



Country: Member States of CPLP

Project title: Supporting the implementation of the CPLP Regional Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition towards the establishment of a hunger free Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)

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Signed:
(on behalf of the CPLP)

Signed:

José Graziano da Silva
Director-General
(on behalf of the Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations - FAO)

Date of signature:

Date of signature:

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP) Member States have been working to strengthen cooperation in food and nutrition security, and formulated a regional strategy for food and nutrition security in the context of the CPLP (Estratégia de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional - ESAN-CPLP). The regional strategy provides policy advice in adjusting current strategies, seeking to overcome the challenges that CPLP Member States face to enhance good governance, and a multisector approach in a comprehensive strategy for food security and nutrition: 1) inadequate coordination of food security institutions and governance mechanisms; 2) insufficient involvement of stakeholders in the governance of food and nutrition security; 3) inadequate compliance with the human right to food.

The main critical gap that needs to be addressed as a matter of priority are inadequate capacities of regional and national stakeholders to engage on policy dialogue, coordinate actions and develop participative mechanisms as well as the limited knowledge and application of the human right to food principles and approach.

The project will therefore support CPLP Member States, working with the CPLP's Executive Secretariat, the CPLP Assembly and CPLP Council for Food and Nutrition Security (CONSAN) institutional mechanisms, in strengthening their capacities to implementing the regional strategy, by building on existing institutional mechanisms and programmes, increasing stakeholder engagement, generating lessons to be learnt and sharing with other regions and countries.

This will be achieved by promoting linkages between regional, subregional and national initiatives, and facilitating intercountry exchange, notably through different modalities of cooperation (South-South, North-South and Triangular). The project will seek to identify best practices and bring them to the attention of all relevant actors at regional level. The strategy is to bring together countries with different capacities and problems on the basis of a common work that will generate greater opportunities for international cooperation and national ownership.

More specifically, the project will cover the following dimensions:

- improved policy dialogue for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- improved coordination mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- improved networking and cooperation.

The project will promote the creation of regional and national parliamentary fronts against hunger, National Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) Councils and widening the participation of the base by creating and strengthening networks of stakeholders that will have a say on the food security governance processes and to improve collective understanding of food security, nutrition and the right to food. It will consider the different contexts, and specificities to balance activities at regional and national levels. Actions at national level will focus on African Member States of CPLP and Timor-Leste. The project will pave the way and lay down the foundations for a Hunger Free Community of Portuguese Language Countries, as a framework that will enable CPLP countries to accommodate all efforts that are in direct contribution to policies and plan as well as initiatives by non-state actors that are geared to hunger eradication in general.

The project contributes to the new Strategic Objective 1 (SO1) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) "Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition" and to Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 1- eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, specifically to target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger. Therefore, the project will create synergies with the African Union – FAO open partnership for "New, unified approaches to end hunger in Africa"; with "Zero Hunger Challenge" and global nutrition initiatives of the Secretary-General of the United Nations (UN), such as the SUN movement and the REACH partnership.

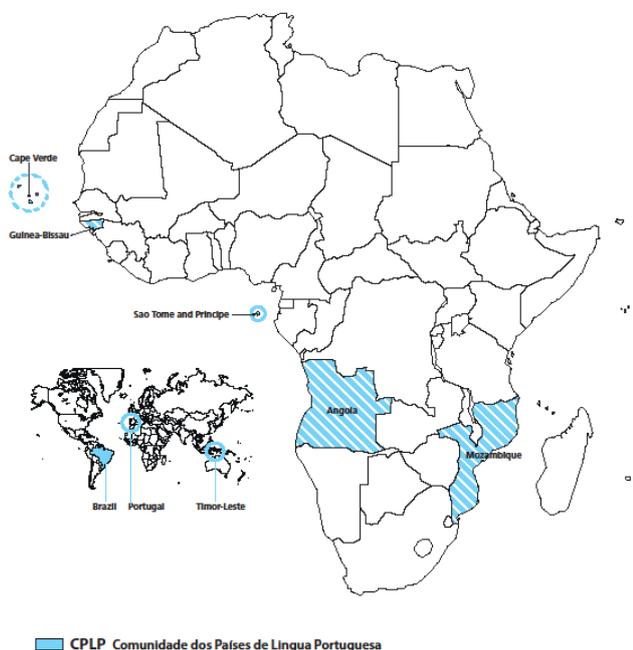
SECTION 1. BACKGROUND

1.1 General Context

The CPLP is an intergovernmental and multiregional organization founded in 1996 by the Republic of Angola, the Federative Republic of Brazil, the Republic of Cape Verde, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Mozambique, the Portuguese Republic and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste joined the Community after gaining independence in 2002. It was established with the main objective of strengthening political, economic and diplomatic cooperation and coordination among its Member States.

Altogether, the CPLP represents a population of almost 250 million inhabitants. The common historical and cultural ties make the CPLP a space for dialogue, consultation and sharing of experiences facilitated by the common language.

The CPLP Member States are from very different regions. This peculiarity gives the potential benefit of simultaneously inform and exchange experiences among them on ongoing processes in different regional organizations. Individually, the countries are members of other regional economic or cooperation organizations such as MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market, Brazil), ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Timor-Leste), the European Union (Portugal), ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau), SADC (Community of Southern Africa, Angola and Mozambique), ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States, Angola and Sao Tome and Principe) and, of course, the African Union (all African Member States of CPLP).



Human development levels in the CPLP Member States are very diverse, including those with high level (Portugal, Brazil), medium level (Cape Verde, Timor-Leste and Sao Tome and Principe) and low level (Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique). The poverty situation is particularly serious in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, where more than half of the population lives below the poverty line. These three countries also have a low life expectancy, typically under 50 years of age. Infant mortality rate is particularly acute in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique, but in Sao Tome and Principe and Timor-Leste it reaches worrying levels.

Over 50 percent of the population of Angola and Mozambique has no access to an improved water source. Regarding access to sanitation, with the exception of Portugal and Brazil, all CPLP Member States have serious deficit, affecting about 70 percent to 80 percent of population in Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe and more than 40 percent in Timor-Leste, Cape Verde and Angola.

According to *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2012* report, most of the CPLP Member States have made relevant progresses in the reduction of undernourishment in accordance to the targets established at the World Food Summit (WFS) held in November 1996 and; the MDGs adopted in 2001 by UN member countries. However, despite all efforts, it appears that there is still much work to do in

most CPLP Member States. The CPLP Member States have nearly 28 million undernourished people in absolute terms. In proportional terms, the countries that suffer a higher prevalence of undernourishment are Angola (27 percent), Mozambique (39 percent) and Timor-Leste (38 percent).

Table 1 – Basic data on Food Security of the CPLP Member States

Indicator	Angola	Brazil	Cape Verde	Guinea-Bissau	Mozambique	Portugal	Sao Tome and Principe	Timor-Leste
Proportion of undernourished people (percent)								
1990/92	63.9	14.9	12.2	22.0	57.1	< 5	22.6	40.1
2010/12	27.4	6.9	8.9	8.7	39.2	< 5	7.7	38.2
Depth of the food deficit (kcal/caput/day)								
1990/92	505	96	72	139	446	---	142	280
2010/12	176	55	61	52	292	---	48	250
Children < 5 years stunted (percent)	29.2	7.1	n/a	28.1	43.7	---	31.6	57.7
(year)	(2007)	(2007)		(2008)	(2008)	---	(2009)	(2010)
Cereal import dependency ratio (percent)	50.0	14.3	90.2	33.1	59.6	55.6	77.2	15.9
1990/92	54.6	14.2	94.3	27.3	30.5	82.8	84.9	17.8

The 2007-08 soaring food price crisis, and the economic crisis experimented since 2008 by many developed countries has brought food security back to the global agenda, highlighting that food security and nutrition is a challenge for all the countries. This endeavour needs to involve a multitude of stakeholders, while taking account of new, and not yet fully understood challenges: e.g. the impact of globalization, rapid urbanization and transformation of food and agricultural systems; and widespread lifestyle changes; climate change and other threats to the environment; technological and scientific advances that change the nature of communication, production and distribution of food and agricultural commodities; and the volatility of food and energy prices.

In such a situation, all countries in the CPLP must face the constant challenge of creating, maintaining and improving institutional frameworks for food security for the realization of the right to food. To achieve food security for all inhabitants through long-term programmes, requires inclusive, transparent and rights-based institutional mechanisms and governance systems, anchored in institutional and legal frameworks, supported by decision-makers, politicians, media and civil society.

1.2 Sectoral Context

1.2.1 Development priorities, FAO Strategic Framework and MDGs

Development priorities

CPLP Member States – both nationally and at a regional level – have expressed political commitment to eradicate hunger. Most CPLP Member States have signed and ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), in which the human right to food is enshrined (Article 11). Mozambique has not yet signed this international treaty, while Sao Tome and Principe has not ratified it yet. It is also important to mention that Guinea-Bissau, Portugal and Timor-Leste have signed the Additional Protocol to the ICESCR in 2009 and Cape Verde in 2011. This commitment implies that Member States have vowed to create a political, institutional and legal environment that facilitates the most disadvantaged individuals to progressively realize their right to food.

Table 2 – Status of ratification of right to food related international and regional treaties

Instrument / Status of ratification	Angola	Brazil	Cape Verde	Guinea Bissau	Mozambique	Portugal	Sao Tome and Principe	Timor-Leste
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966)	1992	1992	1993	2010	1993	1978	---	2003
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)	1992	1992	1993	1992	---	1978	---	2003
Optional Protocol to the ICESCR (2008)								
Signature	---	---	2011	2009	---	2009	---	2009
Ratification	---	---	---	---	---	2013	---	---
African Charter on Human and People's Rights (1981)	1990	n/a	1987	1985	1989	n/a	1986	n/a
American Convention on Human Rights (1969)	n/a	1992	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (1979)	1986	1984	1980	1985	1997	1980	2003	2003
Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)	1990	1990	1992	1990	1994	1990	1991	2003

Most Member States of the CPLP have formulated national strategies for food security and nutrition, and adopted a holistic and comprehensive definition of food security based on the definition conveyed by the 1996 World Food Conference. Table 3 summarizes the strategies, policy documents and plans currently in place in CPLP Member States.

Table 3 – Food and Nutrition Security: Policies and Strategies

Country/Organization	FNS Policy and strategic documents adopted by CPLP Member States	Year of approval
Angola	Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (ENSAN)	2009
Cape Verde	Estratégia Nacional de Segurança Alimentar (ENSA)	2004 (1)
Mozambique	Estratégia de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional (ESAN)	2007
Guinea-Bissau	Programa Nacional de Segurança Alimentar (PNSA)	2007 (Not approved)
Sao Tome and Principe	Programa Nacional de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional	2012
Timor-Leste	Política Nacional de Segurança Alimentar (PNSA)	2005 (2)
Brazil	LOSAN Plano Nacional de SAN	2006 2011
CPLP	Estratégia de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional da CPLP (ESAN-CPLP)	2011

(1) Under review and update through TCPF assistance (project TCP/CVI/3401).

(2) Under review and update through TCPF assistance (project TCP/TIM/3401).

In Angola, in 2010 the Government merged the Poverty Reduction Strategy (ECP) and the ENSAN, resulting in the Integrated Municipal Programme for Rural Development and the Fight Against Poverty (PMIDRCP) whose general objective is: *To reduce levels of extreme poverty in Angola and in particular in rural areas, promoting access to basic public services and turn Angola into a prosperous country with social justice.* This is a national programme which is led and implemented by the Secretariat of Social Issues of the Presidency.

FAO Strategic Framework

The project contributes to the new SO1 of FAO “*Eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition*”, in particular to three Organizational Outcomes that have been formulated to implement SO1:

- member countries and their development partners formulate, implement, monitor and evaluate policies, programmes and investments to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition;
- member countries and their development partners adopt evidence-based and inclusive governance mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- member countries and their development partners make explicit political commitments and allocate resources to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

MDGs

The project will contribute to MDG 1- eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, specifically to Target 1.C: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

Therefore, the project will create synergies with the African Union/FAO open partnership for "New, unified approaches to end hunger in Africa"; with the UN Secretary-General's "Zero Hunger Challenge" and global nutrition initiatives, such as the SUN movement and the REACH partnership.

1.2.2 NMTPF/CPF and UNDAF

The Country Programming Framework (CPF) previously named National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF) defines the joint medium-term priorities of a government and FAO, for the Organization's technical cooperation. The CPF constitutes a framework which identifies key priority areas in which FAO will focus its assistance in an effective and coherent manner to support the implementation of the government's priorities in the areas of FAO's competence including agriculture, food security, nutrition, natural resources management and rural development sectors while ensuring maximum synergies and complementarities with the MDGs.

Angola: the CPF for Angola (2013-2017) does not include a specific outcome nor outputs directly linked to the FAO' SO1. However, the CPF identifies a number of *Priority Challenges* among which No. 6 is “*The need to providing an enabling environment through policy and institutional strengthening, including improved stakeholder coordination, for food security, sustainable natural resources management and increasing resilience to shocks and threats from climate change*”. The current Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) project is considered to support efforts to address this priority challenge for food security in particular and to address also cross cutting issues linked to governance.

The project is aligned with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome 1: “National Institutions respond to the needs of the population, including the poor and most vulnerable and at the same time national and local public institutions are strengthened *as well as community engagement, civic participation towards social cohesion, national reconciliation and the empowerment of women*”.

Brazil: the current TCP project is considered to contribute to the country CPF (2013-2016) Priority Area 1 – “*Food and Nutritional Security*” – Result 1 – “*Direito à alimentação adequada e saudável de forma permanente e sustentável*”.

Cape Verde: the current TCP project is considered to contribute to the country CPF (2012-2016) Priority Area – “*Strengthening policy, institutional and normative capacities*”.

Guinea-Bissau: the current TCP project is considered to contribute to the country CPF (2014-2017) Priority Area N.3 – “*La gouvernance dans les domaines de la sécurité alimentaire, de la nutrition et de la protection des ressources naturelles*” and in particular to its Product 3.3 – “*Les cadres politiques, stratégiques et réglementaires en matière de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, salubrité des aliments, et de gestion des ressources naturelles sont améliorés*” and Product 3.4 – “*La coordination et les partenariats favorisent la synergie et l’harmonisation des efforts pour la faim zéro et l’élimination de la pauvreté*”.

Timor-Leste: the current TCP project is considered to contribute to the country CPF (2013-2017) Priority Area 4 – “*Strengthening institutional capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and other stakeholders of the agricultural sector*” and in particular Outcome 4.1 – “*Improved coordination of investments and development of policy frameworks for the agricultural sector*”.

Mozambique: the current TCP project is considered to contribute to the country CPF (2012-2015) Priority Area 1 – “*Governance on food and nutrition security*”, itself aligned with SO 1.

Sao Tome and Principe: the current TCP project is considered to contribute to the country CPF (2014-2017) Priority Area 4 – “*Développement des capacités institutionnelles*” and is aligned with UNDAF (2012-2016) area– “*Les institutions nationales au niveau central et local, mettent davantage en oeuvre, les règles et principes de bonne gouvernance des affaires publiques en vue de la consolidation de l’État de droit*”.

SECTION 2. RATIONALE

2.1 Problems/Issues to be Addressed

An FAO study “Study on the Status of Food Security Governance in CPLP Countries and the Role of Family Farming” confirms that in many countries there is a serious information gap about family farming, and highlights the major governance issues that affect food security.

Inadequate coordination of food security institutions and governance mechanisms

Most of the CPLP Member States have formulated, with the support of FAO, their national strategies for the governance of the food and nutrition security, opting for a multidimensional and intersectoral approach. Indeed, most of the CPLP Member States have decided that institutional mechanisms for policy coordination are needed for the governance of the food and nutrition security and for the realization of the right to food. Nevertheless, there are significant delays regarding the implementation of the planned coordination mechanisms at national level.

Major challenges for the implementation of coordination mechanisms for food and nutrition security are: (a) strengthening national capacities and institutional frameworks in order to improve coordination among the different sectors of the government on the implementation of national food and nutrition security policies; (b) affiliating the governance mechanisms at the highest level, in order to ensure greater political commitment and overcome the sectoral vision in most of the Member States and; (c) strengthening governance mechanisms and institutional decentralization processes, seeking to cover national and subnational levels.

Additionally, the synergies and alignment between the national coordination mechanisms are still insufficient due to the weak coordination at regional level.

Insufficient involvement of stakeholders in the governance of food and nutrition security

In most CPLP Member States, although with significant differences in terms of scale and impact, the mobilization of civil society has been important for the progress of the institutionalization of the food and nutrition security, due to the participation in the formulation and implementation of national strategies. Taking into account the institutional mechanisms for political dialogue and ongoing and planned participation in most countries, only in Brazil civil society has been engaged in a regular basis in the relevant policy dialogues on food security and nutrition. In the cases of other Member States, the participation occurs at the initiative of the governments, namely through public consultations.

In general, there are still many constraints regarding the effective participation of civil society in the public policy discussion at national level, such as: (a) in most Member States the participation structures are not operational; (b) the organizational, financial, technical and human weaknesses of the civil society organizations; (c) scarce involvement of other stakeholders (universities tend to intervene in the context of specific requests; there are not frequent contacts between parliamentarians and local authorities and the food security governance structures; and there is no clarity on the role of the private sector and its participation mechanisms in the national food security and nutrition strategies).

Insufficient acknowledgement of the importance of family agriculture and small farmers

Despite the considerable differences among Member States, family farmers play a key role in the agricultural context of all CPLP Member States. In fact, they play a major contribution in the national food supply. The family farming category is legally recognized only in Brazil. In the other Member States its recognition is informal or non-existent. Therefore, an important step would be to formally recognize family farmers in the CPLP as a whole and at national level (taking into account the reality of each country). On the other hand, public investment in agriculture and rural development is a key factor for strengthening family farming. While some Member States have experienced considerable improvements in recent years, it is essential to establish policies and programmes with substantial allocations of resources (human, technical and financial), and increase investment in rural infrastructure and equipment. With the exception of Brazil and Portugal, the degree of organization of farmers is relatively low, and there is also little participation of farmers' organizations in the formulation of public policies.

Inadequate compliance with the Human Right to Food

All Member States have adopted the main international instruments related to the right to food with the exception of Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe in the case of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). However, an efficient protection system not only requires the ratification of the main relevant international instruments, but also its protection at constitutional and ordinary law level, as well as the adoption of measures and policies that make that right effective, i.e. a right that can be claimed by the citizens of each state. Regarding the constitutional and legal framework of the right to food, only Brazil has an explicit recognition of the right to food in its constitution. Nevertheless, there is an implicit recognition of this right in all CPLP Member States, either through the recognition of other related rights, or through the recognition of constitutional principles or guidelines. From a legal perspective, it is important to mention that Brazil is the only member state that has a specific law on food and nutrition security, and the right to food. The constitutional and legal framework on the protection of the right to food in CPLP Member States is weak. Moreover, the degree of enforceability of this right, i.e., the possibility of claiming the realization of this right based on constitutional or legal provisions, is low.

A right to food assessment of the CPLP Member States conducted by FAO, which included the analysis of the policy, legal and institutional frameworks, identified in addition to the above, other constraints to be addressed:

- the marginalization of national food security and nutrition strategies/public policies/programmes in the legislative and political landscape;

- predominance of actions (and funding) for the prevention and especially for management of crisis, sometimes with no connection to longer-term actions;
- lack of institutions, or institutions poorly equipped or/and with little resources (human resources, general equipment for daily operations) to meet the challenges of national food security guidance and coordination/governance;
- lack of monitoring and evaluation of the results of the food security policy implementation;
- lack of articulation of the public policies;
- lack of skills and understanding of all stakeholders that can influence the realization of the right to food, including government officials and civil society.

In order to advance in the fight against hunger, what is needed is more purposeful and coherent action across sectors, effective partnerships within and among Member States, and with international organizations, civil society and the private sector, and greater accountability. These should include more explicit food and nutrition security objectives, policies and programmes and monitoring and accountability mechanisms in the national strategies, policies and programmes aimed at promoting human well-being and broad-based socio-economic development.

The above-mentioned also implies that all actions conducive to achieve food and nutrition security objectives have to be properly implemented and adequately funded.

In view of the highest priority given to the eradication of hunger and poverty, the CPLP Member States have been working to strengthen cooperation in food and nutrition security, and formulated a Regional Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security in the context of the CPLP (ESAN-CPLP). The formulation of this strategy was coordinated by the Executive Secretary of CPLP with the support of FAO. The Strategy was formally approved by all Member States and by the CPLP Ministerial Council in 2011. The Regional Strategy provides policy advice to CPLP Member States in adjusting their current strategies seeking to enhance good governance, and a multisector approach that articulates social protection and family farming policies and programmes in a comprehensive strategy for food security and nutrition.

The coordination of the strategy implementation process will be facilitated by the CONSAN-CPLP, a multistakeholders instance at a ministerial level, with involvement of civil society, private sector, academia and parliamentarians. This Council is essential for the implementation of the strategy and for getting a political commitment at the highest level in the Member States. It meets regularly twice a year. The technical secretariat of the CPLP, with the technical support of FAO, developed the Guidelines and Action Plan 2012 – 2014, with a right to food perspective, instruments approved at the Council of Ministers and Heads of State Summit, held between 18 and 25 July 2012 in Maputo, Mozambique.

Since then, Member States have established national working groups that support CONSAN action and the implementation of the ESAN at country level. Cape Verde and Timor Leste have initiated the process to review their national FSN policies.

Important steps have to be taken in order to strengthen the institutional mechanisms for social participation at regional level approved by CONSAN and to consolidate the capacity of existing national networks to promote social participation in the formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of food and nutrition security programmes and policies at national level. CPLP farmers platform and CONSAN's family farming working groups have been created to foster family farmers capacities to participate in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of policies relevant for them, contributing to achieve food and nutrition security at national level.

National FSN Councils have been created to strengthen coordination and improve efficacy of national policies for food security and nutrition. Angola has resumed a multistakeholder dialogue (two national fora were held in 2013) to resume dialogue on the implementation of the National FSN Council and the subnational FSN governance mechanisms defined in the 2009-2013 National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy. Cape Verde National Council for FSN was established in November 2013.

However, this process faces constraints in terms of institutional, as well as technical capacity. These efforts have to be enhanced by a more coordinated actions and a broader civil society support, and participation.

The main critical gap that needs to be addressed as a matter of priority are inadequate capacities of regional and national stakeholders to engage on policy dialogue, coordinate actions and develop participative mechanisms as well as the limited knowledge and application of the human right to food principles and approach.

Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the governance mechanisms such as CONSAN and its permanent technical secretariat and mechanisms for social participation. This should be promoted at regional level by the CPLP Executive Secretariat. Capacity building of decision-makers and different stakeholders on the right to food is also crucial.

The project will address these gaps and ultimately support CPLP Member States, working with the CPLP's Executive Secretariat, CPLP Assembly and CONSAN's institutional mechanisms, in strengthening their capacities to implement the regional strategy, by building on existing institutional mechanisms and programmes, increasing stakeholder engagement, generating lessons to be learnt and sharing with other regions and countries.

This is expected to lay the foundation for a Hunger-Free Initiative for the CPLP Member States which will require funds and support beyond the reach of this project.

2.2 Stakeholders and Target Beneficiaries

The main stakeholders of the project will be the CPLP, its regional and national structures for coordination of food security action, as well as agencies, national governments, policy-makers, parliamentarians and civil society, as well as family farming organizations. The project will work closely on building synergies with other development partners, in particular UN agencies, through existing or emerging coordination mechanisms.

Direct beneficiaries of the project are:

- the CPLP executive secretariat, CPLP Permanent Technical Secretariat, members of CONSAN (a multistakeholders instance at a ministerial level, with involvement of civil society, private sector, academia and parliamentarians), CPLP Assembly, national policy-makers that will benefit from technical assistance to strengthen their capacities to engage on policy dialogue and training on FSN and Right to Food related topics.
- members of the National FSN Councils who will benefit from technical assistance to strengthen their capacities to engage in policy dialogues on FSN and Right to Food and in the review of national FNS policies/strategies;
- family farming national organizations through the regional platform of the regional civil society network for food and nutrition security (REDSAN-CPLP) who will benefit from training in FSN governance and right to food related topics.

Ultimately the technical assistance provided through this project will strengthen the capacity of the CPLP executive secretariat to support its Member States to implement the ESAN.

The indirect beneficiaries are individuals that do not enjoy their human right to food. Achieving the project's specific outcome should contribute to the reduction of a number of food insecure and malnourished individuals.

The project design and implementation is strongly based on human rights principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and the rule of law. Gender equality/equity is an important component to be able to comply with these principles.

2.3 Past and Related Work

Food Security Governance and Community of Practice on Family Farming in CPLP Member States

In October and November 2012, FAO conducted a study and an electronic consultation of the “Status of Food Security Governance in CPLP Countries and the Role of Family Farming”. The study was based on the information available from studies and work carried out by different FAO units in the Economic and Social Development Department (ES), Technical Cooperation Department (TC) and statistics available in FAO databases, in order to better identify the available information at country level, gaps and possible limitations.

As part of the study, FAO’s Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN Forum) launched a discussion on family farming and food security in the CPLP reaching out to representatives of the competent authorities, civil society organizations, NGOs and academic researchers.

Although it was restricted to a limited group of practitioners, it was instrumental in gathering or confirming earlier information on the situation in the CPLP Member States, including from Sao Tome, Cape Verde, Angola where little information was available. The communication activities linked to this community of practice contributed to raise awareness about the topic and helped, through its inclusive approach to link smaller and less connected actors to the community-wide process.

The major outcomes of the study and the electronic forum confirmed the need to strengthen the regional and national governance by providing technical support to CPLP to strengthen CONSAN’s mechanisms as well as Member States to create National Food Security and Nutrition Councils and to support an increased participation from relevant stakeholders and; the need to address the serious information gap about family farming by comprehensively include family farming issues at national policies.

Right to Food

The project will build up on the results of the FAO project “Coherent Food Security Responses: Incorporating Right to Food into Global and Regional Food Security Initiatives” (GCP/GLO/297/SPA) which supported the CPLP in the development of the regional strategy and action plan. The FAO project contributed further to this process by supporting the formulation of the statutes for the Regional Council of Ministers on Food Security and Nutrition, the guidelines and the business plan 2012 – 2014 with a right to food perspective.

In collaboration with another FAO project "Support to the strengthening of FAO cooperation with civil society" (GCP/GLO/294/SPA) an online consultation was conducted to gather views and inputs of relevant stakeholders from national and regional civil society networks and to propose actions and issues that were addressed in the Regional Strategy for Food and Nutrition Security.

At national level, right to food work in Mozambique, through FAO project “Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislation and Institutions” (GCP/GLO/324/NOR) is taken place to support SETSAN, an interministerial body that is mandated to coordinate food security and nutrition interventions and monitor the implementation of the Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (ESAN II). The project supported SETSAN during the organization of the IX Conference of Heads of State and Government of the CPLP in July 2012.

Regional Hunger Free Initiatives

Global targets for hunger reduction have a great appeal as they reflect a common goal and compromise. However, it is difficult that these global targets reflect at the same time the different realities and constraints faced by each country. A Regional Hunger Free Initiative is based on the same principle of a common political commitment, but recognizes the diversity of circumstances and capacities of different regions. It looks for sustainable and stronger commitments to eradicate hunger and malnutrition on the basis of a regional dialogue to set a common target and a cooperative effort at a regional level, and increased coordination by involved countries at the international level.

The Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative 2025 has demonstrated the value of the regional spaces and organizations to strengthen national processes, facilitating exchange of experiences and triangular cooperation.

The work of the legislators is key to position food security and the fight against hunger at the highest level of the political and legislative agendas. Only then is it possible to achieve the establishment of an efficient institutional framework that can guarantee food security in the countries of the region. In 2009, the Hunger-Free Latin America and the Caribbean Initiative supported the creation of the Parliamentary Front against Hunger (PFH) of Latin America and the Caribbean, a plural platform that brings together regional, subregional and national legislators who are interested in fighting against hunger, together with representatives of the civil society. This regional platform has been instrumental to support the formation of national fronts. Until the beginning of 2013, fronts had been set up in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay. This regional PFH and its national branches collaborate and exchange experiences with parliamentarians from other regions. The Agriculture Commission's President of Mozambique's Parliament attended to the IV forum of the Latin America and Caribbean PFH held in Bolivia on September 2013.

Current efforts for establishing a Hunger-Free Initiative for West Africa (GCP/RAF/476/GER) are being undertaken by ECOWAS and FAO. The Hunger-Free Initiative for West Africa will build on existing policies and programmes, increase stakeholder engagement and amplify the current political commitment in the region. It will promote good nutrition, feasible technical solutions to food insecurity and the right to food as the ultimate goal to be reached. As an integral part of this hunger-free initiative, the project GCP/RAF/476/GER will support specific elements of first and third programme of the Regional Partnership Compact for the Implementation of ECOWAS Agricultural Policy (ECOWAP) of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and follow up on previous support to nutrition efforts in the region.

The current project will contribute to create synergies with these subregional and national initiatives.

Other FAO Technical Work

Currently FAO is conducting the following projects in the CPLP Member States which are of direct relevance for the current project:

- in Cape Verde, FAO is assisting the Government to review the FSN strategy and action plan through a TCP Facility project - TCP/CVI/3401 – “*Assistance technique pour actualiser la Stratégie Nationale de Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnel à l’horizon 2020 et élaborer un Plan d’Action National pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnel 2014 – 2016*”;
- in Timor-Leste, FAO is assisting the Government in the preparation of the Food Security Policy and establishing the governance framework for the Food Security Policy through a TCP Facility project - TCP/TIM/3401 – “*Review of Timor-Leste National Food Security Policy*”;
- the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific (RAP) is coordinating UN agencies for the launch and implementation of Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific which is now starting the formulation of a Guiding Framework for the Implementation of the ZHC at country level. The Initiative will treat Timor-Leste as one of a few pilot countries. The launch of National ZHC will be followed up by the formulation of a national strategy and action plan (through a multistakeholder consultation process) with a practical roadmap for implementation of the Zero Hunger Challenge in Timor-Leste.

Annex 9 shows other projects with possible affinity and linkages for collaboration with this project.

The project will conform with two important FAO partnerships strategies, recently approved and adopted (April 2013) by the FAO Council: FAO Strategy for Partnerships with Civil Society Organizations and FAO Strategy for Partnerships with the Private Sector. This alignment will allow the project to better establish partnerships with civil society and private sector stakeholders in its different activities but especially in policy dialogue, advocacy and communication.

2.5 FAO's Comparative Advantage

FAO is mandated “to raise levels of nutrition” and has extensive expertise and experience at global and country level on how to mainstream nutrition in agriculture. It has conducted many projects world-wide of relevance for the thematic area concerned by this project. FAO is also an active member of the REACH partnership and SUN Movement at all levels. In addition, it has been instrumental in facilitating the dialogue on food security, the right to food and food sovereignty concepts, and developing tools to assist governments and their constituencies in achieving the right to food.

Further, when supporting the Hunger Free Latin American and the Caribbean Initiative, and other regional processes like the CPLP's ENSAN and CARICOM's FSN Regional Strategy, FAO has shown that can help a regional organization to conduct such a process of convergence.

SECTION 3. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

3.1 Impact

Reduction of the prevalence of hunger and malnutrition, and advance the realization of the right to food in the CPLP.

3.2 Outcome and Outputs

Outcome: A more effective implementation of the CPLP Regional Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition.

Output 1: Improved capacities of CPLP Executive Secretariat, CPLP Parliamentarian Assembly, national parliamentarian, civil society and private sector stakeholders to engage in policy dialogue for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

Activity 1.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs

Activity 1.2: design effective institutional arrangements, tools and mechanisms

Activity 1.3: produce and disseminate advocacy and training material in Portuguese language

Activity 1.4: organize capacity building workshops on the implementation of right to food and food security governance practices and their legal frameworks for high level policy-makers and civil society organizations

Activity 1.5: provide technical and methodological advice on the processes for establishment of the Regional/National Parliamentarian Fronts against Hunger

Output 2: Improved capacities of CPLP Executive Secretariat, CPLP CONSAN, governments, civil society and private sector stakeholders to establish formal and inclusive governance mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

Activity 2.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs to improve ENSAN governance mechanisms

Activity 2.2: design effective institutional arrangements and tools that facilitate the cooperation and implementation of ENSAN

Activity 2.3: produce and disseminate advocacy and training material in Portuguese language

Activity 2.4: provide technical support to the Member States in creating the National Food Security and Nutrition Councils

Output 3: Improved capacities of CPLP Executive Secretariat, CPLP CONSAN, governments, academia and civil society and private sector stakeholders to collaborate on regular and structured processes for exchanging experiences and dissemination of knowledge for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

Activity 3.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs

Activity 3.2: provide technical expertise and support to CPLP Executive Secretariat to coordinate cooperation and networks development for FSN exchange of experiences

Activity 3.3: identify and engage with stakeholders, namely research and academia organizations and CSO networks to map FSN knowledge exchange initiatives in CPLP

3.3 Sustainability

Moving towards a hunger free situation in the Member States of the CPLP is a bold political commitment that needs to be maintained for one, two, maybe even three decades. To achieve this, political commitment should be maintained and translated into concrete budget allocations for activities related to food and nutrition security and increased private investment. This is a long-term outcome that is, outside of the reach of this TCP, but for which this project will lay down the foundations. The goal of the project is to work with Member States and the regional organization to exhibit strong and effective political commitment and a high degree of collaboration among key decision-makers in government, parliamentarians, civil society, private sector and development partners. Building political commitment among stakeholders implies awareness raising and advocacy on one hand, and the establishment and strengthening of multistakeholder partnerships that promote monitoring and accountability.

The foundations of a hunger free initiative can be built within the time-span of this project. The need to maintain a high political commitment, engage civil society, parliamentarians and others and exchange best practices at regional level, will last for much longer. A comprehensive resource mobilization plan has therefore to be prepared to source for the complementary means to meet the ambitious goals that are inherent in a hunger free initiative.

	Follow-up action to ensure sustainability of each Output	Institution responsible for this follow-up action and the resources it will provide (human, physical and financial)	Contribution of each Output to the sustainability of project Outcome	Contribution of each Output to the impact and the catalytic effects expected to be generated
Outcome: A more effective implementation of the CPLP Regional Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition	Implementation of the strategy, policy, programmes and action plans at regional and national levels using revised institutional arrangements, mechanisms, tools	CPLP Institutions and Member States allocate the necessary resources and prepare a complementary resource mobilization plan		
Output 1: Improved capacities of CPLP executive secretariat, CPLP Parliamentarian Assembly, national parliamentarian, civil society and private sector stakeholders to engage in policy dialogue for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	CPLP Executive Secretariat and CPLP Assembly include in their regular meetings monitoring of CPLP ENSAN implementation and programme joint meetings with CSOs	CPLP Executive Secretariat, CPLP Civil Society Mechanism and CPLP Assembly	CPLP Assembly facilitates continuity of national parliamentarians support to ENSAN implementation Interaction with civil society incentives parliamentarians to address monitoring of FNS policies and budgets and adoption of inclusive approaches	CPLP Assembly facilitates exchange of experiences and parliamentarians ownership contributes to ensure consensus and implementation at country level. Interaction with civil society increase parliamentarians capacities to address monitoring of FNS policies and budgets and inclusive approaches
Output 2: Improved capacities of CPLP executive secretariat, CPLP CONSAN, governments and civil society and private sector stakeholders to establish formal and inclusive governance mechanisms	CPLP Executive Secretariat, and CPLP CONSAN include in their regular meetings monitoring of CPLP ENSAN implementation involving their national counterparts in the preparation of the agenda	CPLP Executive Secretariat, and CPLP CONSAN in coordination with the institutional mechanism for participation	CPLP Executive Secretariat and CPLP CONSAN facilitates the continuity of the process of dialogue between national stakeholders in the regional level facilitating the trust and dialogue –skills building	CPLP Executive Secretariat and CPLP CONSAN through the dialogue and monitoring of the implementation at regional level facilitate the national processes to strengthen FSN governance and

for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition				multistake holder processes
Output 3: Improved capacities of CPLP executive secretariat, CPLP CONSAN, governments, academia and civil society and private sector stakeholders to collaborate on regular and structured processes for exchanging experiences and dissemination of knowledge for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.	CPLP Executive Secretariat, and CPLP CONSAN support the consolidation of networks and exchange mechanisms through CPLP cooperation mechanisms to allocate resources	CPLP Executive Secretariat and CPLP CONSAN in coordination with the institutional mechanism for participation	CPLP executive secretariat and CPLP CONSAN facilitate coordination and synergies of different initiatives diminishing the risk of fragmentation of efforts	Access to knowledge is improved by networks benefiting of the advantage of a common language, and horizontal cooperation facilitates the learning process by exchange between stakeholders that face similar problems

3.4 Risks and Assumptions

Figure 1: Risk Matrix

Risk	Impact	Probability	Mitigation
Coordination is viewed as too costly and cumbersome by some actors and thus the expected closer collaboration is rejected	Nutrition, agriculture investment, social protection and other pertinent policy areas are seen as independent, not intertwined, areas and thus benefits of closer collaboration are not reaped	Medium	Benefits of coordination and collaboration have to be communicated effectively, including measuring its potential impact on hunger and malnutrition
CPLP/Executive Secretariat and Permanent Technical Secretariat from CONSAN is overloaded with tasks and can't play the leading role that is required	Benefit of the collaboration and exchange of experiences at regional level is undermined limiting expected impact on national processes and stakeholders capacity building.	Medium	This project, other FAO projects and development partners support CPLP's leading coordination role. This technical support has to be well coordinated involving all the FAO representations, FAO Lisbon Liaison Office and CPLP executive secretariat in a project taskforce. Planning of activities will prioritize synergies with CPLP scheduled events and meetings.
Limited integration/alignment with existing initiatives	Ownership by the various partners including support for project follow-up is weakened	Medium	Project staff has to be very mindful of their facilitating role and the absolute requirement of promoting a CPLP-led process. LTU coaching is needed to ensure that project adopts a partnership approach.
Full stakeholder participation is not accomplished due to the highly political sensitive issues involved	No major changes in national and regional arrangements, which disrupt the continuity of stakeholder collaboration and sharing of experiences	Medium	Profile of the technical team involved is essential. Policy intelligence and preparedness is strengthened developing a fluent dialogue and risk

Risk	Impact	Probability	Mitigation
			evaluation through CPLP executive secretariat and FAO Lisbon liaison office day to day collaboration.

SECTION 4. IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

4.1 Institutional Framework and Coordination

The counterpart institution of the project will be the Executive Secretariat of the CPLP. The Secretariat will nominate/designate a Project Coordinator (PC). The PC will who will work closely with FAO team, through the Project Task Force (PTF), as well as other partners involved in the project on the overall coordination and the smooth implementation of the planned activities. This will include ensuring a strong liaison with the Permanent Technical Secretariat and CONSAN in Lisbon (Portugal), but also close working relationship with networks and initiatives related to food and nutrition security in the Member States as well as the communication and liaison with the CPLP rotating presidency.

The project will be operated by the Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA) of FAO who will also serve as the FAO Lead Technical Unit (LTU) for the project and will therefore nominate a Lead Technical Officer (LTO). The Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (OPC) and the Legal and Ethics Office (LEG) of FAO will also nominate technical officers to participate in the project. Within this FAO technical team, working under the overall supervision of the ESA Division Director, the LTO will also be responsible for ensuring overall technical oversight of the project and each officer will supervise the activities falling in their specific area of expertise. All project staff will work under the overall technical oversight of the LTU (ESA). The FAO technical officers from OPC and LEGN will provide technical assistance, technical supervision of consultants and technical clearance of terms of reference, reports and training, communication and information material in relation to his/her area of expertise. The FAO Liaison Office in Lisbon will support project coordination and ensure liaison with CPLP Secretariat.

The PTF¹ is convened by ESA in quality of LTU and budget holder of the project and will include the LTO², the OPC and LEGA Officers, the FAO Office in Lisbon, the project international consultants, the PC, the CPLP Executive Secretariat and any other partner involved in project implementation, including from other divisions in FAO headquarters as well as decentralized offices, country offices, as appropriate with a view to ensure the work coherence, coordination and synergies. The PTF will therefore also ensure coordination and linking with Member States maximizing the synergies and collaboration with national teams. Beyond the technical aspects, the taskforce will provide guidance for the smooth implementation of the project addressing the analysis of risks related to the complex institutional framework and political sensitivity of multistakeholder processes. The task force will agree in its first meeting the timeframe for regular meetings, and its internal functioning arrangements. Both CPLP executive secretariat and FAO can request for extraordinary session of the task force to address emerging issues.

4.2 Strategy/Methodology

The project will support the CPLP and its government and non-government partners in the implementation of the Regional Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition as a first step towards a Hunger Free Initiative for CPLP, as a framework that will enable CPLP Member States to accommodate

¹ The PTF is responsible to ensure that the project is implemented in a technically sound, coherent and cost-effective manner, applying corporate policies, standards and procedures and involving all organizational units as required by the project's scope and orientation.

² Within the PTF, the LTO is the authority on technical matters concerning the project and no action concerning the technical execution or quality of the project can be implemented without his/her approval.

all efforts that are in direct contribution to policies and plan as well as initiatives by non-state actors that are geared to hunger eradication in general.

The project will promote linkages between regional, subregional and national initiatives, and facilitating intercountry exchange, notably through different modalities of cooperation (South-South, North-South and Triangular). The project will seek to identify best practices and bring them to the attention of all relevant actors at regional level. The strategy is to bring together countries with different capacities and problems on the basis of a common work that will generate greater opportunities for international cooperation and national ownership.

The project will have a 23 month duration. It will consider the different contexts, and specificities to balance activities at interregional and national levels. Actions at national level will concentrate on African Member States of CPLP and Timor-Leste.

More specifically, the project will cover the following dimensions:

Improved policy dialogue for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

The Parliamentary Assembly of the CPLP (AP-CPLP) brings together representatives of all parliaments of the Community, and among other objectives it seeks to contribute to good governance and the consolidation of the rule of law; promote and protect human rights and to promote the harmonization of legislation on matters of common interest. The project will advocate, and support training of key actors to improve the capacity of the AP-CPLP, to address food security and nutrition, right to food issues engaging in multistakeholders processes. The project also will promote joint activities with other stakeholders to facilitate partnering and improving their policy dialogue skills.

The project target is that AP-CPLP establishes a regional Parliamentarian Front against Hunger. A Parliamentarian Front against Hunger, established through CPLP Parliamentary Assembly will help Member States to elaborate their work plans, putting at their disposal technical material to analyse the topics prioritized by each country, and methodologically supporting the design and implementation of the participative processes of normative impact. In this way the CPLP will promote a regional parliamentary front as a first step towards the establishment of national fronts in each country.

To achieve this results the project will work in close collaboration with institutional CPLP participation mechanisms, and national and regional civil society, private sector networks and farmers associations participating in CONSAN. Through the regional level national stakeholders can learn and improve their skills through exchange of experiences and dialogue that incentives the national stakeholder to build a common understanding and consensus on a FNS agenda. Furthermore, strengthening the existing CPLP farmers' platform and CONSAN's family farming working group is essential in order to explore the whole potential of participation of small and family farmers at regional and national levels.

Improved coordination mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition

The project, will support Permanent Technical Secretariat and the Food Security and Nutrition Regional Council of the CPLP to increase their capacities to facilitate cooperation processes for FSN coordination, as well as provide technical support to Member States to reinforce an intersector approach by the creation of National Food Security and Nutrition Councils as well as to support an increased participation from relevant stakeholders, particularly from civil society networks and working groups, decision-makers and the private sector (including cooperatives). Particular attention will be placed to issue of family farming in public policies and in increasing the participation of farmer organizations.

The target of the project is that at the end of 2015, CPLP Member States have established national councils on food and nutrition security, or equivalent inclusive governance mechanisms according to their constitutional system, to serve as an advisory body to high-level authorities when developing policies and guidelines for Food Security and Nutrition guaranteeing the human right to adequate food.

Improved networking and cooperation

The project will also support CPLP Executive Secretariat, CPLP CONSAN and their stakeholders to improve their capacities for regular and structured processes of exchange of experiences and dissemination of knowledge among Member States, focused on existing food security and nutrition mechanisms at regional (REDSAN) and national levels.

To achieve those results, the project will support the different channels and modalities of cooperation with special attention to the initiatives that integrate South-South, Triangular and North-South cooperation.

The project implementation strategy is guided by the following principles and mode of operation:

Building partnerships, facilitating dialogue and enhancing synergies

The project will work to promote intercountry exchange and mutual learning. Good practices are identified and regularly discussed with governments and stakeholders for potential scaling up. All activities will be implemented in close collaboration with a broad range of partners, including not only different government institutions at regional and national level and UN agencies, but also civil society organizations, parliamentarians, NGOs, academia and, where relevant, the private sector. FAO will work to facilitate dialogue between stakeholders and promote joint action and lesson sharing. The aim of doing so is to add value and leverage ongoing work to maximize nutritional impact and progress in the achievement of the right to food.

Technical assistance

The implementation strategy will emphasize FAO's role as a knowledge organization, by tapping into FAO's vast pool of knowledge on food security, nutrition and the right to food to support governments in analysing the underlying and root causes of malnutrition, designing and testing solutions and preparing training and communication material. Technical assistance will be geared to government as well as civil society organizations and local academic institutions. FAO will especially capitalize on south to south and triangular cooperation to bring successful experiences and lessons learned from Member States of the CPLP.

Knowledge management

FAO's technical assistance will not be limited to a "one-way transfer of expertise" but rather be provided through a process of dialogue and consultation, with FAO facilitating the emergence, documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt on the progressive realization of the right to food and maximizing the nutritional impact of agriculture interventions. Innovation is fostered through lessons learned identification, systematization and dissemination.

Catalytic effect: leveraging existing resources

Given the magnitude of a hunger free initiative, additional resources should be sought to provide the bold support needed to overcome the persistent level of food insecurity and malnutrition.

4.3 Government/Counterpart Inputs

The CPLP Secretariat will nominate/designate a Project Coordinator for the entire duration of the project and at no cost for the project. The Secretariat will also have to:

- provide suitable office space for project consultants in CPLP headquarters in Lisbon;
- make available all documents and literature for project purposes;
- provide support for the implementation of project activities based at CPLP; and/or
- complement the provision made by the project to cover the costs for participation of staff to attend regional training events/workshops.

At country level, the CPLP Member States selected for the project should appoint a National Project Coordinator/Focal Point to ensure liaison with the Project Coordinator in the CPLP and with the FAO project staff and facilitate the creation of National Food Security and Nutrition Councils and a national team to serve as the major counterpart group for the project. If such a team already exists, the government will be requested to provide it with an appropriate mandate to fully participate in project activities, in accordance with mutually agreed work plans. Member States should also contribute with the provision of competent staff to support the national level activities.

4.4 FAO contribution

1. Personnel services

International Consultants (USD 152 250)

- one policy expert, senior consultant (175 days in total on When-Actually-Employed - WAE basis, locally hired, including field missions of 70 days in total);
- one food security and right to food expert (420 days in total on a WAE basis, locally hired, including field missions of 60 days in total).

Terms of Reference with the deliverables are provided in Annex 5.

FAO Technical Support Services (TSS) (USD 37 058)

The project will cover for the following costs:

- eight days of standard honorarium for standard tasks by the LTO (ESA/headquarters) to provide technical oversight through the Lead Technical Officer of the project;
- three days of standard honorarium for technical supervision by OPC Officer;
- three days of standard honorarium for technical supervision by LEG Officer;
- 15 days of honorarium for three field missions and eight days of desk work of the Lead Technical Officer of ESA;
- ten days of honorarium for two field missions and five days of desk work of the OPC Officer;
- five days of honorarium for one field mission and five days of desk work of the LEGN Officer;
- standard costs of editing and processing of project terminal report by TCSR Report Group (USD 2 400).

Terms of Reference with the deliverables are in Annex 7, 8 and 9.

2. Contracts (USD 69 000)

Contract with academic institutions, governmental and non governmental institutions to:

- provide technical assistance and training through the services of two experts as follows: one expert in food security and nutrition policies and governance for a duration of 35 days; one expert in multistakeholders policy dialogue for a duration of 35 days. The funds will cover the honorarium and travels of these experts (USD 63 000). The Terms of Reference with the deliverables will be developed according to the needs assessments to be conducted for each output;
- provide translation services, adaptation of training materials, web printing for training events (USD 6 000).

3. Travel

Provisions have been made for the following international travels (airtickets and DSA):

Travel TSS (USD 23 000):

- three missions, by a total of 15 days by the Lead Technical Officer, ESA;
- one mission of five days by the LEGN Officer;
- two missions by a total of ten days by the OPC Officer.

Travel international consultants (USD 66 500):

- field missions in CPLP Member States for a total of 70 days by the international consultant policy expert;
- field missions in CPLP Member States for a total of 60 days by the international consultant food security expert.

Travel training to attend four interregional workshops/meetings (USD 85 000):

- up to 14 participants (composed of maximum two participants for each of the seven CPLP Member States as per established rules) to the regional workshop on implementation of right to food;
- up to 14 participants (composed of maximum two participants for each of the seven CPLP Member States as per established rules) to the regional workshop on food security governance practices;
- up to 14 participants (composed of maximum two participants for each of the seven CPLP Member States as per established rules) to the regional workshop on establishment of national food security and nutrition council;
- up to 14 participants (composed of maximum two participants for each of the seven CPLP Member States as per established rules) to the regional workshop on establishment of regional and national parliamentary front.

To the extent possible the workshops will be organized to take advantage of CPLP regular meetings. TCP will therefore fund either allowances for participants to remain few days longer or will cover travels and allowances for additional participants such as high level policy-makers and civil society (not covered by the regular CPLP meetings) to attend.

4. Training (USD 19 000)

Interregional workshops (USD 10 000)

This will cover the general cost of the four interregional workshops as described below:

- one interregional workshop on the implementation of right to food: targeting high level policy-makers, government officials, civil society and the UN. Location and duration to be determined (USD 2 500);
- one interregional workshop on food security governance practices: targeting high level policy-makers, government officials, civil society and the UN. Location and duration to be determined (USD 2 500);
- one interregional workshop on establishment of national food security and nutrition council targeting high level policy-makers, government officials, civil society and the UN. Location and duration to be determined (USD 2 500);
- one interregional workshop on establishment of regional and national parliamentary front: targeting high level policy-makers, government officials, civil society and the UN. Location and duration to be determined (USD 2 500).

The costs associated with travels and allowances of participants to these interregional workshops are budgeted under travel training (BL5694) while the funds to cover the general costs of the workshops are budgeted under training (BL5023), as per established procedures.

National workshops (USD 9 000)

This will cover the general cost of national level meetings/workshops to discuss national priorities and FN strategy and support the establishment of national food security and nutrition council (countries to be determined).

5. Non-expendable equipment (USD 2 000)

- two laptop computers for project consultants providing support to CPLP Secretariat in Lisbon and who will undertake missions in CPLP Member States).

6. General Operating Expenses (USD 13 482)

These will cover miscellaneous expenses required in the field for the operation of the project, such as telephone communications, photocopy paper, stationary, etc. (not more than 5 percent of the total budget minus the project support costs).

7. Project Support Costs (PSC) (USD 32 710)

To cover FAO's administrative and operational costs related to the implementation of the project (currently seven percent of the project expenditures).

SECTION 5. OVERSIGHT, MONITORING, MANAGEMENT INFORMATION AND REPORTING

5.1 Monitoring and Knowledge Sharing

During the inception workshop, the FAO Officers will assist the project team in formulating six-months work plans based on the project framework. The work plans will be discussed in the project task force and should be endorsed by the LTU. Performance will be measured against the agreed work plans. Regular technical oversight will be provided by the Technical Officers of ESA, OPC, and LEG each one for his/her area of expertise. After 12 months of project implementation, the project task force lead by the FAO Lead Technical Officer will review the progress of the project, prepare a progress report and decide on adjustments to the results matrix, the work plan and the budget, and other elements of the project, as appropriate. Regular monitoring will be ensured by the Project Coordinator in collaboration with the consultants. Lessons learned, sharing and dissemination at national, regional and global level will be an integral part of the project activities. FAO's technical assistance will not be limited to a "one-way transfer of expertise" but rather be provided through a process of dialogue and consultation, with FAO facilitating the emergence, documentation and dissemination of lessons learnt on the progressive realization of the right to food and maximizing the nutritional impact of agriculture interventions. Innovation is fostered through lessons learned identification, systematization and dissemination.

5.2 Communication and Visibility

Specific attention and resources will be dedicated to communicating the experience and lessons learned from this project to the appropriate target audiences, including the general public, decision-makers and development partners.

5.3 Reporting Schedule

Each consultant, providing technical support services has to prepare a mission report containing the main results, conclusions and recommendations of the mission. Institutions contracted through LoA will also have to prepare a report of activities undertaken. These reports will have to be cleared by the FAO technical officer concerned and by the LTU/LTO.

FAO technical officers for the projects will also submit reports at the end of each mission.

The Lead Technical Officer in collaboration with the international consultant policy expert, the PC and project staff will prepare a project progress report in English every six months, using the standard FAO format. The progress reports will include: (a) an account of actual implementation of the activities compared to that scheduled in the work plan; (b) identification of achievements of outputs and immediate objectives, based on the objectively-verifiable indicators; (c) identification of any problems and constraints encountered during implementation; (d) recommendations for corrective measures, and (d) a detailed work plan for the following reporting period.

At the end of the project, a draft terminal report will be prepared by the international consultant policy expert with inputs from the project team and for final clearance by the LTO and LTU. The report will assess the extent to which the project's scheduled activities were carried out, the output and the objectives achieved, and will make recommendations for any future work. The report will be submitted to TCSR Report Group for final editing and processing through established procedures before official despatching to the counterpart.

**PROJECT BUDGET
(FAO CONTRIBUTION IN USD)**

Country: Member states of CPLP

Project title: Supporting the implementation of the CPLP Regional Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition towards the establishment of a hunger free Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)

Project symbol: TCP/INT/3406 (D)

Comp.	Component Description	Sub Comps.	Main Comp.
5013	Consultants		152 250
5542	Consultants - International	152 250	
5014	Contracts		69 000
5650	Contracts Budget	69 000	
5021	Travel		174 500
5684	Consultants - International	66 500	
5694	Travel - Training	85 000	
5692	Travel TSS	23 000	
5023	Training		19 000
5920	Training Budget	19 000	
5025	Non Expendable Equipment		2 000
6100	Non Expendable Equipment Budget	2 000	
5027	Technical Support Services		37 058
6111	Report Costs	2 400	
6120	Honorarium TSS	34 658	
5028	General Operating Expenses		13 482
6300	General Operating Expenses Budget	13 482	
5029	Support Cost		32 710
6118	Direct Operating Costs	32 710	
	Grand Total		500 000

ANNEX 2: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

DESIGN SUMMARY	INDICATORS	BASELINE	SOURCES
<u>IMPACT</u>: Eradication of hunger and malnutrition, and advance the realization of the right to food in the Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - reduction of undernourishment and malnutrition - food security governance mechanisms are created and/or strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - current rates of prevalence of undernourishment - weak political and legal frameworks regarding the right to food in most Member States of the CPLP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SOFI data on undernourishment and malnutrition - assessment of food security governance based on the existing institutions, mechanisms and spaces for dialogue
<u>OUTCOME</u> A more effective implementation of the CPLP Regional Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Parliamentarian Fronts Against Hunger created in four Member States and in CPLP Assembly - National Councils For FSN established and functioning in five Member States and institutional framework improved in the other Member States in order to establish the National Councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a Parliamentarian Front Against Hunger only in Brazil - There is a National Food Security and Nutrition Councils (CONSEA) only in Brazil. - Cape Verde, Mozambique and Angola have made some advances in this matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports - CPLP Assembly and National Parliaments <p>technical assistance programme reports CONSAN and National FSN Councils minutes.</p>
Output 1: Improved capacities of CPLP executive secretariat, CPLP Parliamentarian Assembly, National parliamentarian, and civil society and private sector stakeholders to engage in policy dialogue for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPLP Assembly and CPLP executive secretariat made an agreement and work plan towards the creation of the Parliamentarians Fronts Against Hunger - Dialogues organized by National parliaments and CPLP Assembly on FSN and RtF issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - insufficient institutional framework coverage and commitment regarding hunger-alleviation policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports - CPLP Assembly and National Parliaments
ACTIVITY 1.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills and capacities needs identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited technical capacities on FSN and right to food in most Member States 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessment of needs
ACTIVITY 1.2: design effective institutional arrangements, tools and mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No. of proposals, tools, procedures designed - No. of meetings/workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate arrangements, mechanisms and tools are not available/require adjustments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessment of training activities in reports from workshops and trainings
ACTIVITY 1.3 produce and disseminate advocacy and training material in Portuguese language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - materials produced and disseminated as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no right to food material from FAO available to date 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of materials produced and disseminated
ACTIVITY 1.4: organize capacity building workshops on the implementation of right to food and food security governance practices and their legal frameworks for high level policy-makers and civil society organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participants are aware on the right to food and its practical implications - number of events/activities undertaken - number of relevant stakeholders trained and percent of proficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inadequate rights-based approach and compliance with the right to food 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - meetings/workshops reports
ACTIVITY 1.5: provide technical and methodological advise on the processes for establishment of the Regional/National Parliamentarian Fronts Against Hunger	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of parliamentarians and relevant stakeholders trained and percent of proficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a Parliamentarian Front Against Hunger only in Brazil; in other CPLP parliaments there is not experience on across-parties mechanisms, and also they have very limited experience on working with civil society stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports - CPLP Assembly and National Parliaments

Output 2: Improved capacities of CPLP executive secretariat, CPLP CONSAN, governments and civil society and private sector stakeholders to establish formal and inclusive governance mechanisms for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPLP CONSAN and CPLP executive secretariat made an agreement and work plan towards the establishment of a Hunger Free Initiative - Dialogues organized by CONSAN and its National Counterparts on FSN and RtF issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weakness of institutional framework for FSN and right to food in most Member States of the CPLP. Only Brazil has established a fully functional National Council for FSN that includes the different stakeholders. Cape Verde, Mozambique and Angola have made some advances in this matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports - CPLP CONSAN and National Councils minutes
ACTIVITY 2.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs to improve ENSAN governance mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills and capacities needs identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited technical capacities on FSN and right to food in most Member States - institutional arrangements not yet operationalized and/or established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessment of needs
ACTIVITY 2.2: design effective institutional arrangements and tools that facilitates the cooperation and implementation of ENSAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of relevant stakeholders trained and percent of proficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - limited technical capacities on FSN and right to food in most Member States - institutional arrangements not yet operationalized and/or established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assessment of training activities in reports from workshops and trainings,
ACTIVITY 2.3: production and dissemination of advocacy and training material in Portuguese language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - materials produced and disseminated as appropriate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no right to food material from FAO available to date, limited FSN material available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of materials produced and disseminated
ACTIVITY 2.4: provide technical support to the Member States in creating and establishing the National Food Security and Nutrition Councils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - participants are aware on the coordination and policy dialogue mechanisms and the options to organize inclusive multistakeholders platforms for FSN. - number of events/activities undertaken - number of relevant stakeholders trained and percent of proficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is a National Food Security and Nutrition Councils (CONSEA) only in Brazil. - Cape Verde, Mozambique and Angola have made some advances in this matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports CONSAN and National FSN Coordination bodies minutes
Output 3: Improved capacities of CPLP executive secretariat, CPLP CONSAN, governments, academia and civil society and private sector stakeholders to collaborate on regular and structured processes for exchanging experiences and dissemination of knowledge for eradicating hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CPLP CONSAN and CPLP executive secretariat have a detailed work plan to coordinate and enlarge exchange of experiences - Networks interlinked and cooperating with CPLP CONSAN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are different network and cooperation processes but not well linked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports - CPLP CONSAN and National Councils minutes
ACTIVITY 3.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Skills and capacities needs identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited technical capacities on FSN and right to food knowledge exchange and cooperation programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports - CPLP CONSAN and National Councils minutes
ACTIVITY 3.2: provide technical expertise and support to the CPLP Executive Secretariat to coordinate cooperation and networks development for FSN exchange of experiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - number of relevant stakeholders trained and percent of proficiency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited technical capacities on FSN and right to food knowledge exchange and cooperation programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports - CPLP CONSAN and National Councils minutes
ACTIVITY 3.3: identify and engage with stakeholders, namely research and academia organizations and CSO networks to map FSN knowledge exchange initiatives in CPLP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map of networks and stake holders completed and validated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are different network and cooperation processes but not well linked. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical assistance programme reports - CPLP CONSAN and National Councils minutes

WORK PLAN

OUTPUTS AND ACTIVITIES	Year 1				Year 2			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
OUTPUT 1								
ACTIVITY 1.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs								
ACTIVITY 1.2: design effective institutional arrangements, tools and mechanisms								
ACTIVITY 1.3 produce and disseminate advocacy and training material in Portuguese language								
ACTIVITY 1.4: organize capacity building workshops on the implementation of right to food and food security governance practices and their legal frameworks for high level policy-makers and civil society organizations								
ACTIVITY 1.5: provide technical and methodological advise on the processes for establishment of the Regional/National Parliamentarian Fronts Against Hunger								
OUTPUT 2								
ACTIVITY 2.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs to improve ENSAN governance mechanisms								
ACTIVITY 2.2: design effective institutional arrangements and tools that facilitates the cooperation and implementation of ENSAN								
ACTIVITY 2.3: production and dissemination of advocacy and training material in Portuguese language								
ACTIVITY 2.4: provide technical support to the Member States in creating the National Food Security and Nutrition Councils								
OUTPUT3								
ACTIVITY 3.1: conduct a detailed assessment of needs								
ACTIVITY 3.2: provide technical expertise and support to CPLP Executive Secretariat to coordinate cooperation and networks development for FSN exchange of experiences								
ACTIVITY 3.3: identify and engage with stakeholders, namely research and academia organizations and CSO networks to map FSN knowledge exchange initiatives in CPLP								

TERMS OF REFERENCE

International Consultant - Policy Expert

Under the overall supervision of the Assistant Director-General of the Economic and Social Development Department (ES), the technical supervision of the Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA), the technical guidance of the FAO Lead Technical Officer in ESA and in close collaboration with other FAO technical officers, and in coordination with the counterpart and FAO Representations in each of the CPLP Member States concerned, the incumbent will undertake the following tasks and duties:

- during an inception meeting and in full consultation with the FAO technical officers and CPLP counterparts prepare annual work plans for final clearance by the LTU/LTO;
- prepare all relevant technical and methodological material for the creation of National Food Security and Nutrition Councils as well as to increase participation from relevant stakeholders, particularly from civil society, decision-makers and the private sector;
- organize and co-lead the four interregional workshop on the establishment of National Food Security and Nutrition Councils; Parliamentarian fronts, Governance practices, and Right to Food;
- provide technical support/guidance to the CPLP permanent secretariat to increase his capacity to support CPLP Member States and CONSAN to implement ENSAN;
- provide technical support/guidance to the CPLP Member States (through desk work and field missions) for the creation of National Food Security and Nutrition Councils as well as to increase participation from relevant stakeholders, particularly from civil society, decision-makers and the private sector;
- in consultation with the FAO technical officers and the counterparts, identify the area of expertise which will be covered by the contracts as well as potential partners. Draft Tors for the contracts to be cleared by the LTO;
- contribute to the preparation of the progress reports;
- prepare the draft final report of the project as required by FAO;
- perform other project tasks as may be required.

Qualifications:

- advanced university degree in agricultural development; economics, social science or related field with in depth knowledge of human rights in development and rights-based approaches;
- at least seven years relevant experience in political economy and governance concerns;
- at least seven years of experience working in food security and right to food in CPLP Member States;
- knowledge of CPLP structures and decision-making mechanisms would be desirable;
- understanding of the value added of human rights approach in general and the right to food in particular;
- excellent managerial and coordination skills;
- good writing, presentation and communication skills;
- working knowledge of English and Portuguese.

Duration: 175 days on a WAE basis of which 105 days in Lisbon, Portugal, at CPLP headquarters and 70 days in fields missions.

Duty station: Portugal, locally hired, and field visits/missions to CPLP Member States (to be determined).

**International Consultant
Food Security and Right to Food Expert**

Under the overall supervision of the Assistant Director-General of the Economic and Social Development Department (ES), the technical supervision of the Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA), the technical guidance of the FAO Lead Technical Officer and in close collaboration with other FAO technical officers, and in coordination with the counterpart and FAO Representations in each of the CPLP Member States concerned, the incumbent will undertake the following tasks and duties:

- based on the inputs/background information provided by the country teams, conduct the three detailed assessment of needs related to the 3 outputs of the project to determine the skills and capacities to be strengthen and the key stakeholders that will be part of the trainings;
- provide technical support/guidance to the CPLP Permanent Technical Secretariat, CPLP Assembly and the CONSAN-CPLP to design appropriate mechanism and tools for their effective support to CPLP Member States and improve regional dialogue and exchange of experiences;
- provide technical support/guidance to the CPLP Permanent Technical Secretariat and the CPLP Assembly for the implementation of their workplan in particular in areas related to Food Security and Nutrition legal frameworks and governance mechanisms;
- contribute to the organization of the interregional workshops;
- from a Right to Food perspective participate and contribute to the discussions held at country level;
- provide technical support to Member States on food security and right to food (field missions in Member States);
- prepare all relevant technical and methodological material for the establishment of the Parliamentarian Fronts Against Hunger in the region;
- coordinate the elaboration and validation of the map of networks and stakeholders for FSN knowledge and experiences exchange;
- provide technical quality control to studies, policy briefs, and documents produced by the project to guarantee consistency, accuracy and conformity with best knowledge and standards of the right to food and other human rights;
- organize the visits by the experts of the selected institutions to the CPLP or specific countries targeted;
- perform related duties as may be required.

Qualifications:

- advanced university degree (M.A., M.Sc. or equivalent) in law, public policies, food security or institutional development. Specialization in human rights would be desirable;
- three years of relevant experience in legal or institutional work related to food security, right to food and human rights;
- knowledge of CPLP Member States food security strategies and decision-making mechanisms would be desirable;
- working knowledge of English and Portuguese;
- demonstrated ability to prepare or adapt training and advocacy material related to food security, right to food and human rights in general in developing countries;
- experience on FNS knowledge dissemination and networks;
- ability to communicate clearly and concisely both orally and in writing;
- courtesy, tact and ability to establish and maintain effective working relationships with people of different national and cultural backgrounds.

Duration: 420 days on a WAE basis of which 360 days in Lisbon, Portugal, at CPLP headquarters and 60 days in fields missions.

Duty station: Portugal, locally hired, and field visits/missions to CPLP Member States (to be determined).

**FAO Technical Support Services (TSS)
Lead Technical Officer from ESA**

Under the overall supervision of the Assistant Director-General of the Economic and Social Development Department (ES), the technical supervision of the Director, Agricultural Development Economics Division (ESA), in close collaboration with other FAO technical officers and in coordination with the counterpart, project consultants and FAO Offices in each of the CPLP Member States, the incumbent will undertake the following tasks and duties:

eight days of standard tasks:

- review and clear specific TORS and report of project consultants and contracts under ESA area of expertise;
- review and finalize the terminal report;

eight days of specific desk work:

- provide technical support and ensure quality control to studies, policy briefs, and documents produced by the project consultants.

fifteen days in three field missions of backstopping:

- attend the inception workshop to guide the preparation of the detailed project work plan;
- provide technical support to countries for establishing parliamentarian fronts against hunger;
- prepare mission reports.

Duration: 31 days in total including eight days of standard tasks, 15 days of field missions of backstopping and eight days of specific desk work.

Duty station: FAO headquarters and field visits/missions to CPLP Member States (to be determined).

**FAO Technical Support Services (TSS)
OPC Officer**

Under the overall supervision of the Assistant Director-General of the Economic and Social Development Department (ES), the technical supervision of the Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development (OPC), in close collaboration with the LTO and other FAO technical officers and in coordination with the counterpart, project consultants and FAO Offices in each of the CPLP Member States, the incumbent will undertake the following tasks and duties:

three days standard tasks:

- review and clear specific TORS and report of project consultants and contracts under OPC area of expertise;
- contribute to the review and finalization of the terminal report;

five days of specific desk work:

- provide technical support and ensure quality control to documents produced by the project consultants under OPC area of expertise;

ten days in two missions of backstopping:

- provide technical support to strengthen capacities for multistakeholders policy dialogue and establishing National councils for FSN.
- prepare mission reports.

Duration: 18 days in total including three days of standard tasks, ten days in two missions of backstopping and five days of desk work.

Duty station: FAO headquarters and field visits/missions to CPLP Member States (to be determined).

**FAO Technical Support Services (TSS)
LEGN Officer**

Under the overall supervision of the Assistant Director-General of the Economic and Social Development Department (ES), the technical supervision of the Chief, Development Law Branch (LEGN), in close collaboration with the LTO and other FAO technical officers and in coordination with the counterpart, project consultants and FAO Offices in each of the CPLP Member States, the incumbent will undertake the following tasks and duties:

three days standard tasks:

- review and clear specific TORS and report of project consultants and contracts under LEGN area of expertise;
- contribute to the review and finalization of the terminal report;

five days of specific desk work:

- provide technical support and ensure quality control to documents produced by the project consultants under LEGN area of expertise;

five days in one mission of backstopping:

- participate in the regional workshop to provide technical support to parliamentarian's fronts and CPLP Assembly on legal frameworks and right to food;
- prepare mission report.

Duration: 13 days in total including three days of standard tasks, five days in one mission of backstopping and five days of desk work.

Duty station: FAO headquarters and field mission to participate in one of the regional workshop (to be determined).

Annex 9: Current FAO Projects in CPLP African Member States

PROJECT TITLE	SYMBOL	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	ISSUES ADDRESSED	GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE	CPLP MEMBER STATES INVOLVED
CAPE VERDE					
Aquaculture Planning and Piloting in Cape Verde	TCP/CVI/3302	The overall objective of the project is to make significant contributions to the development goals of the country, especially in its policies for poverty reduction, food security, economic development, export promotion and to reduce extractive fishing pressure.	Food Security Public Policies	National	
Agro-Value Chain Development in Rural Cape Verde	TCP/CVI/3401 BABY01	The overall policy aim is to reduce rural poverty levels by increasing and maximizing employment opportunities in the rural areas and supporting the establishment of a stronger economic base to sustain current rural livelihood systems with a focus on agriculture, livestock and fisheries.	Rural Development	National	
"Assistance au Renforcement du Système de Statistiques Agricoles" (Support the Strengthening of the Agricultural Statistics System)	TCP/CVI/3402	The aim of the project is to strengthen the capacity of the national statistical system, so that it can timely produce relevant and reliable data on the agricultural sector, easily accessible and relating to the priority needs of users.	Agricultural Data	National	
"Soutien à la Sécurité Alimentaire et à la Nutrition Scolaire" (Support of Food security and Nutrition Education)	UNJP/CVI/042/UNJ	To maintain the good results in terms of schooling, improve the quality of education, and improve food and nutrition security of children.	Family Farming Food Security	National	
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE					
"Appui à la CEEAC pour la mise en oeuvre du processus PDDAA en Afrique Centrale" ("Support to the ECCAS for the implementation of the CAADP programmes in Central Africa")	UTF /CEE/001/CEE	The objective is to provide technical assistance to the Members States of the ECCAS in order to develop and to validate in each country: i) the national CAADP programme; ii) the PNIASAN; iii) the Regional Agricultural Investment and Food Security Programme	Capacity Building Governance	Regional	Angola Sao Tome and Principe
"Appui à la formulation du CPP Sao-Tomé et Principe" (Support to the formulation of the CPP for Sao Tome and Principe)	TCP/STP/3401 BABY01	The assistance from the Fund will support an international consultant for three weeks, a mission to support the programme representative in charge for agricultural policies, and the organization of two workshops in order to establish the priority areas of action and technical support services.	Governance	National	

GUINEA-BISSAU					
"Appui à la Valorization et à la Gestion Durable des Produits de la Pêche Artisanale" (Support to the Enhancement and Sustainable Management of Artisanal Fisheries Productions)	TCP/GBS/3401	Capacity building of Fisheries State agents for better supervision of fishermen, fishmongers and processors. Capacity building of the communities involved in the fisheries sector. Enhancement of fish production through handling, processing, packaging and proper storage, and maintenance of an efficient market.	Family Farming	National	
"Projet d'Appui aux Investissements Agricoles de la Banque Ouest - Africaine de Développement (PAIA-BOAD) dans les Pays de l'Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine (UEMOA)" (Support to the Agricultural Investment of the West African Development Bank - PAIA-BOAD - in the countries of the West African Economic and Monetary Union - WAEMU)	TCP/RAF/3314	The project aims to strengthening the operational capacity of the BOAD to efficiently increase its investment in the agricultural sector, in order contribute to improved food security in an efficient and sustainable manner in the WAEMU Member States.	Food Security	Regional	Guinea-Bissau
Building Capacity of ECOWAS for Effective CAADP Implementation in West Africa	GCP /RAF/461/SPA	Exploit the huge regional potential for promoting productive and sustainable agriculture, capable of ensuring food security and sovereignty of the region, economic development, export growth and poverty reduction in rural areas.	Food Security Public Policies	Regional	Cape Verde Guinea-Bissau
"Projet de Renforcement des Capacités des Petits Producteurs en Zone Periurbaine" (Capacity Building of Smallholder Producers in Peri-urban Areas)	UTF /GBS/032/GBS	The overall objective of the project is to contribute to food security, the fight against poverty and to improve living conditions and incomes of vulnerable groups in peri-urban areas of Bissau, Bafata and Gabu.	Family Farming Food Security	National	
ANGOLA					
"Appui à la CEEAC pour la mise en oeuvre du processus PDDAA en Afrique Centrale" (Support to the ECCAS for the implementation of the CAADP programmes in Central Africa")	UTF /CEE/001/CEE	The objective is to provide technical assistance to the Members States of the ECCAS in order to develop and to validate in each country: i) the national CAADP programme; ii) the PNIASAN; iii) the Regional Agricultural Investment and Food Security Programme	Capacity Building Governance	Regional	Angola Sao Tome and Principe

CountrySTAT for sub-Saharan Africa: Strengthening the CountrySTAT System established in 17 sub-Saharan African Countries - Phase II of GCP/GLO/208/BMG (Grant OPPGD1452)	MTF /GLO/345/BMG	The key objectives are: (1) Strengthening the CountrySTAT systems established in the 17 sub-Saharan countries and promoting the use of data; (2) Development of new IT tools and functions for CountrySTAT for easy maintenance and updating by CountrySTAT technical staff and for user friendly access by users; (3) Strengthening the partnerships with relevant Regional Organizations in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the systems by building capacity of a pool of regional and national experts and competent trainers able to provide technical support on continuous basis through regional institutions (UEMOA and EAC) or as South-South cooperation.	Agricultural Data	Global	Angola Mozambique
MOZAMBIQUE					
Preparation of the Country Programme Framework (CPF) for Mozambique	TCP/MOZ/3401 BABY04	The FAO Representation of Mozambique has a National Mid Term Priority Framework that will end in 2012. As per FAO rules a new Country Programme Framework needs to be prepared before the end of 2012.	Governance	National	
Promoting Local Food Purchases for Food Assistance on the African Continent - Purchase from Africans for Africa	OSRO/RAF/202/BRA	Contribute to the food security and income generation of small-scale farmers by implementing local food (cereal and legume) purchase initiatives that complement the work already being done by WFP through P4P. WFP will be responsible for procuring surplus produce from FAO-supported small-scale farmers organizations and its distribution to the most vulnerable households.	Family Farming	Regional	

CountrySTAT for Sub-Saharan Africa: Strengthening the CountrySTAT System established in 17 Sub-Saharan African Countries - Phase II of GCP/GLO/208/BMG (Grant OPPGD1452)	MTF /GLO/345/BMG	The key objectives are: (1) Strengthening the CountrySTAT systems established in the 17 Sub-Saharan countries and promoting the use of data; (2) Development of new IT tools and functions for CountrySTAT for easy maintenance and updating by CountrySTAT technical staff and for user friendly access by users; (3) Strengthening the partnerships with relevant Regional Organizations in order to ensure the long-term sustainability of the systems by building capacity of a pool of regional and national experts and competent trainers able to provide technical support on continuous basis through regional institutions (UEMOA and EAC) or as South-South cooperation.	Agricultural Data	Global	
Processing and Analysis of Agricultural and Livestock Census Data	UTF /MOZ/102/MOZ	In order to contribute to the implementation of the Census for Agriculture and Livestock 2009-2010, the main objectives are (1) to assist INE and CAP II Management team with the data processing and related issues to ensure good data quality, timely delivery, accuracy of data collection, cleaning and recording and sound data analysis; and (2) to contribute in census editing and imputation, data validation, tabulations and tabulations plans, data analysis and dissemination, and data archiving.	Agricultural Data	National	
TIMOR-LESTE					
NIEWS Establishing a sustainable National Information and Early Warning System (NIEWS) on Food Security in Timor-Leste	(GCP/TIM/005/EC)	The overall objective of the action is to provide reliable, timely and updated actionable information to decision-makers and other stakeholders so that appropriate mitigating actions can be taken to improve food security of the local population.	FOOD SECURITY	National	
Establishing a sustainable National Information and Early Warning System (NIEWS) on Food Security in Timor-Leste	TCP/TIM/3402	The TCP will result in a sustainable and government-owned National Information and Early Warning System (NIEWS) on Food Security, operating at both district and national levels. The TCP will complement the trust fund project GCP/TIM/005/EC in feeding analysed information for decision-making and policy formulation in achieving a higher level of national and household food and nutrition security. The TCP support will focus of enhancing the skills and capacity in gathering food security data as well as building government expertise to	Food Security		

		plan and conduct crop monitoring, crop cutting surveys, harvesting forecasting, yield and area measurement that will be transferred on a gradual basis to the MAF staff including women staff.			
Promoting Sustainable Food and Nutrition Security in Timor-Leste - MDGf-2040	UNJP/TIM/003/SPA	Under nutrition and malnutrition remain serious impediments to the recovery and potential growth of Timor-Leste. This challenge is compounded by a national reliance on imported food commodities in a global environment stressed by financial crisis and unpredictable international market prices. This UNICEF-WFP-FAO-WHO Joint Programme will address the conditions which create chronic and acute malnutrition and overcome many of the shocks faced by Timorese citizens through a harmonized approach utilizing both technical support and long term capacity building.	Food Security and Nutrition		