Similarly, in Guatemala, the School Feeding Law (Decree No. 16)

states that the government should allocate a minimum of GTQ 4 (USD 0.5) per day per schoolchild in the national budget and sets the percentage share of social expenditure to be allocated to school feeding at 0.8 percent. In Brazil, Law 11.947 – school feeding guidelines says that financial resources for the National School Feeding Programme should be included in the federal budget and distributed to the states. It also explicitly mandates that a minimum of 30 percent of the total programme budget should be spent on local fresh food purchases from family farms and organizations, with priority given to those of small, indigenous and afro-descendant farmers.³

4.2 Holistic views and interconnectedness

FAO's work with parliamentarians is a good example of the Organization's capacity to convene key stakeholders and actors

¹ The topics covered by the seven legal briefs are: (1) the constitutional right to adequate food, (2) framework laws on the right to adequate food, (3) legislating for adequate food and nutrition in schools, (4) an enabling legal environment for the responsible governance of tenure, (5) an enabling legal environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, (6) legislative approaches to improve nutrition and 7) legal measures to eradicate rural poverty. For examples, see FAO (2019b, 2019d, 2019e, 2019f).

² Law 371X/2018 establishes the principles, norms and procedures that guarantee the recognition of the human right to adequate food and defines the guiding principles of the Food and Nutrition Security Policy.

to ensure an inclusive process in developing and adopting legal frameworks conducive to achieving the SDGs. It is also a good example of how FAO can work with institutions other than its “traditional” ministry of agriculture counterparts.

Parliamentarians can be instrumental in forging alliances with other state institutions, the private sector, academia, civil society, farmers’ organizations and other partners to achieve food security and optimal nutrition and realize the right to adequate food for all. This has been seen numerous times in LAC. One example is the approval of Chile’s food labelling law, whereby an alliance of stakeholders helped generate a body of opinion that created an enabling environment for legislative approval. The key players were a group of parliamentarians under the leadership of a senator who championed the cause, in collaboration with FAO and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO). The Ministry of Health and academia provided evidence and data to underpin the importance of regulating the consumption of fat, sugar and salt to reduce malnutrition and its consequences on health. The media disseminated the information and swung public opinion in favour of the law. Civil society, through consumer associations, lobbied for its approval. These actors swayed the economic public sectors and private sector, which eventually understood that prioritizing health would boost productivity and have economic benefits and threw their weight behind the law (FAO and PAHO, 2017).

4.3 Social inclusion (leaving no one behind)

The right to adequate food

The 2030 Agenda principle of leaving no one behind explicitly alludes “to the human rights principles of equality and non-discrimination” (United Nations General Assembly, 2019). In terms of tackling hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, this means tackling the inequality and the inequitable distribution of food and productive and economic resources to access it – in other words, addressing the root causes jeopardizing the realization of the right to adequate food for all. Realizing the right to adequate food, therefore, requires that we address the structural inequalities that undermine the availability, adequacy, access and sustainability of food systems.

In this sense, legal frameworks based on the right to adequate food and, more importantly, the inclusion of the right to adequate food in national constitutions, make states responsible for respecting, protecting and meeting the food and nutritional needs of different population groups, particularly those of the poorest and most marginalized.

Good examples of legal frameworks conducive to realizing the right to adequate food can be found in:

- i. The Plurinational State of Bolivia, where the 2009 constitution recognizes human rights, including the right to adequate food (Article 16), explicitly stating that “everyone has the right to water and food. The State has the obligation to guarantee food security, by means of healthy, adequate and sufficient food for the entire population” (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 2009). Based on this, the country’s food and nutrition policy explicitly sets out strategies to support indigenous and afro-descendant populations through the promotion of family agriculture and

includes gender and women’s empowerment as a cross-cutting strategy, anticipating institutional mechanisms to ensure its compliance (Bolivia (Plurinational State of), 2014).

- ii. Article 8 of Cabo Verde’s Law No. 37/IX/2018 explicitly states that no one can be limited in his/her exercise of the right to adequate food due to nationality, sex, gender, ethnic origin, race, religion, ideology or intellectual convictions, socio-economic conditions, age or sexual orientation (Cabo Verde, 2018).

To be inclusive, however, legislative initiatives need to incorporate the views of different sectors of society. When working on the right to adequate food, it is important to ensure that diverse stakeholders are involved, as working with parliamentarians can only produce sustainable results if there is coordination and dialogue with other actors, such as national human rights institutions, consumer organizations, the media, civil society organizations and the private sector. This ensures that various ideas and perspectives are taken into account in the legislative and oversight process.

To this end, FAO has encouraged PFHs to be diverse and inclusive and to include representatives of all parties represented in a given parliament. It has also promoted broad-based consultations to discuss, formulate and draft bills. Several laws resulted from long and wide-ranging discussions with a diversity of parties. For instance, the FNS law of the Dominican Republic was the result of a long and broad process of debate at national and subnational level, incorporating parliamentarians, public sector representatives, local governments and organizations representing small farmers, fishers, women, youth, afro-descendant populations and labour unions. In Guatemala, FAO helped to convene a wider range of civil society organizations, including those of indigenous peoples, for the debate on the School Feeding Law (Decree No. 16). These processes were considerable in order to enrich the substantive content of the laws and to create awareness among stakeholders of their rights and obligations in relation to FNS.

There have been other initiatives to support gender equality. In 2018, the ECOWAS Network of Parliamentarians on Gender Equality and Investments in Agriculture and Food Security was launched in Abuja (Nigeria) with a view to providing ECOWAS parliamentarians with the knowledge and skills to advocate for gender-equitable agricultural investment and to influence policy processes at national, regional and international level (FAO, 2019a).

4.4 Some of the factors behind successful outcomes

- i. In LAC, the creation of umbrella programmes, such as the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative, were pivotal in maintaining a core group of high-level personnel and in channelling resources to support the continued implementation of legislative initiatives and the work of the PFHs.
- ii. The financial and technical contribution of key partners, such as the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), as well as South–South Cooperation through the Government of Brazil and the Mexican Agency of International

³ Art. 14, Law No. 11.947/2009 – National School Feeding Programme (PNAE).

- Development Cooperation (AMEXID), were among the key factors that allowed the expansion of work across the region and replication in other regions.
- iii. The involvement of academia and research institutions was important, not only in terms of generating evidence on which to base legislation, but also in creating a body of opinion that was influential in putting topics high on the political and parliamentary agendas.
 - iv. Participatory debate and dialogue as part of the process for formulating bills enabled greater awareness and ownership, particularly among civil society organizations (such as in Ecuador).
 - v. Spaces for communication, visibility and the exchange of information and experience, such as forums and periodic regional and subregional PFH conferences, facilitated replication in different countries.

5. Contribution to FAO's positioning

FAO is one of the few United Nations agencies working with national parliaments.⁴ That puts it in a strong strategic position to promote the transformational change needed to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda by supporting the formulation of enabling legal frameworks. FAO is better positioned than other agencies to continue these efforts. However, as mentioned, its work to support national legislative processes is not limited to working with parliamentarians. On the contrary, this is only one of the ways in which FAO tries to ensure the broader inclusion of all relevant

stakeholders in national legislative and policy processes, including the various ministries. In this way, the fact that FAO is seen as an independent and neutral organization with high technical capacity has helped to build trust and expand its convening power to promote inclusive dialogue and legislative processes with a wide range of parties and stakeholders. FAO has built an active network of parliamentarians particularly across the LAC region with whom it collaborates to keep FNS high on the political agenda.

6. Challenges and limitations

Internal limitations

- i. Country office personnel do not always have the necessary skills to work with parliamentarians, namely, technical skills combined with an ability to operate in the political arena.
- ii. Short-term projects and heavy reliance on short-term consultants hamper continuity and follow-up of legislative processes that are long by nature (legislative debates can often last ten years or more).
- iii. In many country offices (in LAC and Africa), the levels of financial and human resources available sometimes fall short of demand for legislative support.

External limitations

- i. It is challenging to maintain the diversity and independence of PFHs and parliamentary alliances, as not all the parties agree on the common hunger and FNS agenda. In some cases, important laws have been formulated under the auspices of one or two parties or legislators that have championed the cause. This was the case with Chile's food labelling law, for example, where the role of one prominent parliamentarian was critical to formulating and passing the bill.
- ii. The involvement of the private sector remains a challenge. In the opinion of some interviewees, there is still some reluctance to engage with the private sector on legislative work, the argument being that priority should be given to ensuring the representation of the poorest. There is also a need to better understand the diversity and interests of the private sector. Still, there are few examples where raising private sector awareness

facilitated the enactment of laws. A good example is Paraguay, where the debate on the Law No. 6286 on the "Defence, restoration and promotion of family farming" was very challenging, as its focus clashed with private-sector priorities favouring agro-export and big commercial agriculture. After ten years of discussion and sensitization, however, an agreement was reached and the law was enacted. This experience underscores the importance of approaching and involving the private sector as part of the transformational process needed to achieve the SDGs.

- iii. Frequent changes of government and parliament require more institutional approaches to ensure continuity. Parliamentary capacity can change, rotate or even disappear from one legislative period to another, undoing any knowledge built up on FNS, the right to adequate food and other subjects. It can also hamper the capacity to implement and monitor (enforcement and justiciability) adopted legislation. It is, therefore, important that PFHs be institutionalized, as they would not survive as ad hoc groups.

Potential challenges to and ideas for upscaling, replicating and adapting FAO's work

Legislative work is a long-term process and the results are often not evident in the short-term, which can discourage the allocation of resources.

Both internally and externally, FAO is often seen as an agency that is primarily linked to ministries of agriculture, limiting its scope of work and its relationship with other stakeholders, such as parliamentarians. In contrast, its work with parliamentarians

⁴ The others are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

continues to fuel concerns that FAO is entering too far into the political arena, rising doubts about how the Organization can maintain its neutrality. FAO's experience to date, however, shows that it can respect national autonomy, promote dialogue and lend technical support to national decision-making processes.

Although FAO's experience of working on legislation with parliamentarians in LAC has been expanded to other regions, there are some challenges involved in replicating it, even within the region, for instance, among the anglophone Caribbean countries. From FAO's perspective, the main challenges here stem more from the countries' lower human and financial resources. From the

countries' perspective, their systems of jurisprudence based on the parliamentary system of governance and common law stand in contrast to the presidential and civil law systems found elsewhere in Latin America, with implications for the application of international law, constitutional structures and protections, and for human rights institutions (including the right to adequate food). Thus, different approaches are needed.

In Africa, FAO's main challenge is that unlike LAC, there is no regional initiative to guarantee the mobilization of resources to maintain a core team responsible for providing continuous support to parliamentarians and other stakeholders.

7. Usefulness in tackling shocks and stresses

Legal frameworks guide countries' decision-making processes, particularly so in times of emergency. The fact that the right to adequate food is incorporated into constitutions makes states legally and ethically responsible for protecting and realizing this right not only in normal times, but in times of crisis. It also provides populations with an instrument to demand that their rights be protected. As we have recently seen in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, FNS and school feeding laws based on the right to adequate food have been critical instruments enabling governments to allocate resources to respond to the pandemic. For instance, the

FNS law in the Dominican Republic has facilitated the allocation of resources to social protection interventions to assist the most vulnerable groups. The law also established social structures that have facilitated the distribution of this support. In the Philippines, right to adequate food-based legislation allowed the transfer of resources to tackle the COVID-19 crisis. However, this is not the case for all countries, as in many, the justiciability and enforcement mechanisms and the awareness of the population are absent or weak.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

8.1 Conclusions

The following conclusions can be drawn from this analysis:

Conclusion 1.

While effective legislation requires the engagement of both the executive and legislative branches, FAO's work to support the development of legal frameworks for FNS, particularly its work with parliaments, is considered strategic and one of the most productive and effective areas of its work to bring about the transformational change needed for countries to achieve SDG 2. Its technical support for parliamentarians in formulating FNS legal frameworks has allowed the transformation of programmes and projects into state policy, ensuring their sustainability and upscaling (for example, school feeding laws). At the same time, FNS legislation based on the right to adequate food makes states responsible for guaranteeing access to food for vulnerable groups, so no one is left behind.

Conclusion 2.

Despite significant progress in enacting laws, implementing them and strengthening enforcement and justiciability mechanisms remain a challenge and an area where FAO could play a more active role.

Conclusion 3.

FAO's legal and parliamentary work was successful in LAC and has been expanded to other regions, to a certain extent. However, there are challenges when it comes to further replication, with the availability of resources (mostly financial) being one of the limiting factors in regions such as Africa. Capacity and context also differ from region to region. While work has been conducted quite successfully in some parts of the world, it cannot be taken for granted that the same will happen in other regions. Hence, this work needs to be customized to the regional expertise and context.

Conclusion 4.

Achieving the SDGs requires legislation that encompasses several sectors and involves numerous actors, including the private sector. This can lead to the formulation of legislation that is complex and difficult to implement, such as FNS laws, leading to low levels of implementation. Experience shows that sectoral laws or laws that focus on specific elements, such as school feeding or food labelling, are more successfully implemented and enforced.

Conclusion 5.

Shortfalls in human and financial resources were cited as a limitation to meeting demand for legislative support. Personnel that have both technical/legal expertise and a capacity to facilitate political processes are required at field level to expand FAO's legislative work.

8.2 Recommendations

Recommendation 1.

Because of its potential to bring about the sustainable and transformational change needed to achieve SDG 2 and its potential to boost inclusion, legislative and parliamentary work should remain one of FAO's strategic areas of national support. FAO could strengthen its capacity in this area, both at headquarters and in the field, in terms of financial resources and personnel with legal and policy backgrounds.

Recommendation 2.

Enacting laws is an important step towards achieving SDG 2. Without appropriate enforcement and justiciability mechanisms to ensure that the laws take effect, however, transformational change will not occur. FAO could do more to support the monitoring and implementation of laws and policies. It could also become more involved in the process of regulation, as well as in the communication and dissemination of laws and policies and in implementing observatories to monitor progress on the right to adequate food and FNS. There are also areas of its programmatic support for ministries that need to be bolstered. FAO could partner with other players to ensure progress in these areas. In terms of monitoring, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) could be a useful platform for opening dialogue, retaining knowledge and capacity, highlighting the role of parliamentarians and demonstrating how their work contributes to the global discourse on current and future FNS challenges. Progress on FNS legislation could also potentially be discussed with the CFS.

Recommendation 3.

Partnerships with other United Nations agencies to support legal frameworks based on a diversity of views and experiences could lead to a more efficient use of resources. There is a growing number of examples of effective partnerships. For instance, in Ecuador, FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) will work together to support parliament in setting up the regulatory framework for the country's school feeding Law. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and FAO, meanwhile, are collaborating to assist in the drafting of its law on the environment.

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Appendix 1. People interviewed

Surname	Name	Organization/Division	Position
Blondeau	Simon	FAO-LEGN	Legal Officer
Cuvi	Manuela	FAO-RLC	Legal Officer
De Buck	Stephanie	FAO-PSUR	
García Cebolla	Juan Carlos	FAO- ESP	Senior Project Coordinator
Lobo	Luis	FAO-RLC	Technical Officer
Nadeau	Andrew	FAO-PSUR	Senior Capacity Development Officer
Touadi	Jean	FAO-PSUR	Special Coordinator for Parliamentary Alliances/Fronts
Vidar	Margret	FAO-LEGN	Legal Officer

Appendix 2: Laws enacted in Latin America and the Caribbean

Country	Laws and amendments passed
Argentina PFH since 2011; process started in 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 27.118 – Historical reparations for family farming to create a new rurality in Argentina (<i>Reparación histórica de la agricultura familiar para la construcción de una nueva ruralidad en la Argentina</i>) (2015) – LAF ii. Law No. 27454 – National plan to reduce food loss and waste (<i>Plan Nacional de Reducción de Pérdidas y Desperdicios Alimentarios</i>) (2018) – LPD iii. Law No. 25.989 – Food donation law. Reform of the special regime law on the donation of food (<i>Ley Donal (Donación de Alimentos). Reforma de la Ley de Régimen Especial para la Donación de Alimentos</i>) (2017) – LPD iv. Programme of care in Argentina (<i>Programa de Ciudadanos en Argentina</i>) (Resolution 20/2014) – L
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) PFH since 2012; process started in 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 622 on free school meals in the framework of food sovereignty and the plural economy (<i>Alimentación Complementaria Escolare en el marco de la Soberanía Alimentaria y la Economía Plural</i>) (2014) – LAE ii. Law No. 775 on the promotion of healthy food (<i>Promoción de Alimentación Saludable</i>) (2016) – LAS
Brazil PFH since 2007	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 11.947 – School feeding guidelines (<i>Directrices de la Alimentación Escolar</i>) (2009) – LAE ii. Law No. 11.346 establishing the System of Food Security and Nutrition – SISAN (<i>Sistema de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional</i>) (2006) – LSSAN
Colombia PFH since 2011; process started in 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 1972 of 2019 establishing the protection of the right to health and a healthy environment by imposing restrictions on polluting emissions from vehicles and other sources (<i>La protección de los derechos a la salud y al medio ambiente sano imponiendo restricciones a las emisiones contaminantes de fuentes móviles y se dictan otras disposiciones</i>). ii. Law No. 1990 on the prevention of food loss and waste (<i>Prevención de Pérdidas y Desperdicios de Alimentos</i>) (2019) – LPD
Chile	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 20.606 on the nutritional composition of food and food advertising (<i>Composición nutricional de alimentos y su publicidad</i>) (2015) – LE
Ecuador PFH since 2011; process started in 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Organic Law No. 711 on rural lands and ancestral territories (<i>Tierras Rurales y Territorios Ancestrales</i>) (2016) – L ii. Health regulation No. 5103 on the labelling of processed foods for human consumption (<i>Etiquetado de Alimentos Procesados para el Consumo Humano</i>) – LE iii. Organic law No. 10 on agrobiodiversity, seeds and the promotion of sustainable agriculture (<i>Agro biodiversidad, Semillas y Fomento de la Agricultura Sustentable</i>) (2017) – LAX iv. Organic law No. 27 on agricultural health (<i>Sanidad Agropecuaria</i>) (2017) – LGP v. Organic law No. 305 on the use of water resources and the utilization of water (<i>Recursos Hídricos Usos y Aprovechamiento del Agua</i>) (2014) – LGA
Paraguay PFH since 2011; process started in 2009	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 5210 on school feeding and health monitoring (<i>Alimentación Escolar y Control Sanitario</i>) (2015) – LAE ii. Law No. 6175 on the framework for food sovereignty and food and nutritional security and the Right to Food (<i>Marco de Soberanía, Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional y Derecho a la Alimentación</i>) (2018) –LSSAN iii. Law No. 6286 on the defence, restoration and promotion of rural family farming (<i>Defensa, Restauración y Promoción de la Agricultura Familiar Campesina</i>) (2019) – LAF

Country	Laws and amendments passed
<p>Peru PFH since 2014; process started in 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 30355 on the promotion and sustainable development of family farming (<i>Promoción y Desarrollo Sostenible de la Agricultura Familia</i>) (2015) – LAX ii. Law on Food Security and Nutrition (<i>Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional</i>) (2015) – LSSAN iii. Law No. 30988 – Reducing and preventing loss and waste (<i>Reducción y prevención de pérdidas y desperdicios</i>) (22 July 2019) – LDP iv. Law No. 30021 – Promoting Healthy Eating for Boys, Girls and Adolescents (<i>Promoción de la Alimentación Saludable para Niños, Niñas y Adolescentes</i>) (2013) – LAS, LAE v. By Ministerial Resolution 321 (2014) – Fundamental content added to law No. 30021 on the reduction of foods and non-alcoholic beverages with a high sugar, sodium or saturated/trans-fat content with a view to their elimination (<i>reducción alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas con alto contenido en azúcar socio y grasas saturadas y/o trans hasta su eliminación</i>).
<p>Uruguay PFH since 2011; process started in 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 19.717 – National Plan for the Promotion of Agroecologically Based Production (<i>Plan Nacional para el Fomento de la Producción con Bases Agroecológicas</i>) (2019) – LAX ii. Decree No. 272/018 – Modification of the National Bromatological Regulation in relation to food labelling (<i>Modificación del Reglamento Bromatológico Nacional, relativo al rotulado de alimentos</i>) (2018) – LE iii. Law No. 19.530 – Breastfeeding Rooms (<i>Salas de Lactancia Materna</i>) (2017) – LAS iv. Law No. 19.292 – Agricultural Production and Artisanal Fishing (<i>Producción Agropecuaria y Pesca Artesanal</i>) (2014) – LGP v. Law No. 19.140 on healthy eating in educational centres (<i>Alimentación Saludable en los Centros Educativos</i>) (2013) – LAE vi. Law No. 19.161 – Maternity and Paternity Subsidies for Private-Sector Workers (<i>Subsidio por Maternidad y por Paternidad para Trabajadoras de la Actividad Privada</i>) (2013)
<p>Costa Rica PFH since 2012; process started in 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law governing relations between coffee producers, processors and exporters (<i>Ley sobre Régimen de Relaciones entre Productores, Beneficiarios y Exportadores de Café</i>) (2017) – LIA
<p>El Salvador PFH since 2012; process started in 2009</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Law No. 304 on the school milk programme (<i>Programa de Vaso de leche escolar</i>) (2013) – LAE ii. Legislative decree No. 637 – General Law on the Management of Fishing and Aquaculture (<i>Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura</i>) (2001) – LGP iii. Reform of the General Law on the Management of Fishing and Aquaculture (<i>Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura</i>) – LGP iv. Reform laws (legislative decrees): No. 683 (2011), No. 489 (2016) and No. 810 (2017) v. Law No. 564 on creating a trust to support coffee production (<i>Creación del Fideicomiso de Apoyo a la Producción del Café</i>) (2010) (revised) and Law No. 864 modifying law No. 564 on creating a trust to support coffee production vi. Law on the creation of El Porvenir Irrigation and Drainage District No. 4 (<i>Creación del Distrito de Riego y Avenamiento N° 4 El Porvenir</i>) (2019) – LGA vii. Law No. 188 on the promotion of food donation (<i>Fomento de la Donación de Alimentos</i>) (2019) – LPD viii. Opinion No. 119 of the Legislative Assembly on the exemption from storage fees of small producers of improved bean seed (<i>Exoneración del pago por bodegaje a pequeños productores de semilla mejorada de frijol</i>) (2019) – LAX

Country	Laws and amendments passed
Guatemala PFH since 2012; process started in 2009	i. Decree No. 16 – School Feeding Law (<i>Ley de Alimentación Escolar</i>) (2017) – LAE
Honduras PFH since 2011; process started in 2009	i. Decree No. 25 – Law on Food Security and Nutrition (<i>Ley de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional</i>) (2011) – LSSAN ii. Decree No. 110 – Law on the National Solidarity Credit Programme for Rural Women (<i>Ley para el Programa Nacional de Crédito Solidario para la Mujer Rural</i>) (2015) – LIA iii. Decree No. 125, – Law on School Feeding (<i>Ley de Alimentación Escolar</i>). (2016) – LAE
Mexico PFH since 2011; process started in 2009	i. Modification of the General Law on Social Development to recognize the Right to Nutritious Food (<i>Ley General de Desarrollo Social para reconocer el Derecho a una Alimentación Nutritiva</i>) (2016) – LAS ii. Modification of the General Law on Health on overweight, obesity and the labelling of food and non-alcoholic beverage (Labelling Law) (<i>Ley General de Salud en materia de sobrepeso, obesidad y de etiquetado de alimentos y bebidas no alcohólicas. Ley de Etiquetados, 5 de noviembre</i>) 2019 – LE
Nicaragua PFH since 2011; process started in 2009	i. Law No. 693 – Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (<i>Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional</i>) (2009) – LSSAN ii. Law No. 881 – Nicaraguan Legal Digest on the matter of Food and Nutrition Sovereignty and Security (<i>Ley del Digesto Jurídico Nicaragüense de la Materia Soberanía y Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional</i>) (2014) – LSSAN
Dominican Republic PFH since 2011; process started in 2009	i) Law No. 589-16 on Food and Nutritional Security in the Republic (<i>Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional en la República</i>) (2017) – LSSAN
St Vincent and the Grenadines PFH since 2015; process started in 2009	i) Zero Hunger Trust Fund (Fondo Fiduciario para el Hambre Cero) (2016) – LSSAN
Japan	i) Law to Promote the Reduction of Food Losses (2019)

Appendix 3: Parliamentary fronts against hunger and parliamentary alliances

FAO collaboration with parliamentary alliances and fronts

FAO currently works with more than 45 national and regional alliances on FSN.

Africa and the Near East and North Africa region

- i. African Union – PAPA-FSN
- ii. Parliamentary Network for Food Security in Africa and the Arab World (ASSECCA)
- iii. Benin – Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security
- iv. Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) – Parliamentary network on Food Security and Nutrition
- v. Djibouti – Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security
- vi. Eastern Africa – EAPA FSN
- vii. ECOWAS – EAPS-FSN
- viii. Gabon – Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- ix. Madagascar – Malagasy Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutritional Security

- x. Republic of Congo – Congolese Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- xi. Sierra Leone – Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- xii. Somalia – National Alliance of the Somali Parliament on Food Security and Nutrition
- xiii. Uganda – Parliamentary Alliance For Food And Nutrition Security
- xiv. Central African Republic – Central African Republic Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition
- xv. Sao Tomé and Príncipe – Parliamentary Alliance of Sao Tomé et Príncipe for Food Security and Nutrition
- xvi. Network of Central African Parliamentary Alliances on Food and Nutrition Security (RAPAC-SAN)
- xvii. Ministerial Conference of Energy Ministers of Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean (AFROLAC)

Asia

- xviii. Japan – Parliamentarian Friendship League
- xix. Philippines – FAO Legislative Advisory Group (FLAG PH)

Europe

- xx. Italy – Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security
- xxi. Spain – Parliamentary Alliance for the Right to Food
- xxii. European Parliament – Parliamentary Alliance “Fight Against Hunger”

Latin America and the Caribbean

Regional fronts

- xxiii. Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre del Parlamento Andino (PARLANDINO)
- xxiv. Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre del Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO)
- xxv. Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre del Parlamento del MERCOSUR (PARLASUR)
- xxvi. Frente Parlamentario Contra el Hambre del Parlamento Centroamericano (PARLACEN)

National fronts

- xxvii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Argentina
- xxviii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Belize
- xxix. Parliamentary Front for Food Sovereignty and Wellbeing of Bolivia
- xxx. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Brazil
- xxxi. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Chile
- xxxii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Colombia
- xxxiii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Costa Rica
- xxxiv. Parliamentary Front for Ecuador without Hunger
- xxxv. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of El Salvador
- xxxvi. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Granada
- xxxvii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Guatemala
- xxxviii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Haiti
- xxxix. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Honduras
- xl. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Mexico
- xli. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Nicaragua
- xlii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Panama
- xliii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Paraguay
- xliv. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Peru
- xlv. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of the Dominican Republic
- xlvi. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of St Vincent and the Grenadines
- xlvii. Parliamentary Front Against Hunger of Uruguay

Territorial fronts

- xlviii. Lima

Evaluation of FAO's contributions to Sustainable Development Goal 2

"End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture"

Signature Product 1: Legal and parliamentary work on food and nutrition security

Signature Product 2: Nutrition education

Signature Product 3: Support to value chain development

Signature Product 4: Support to secure tenure of natural resources through VGGTs and other guidelines

Signature Product 5: Farmer field schools and their derivatives

Signature Product 6: Control of transboundary plant diseases and pests

Signature Product 7: Agroecology

Signature Product 8: Protection and fair share of genetic resources for food and agriculture

Signature Product 9: South-South and triangular cooperation

Signature Product 10: Support to agricultural investment

Signature Product 11: Support to fair and informed commodity markets and international trade in agriculture

Signature Product 12: Rural women's empowerment

Signature Product 13: Food for the cities and urban agriculture

Signature Product 14: Aquaculture promotion and Blue Growth

For more information, please contact:

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