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Human Rights
Commission
Nepal

MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD IN NEPAL

MONITORING FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD IN NEPAL

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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Acronyms

ADS	Agricultural Development Strategy
BMI	Body Mass Index
CBO	Community-Based Organization
COLARP	Consortium for Land Research and Policy Dialogue
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CSRC	Community Self-Reliance Center
DADO	District Agricultural Development Office
DAO	District Administration Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DEO	District Education Office
DES	Dietary Energy Consumption
DFTQC	Department of Food Technology and Quality Control
DIO	District Irrigation Office
DoL	District Livestock Office
DPHO	District Public Health Office
DPNET	Disaster Preparedness Network Nepal
ESCR	Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FIAN Nepal	Food First Information and Action Nepal
FNCCI	Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action
GoN	Government of Nepal
GOV	Government
IBSA	Indicator, Benchmark, Scope and Assessment
ICC	International Coordinating Committee
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
KII	Key Informant Interview
LRO	Labour Rights Organization
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOAD	Ministry of Agricultural Development
MOES	Ministry of Education
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOFALD	Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development
MOHP	Ministry of Health and Population
MOIC	Ministry of Information and Communications
MOLD	Ministry of Local Development
MOLRM	Ministry of Land Reform and Management
MOLT	Ministry of Labour and Transport
MOWCSW	Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfares
MPs	Parliament
NBA	Nepal Bar Association



NCDM	Nepal Centre for Disaster Management
NDC	National Dalit Commission
NFC	National Food Corporation
NFIWUAN	National Federation of Irrigation Water Users Association Nepal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
NHRIs	National Human Rights Institutions
NLSS	National Living Standard Survey
NNSDWO	Nepal National Social Dalit Welfare Organization
NPC	National Planning Commission
NWC	National Women Commission
OPM/CM	Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister
Orgs	Organizations
RBO	Rights-Based Organizations
RtAF	Human Right to Adequate Food
SCN	Supreme Court of Nepal
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
VDC	Village Development Committee
WDO	World Development Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
WOREC	Women's Rehabilitation Center
WRO	Western Regional Office



Foreword

The publication *'Monitoring Framework for Implementation of Human Rights to Adequate Food in Nepal'* addresses a felt need for a country-specific monitoring framework for the implementation of this fundamental human right. The right to adequate food has for years now been an important part of the political agenda in Nepal. Yet, government efforts to implement food security policies through different public programmes have not borne the desired results. Lack of policy coherence across sectors that have a direct bearing on the country's food security is often cited as a factor for inadequate results. While indeed there have been several initiatives in recent times to build a coordinated approach to address food security concerns in the country, there remains a space for implementing a human rights-based approach (HRBA) to food security in the country. This is well recognised by various development and human rights stakeholders.

The initiative to articulate a context-appropriate HRBA to food security goes back to 2009, when a process to create a User's Guide for Identifying Indicators for Monitoring the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights was launched by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) in collaboration with the National Women Commission (NWC), and National Dalit Commission (NDC) with the support of Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and other governmental agencies. By 2013, FAO initiated project support to specifically address the right to adequate food and assist the Government of Nepal to further refine and contextualise recommendations included in the above-mentioned User's Guide in Nepal, jointly with other national partners (NHRC, NWC, etc.). The process which led to the creation of this publication lasted over two years and involved a series of capacity development and stakeholder consultation activities, revisions and technical round tables, as well as input-gathering from a number of colleagues and experts.

Therefore, the work presented in this publication further evolves the conceptual and operational framework on the right to adequate food indicators developed at the international level, on which it is based. However it now shows the way to undertake a contextual interpretation of the international normative standards on the right to adequate food and how relevant provisions under the domestic law could be integrated in a framework for identifying indicators. It demonstrates how the indicators framework can be embedded in the larger framework for monitoring the right at country level. It highlights the role of different stakeholders in the monitoring process to ensure desirable outcomes emerged from the right to food implementation process. Importantly, it is a collaborative work of governmental, non-governmental and international agencies, and is based on multiple rounds of consultations and workshops with local stakeholders from the human rights and development communities. This work has also benefited from international expertise and a peer review process that it was subjected to.

This work was undertaken under the global project entitled "GCP/GLO/324/NOR - Integrating the Right to Adequate Food and Good Governance in National Policies, Legislations and Institutions" managed by FAO. The project aims to address country challenges by promoting a HRBA in efforts to achieve food security at all levels- in legislation, policy and programme design, formulation and implementation, as well as in decision-making. By producing this analysis FAO continue offering assistance to the Government of Nepal, law makers, the judiciary, national human rights institutions and civil society organizations in their initiatives towards advancing the human right to adequate food.

The monitoring framework for RtAF in Nepal is a working and living document that will be periodically reviewed and updated in light of the feedback on its use received from the field. We hope this work supports evidence-based policy correctives and initiatives for securing the human right to adequate food for the people of Nepal through improved implementation, accountability and transparent monitoring.



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Foreword

Promotion and protection of human rights has to be among the main motivations for people to come together and create a social order governed by values, rules and regulations that support a life of wellbeing and fulfilment for all. We, in Nepal, have come a long way with the recent promulgation of the Constitution of Nepal and have a huge task lying before us for bringing about a rapid social, economic and political transformation of the country. Large numbers of people have suffered from pervasive discrimination, inequality and multiple dimensions of deprivation, including in meeting their basic needs of food, shelter, health and education. This has to change as we move forward. A great deal of determination and persistence is required on our part to inculcate concerted efforts to achieve our endeavours we have set forth.

Indeed, Nepal has made a sizeable leap to enshrine human rights, especially the economic, social and cultural rights in its Constitution, perhaps unlike anywhere else in the developing or the developed world. It reflects our commitment to improve the quality of life of people with dignity and their empowerment.

Human rights to adequate food is one such right that understandably gets a prominent and, in some sense, a unique provision in our new Constitution. Attaining food security remains central developmental challenge in the country. It is important that we move rapidly from the standards that we have enacted and adopted for ourselves to implement the obligations that flow from them.

In that context, I firmly believe, putting the right to adequate food indicators and its monitoring framework to good use in the country is an effective way to transform the state of our food economy into one where the right of every person to adequate food is fully met.

In the past, NHRC was launched indicator for monitoring the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in collaboration with NWC and NDC with support of UN OHCHR-Nepal. The continuation of the same this publication *Monitoring Framework for implementation of Human Right to Adequate Food in Nepal* has been published in collaboration with FAO. It is pleasure to note that this work is a result of collaborative effort of various stakeholders including government agencies. It is also reassuring to know that the indicator framework on the right to adequate food, although based on international best practices, has been tailored to meet the unique needs and context of the country.

I congratulate all involved in making due efforts and initiatives to bridge our skills and capacity gaps with the support of the international community and development partners. I would urge the development partners and human rights activities to make full use of this important resource book. I am sure that this work will go a long way in improving the human rights to adequate food in Nepal.

A. R. Sharma

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Chairperson

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Foreword

Promotion and protection of human rights has growingly been a component of rights based development strategies. Human centric development efforts are necessarily oriented to promote human rights and inclusive economic growth. Nepal has come a long way travelling on this path with the promulgation of new constitution in September 2015. We have a huge task before us of bringing about a rapid social, economic and political transformation of the country. A large number of our people have since long suffered from discrimination, inequality and multiple dimensions of deprivation, including in meeting their basic needs of food, shelter, health and education. This has to change as we move forward. It is an arduous task that needs strong willpower as it also requires us to be diligent and determined in our efforts to pursue that endeavour.

It is a commendable job of Nepal to take concrete initiatives towards safeguarding human rights through the newly-promulgated Constitution. This move will primarily ensure the economic, social and cultural rights, perhaps no less than that other developing or the developed world. It reflects our commitment to improve the quality of life of our people with dignity and empowerment. The human rights to adequate food is one such right that understandably gets a prominent and, in some sense, a unique provision in our new Constitution. We have also accepted the human right to adequate food standards and principles and the obligations being a party to international human rights conventions. In that context, I believe, putting the right to adequate food indicators and its monitoring framework into development spectrum of the country is an effective way to transform the state of our food economy into one where the right of every person to adequate food is fully met.

I welcome this publication and the tool-kit on the framework for monitoring the implementation of the human right to adequate food. It is noted that this work is a result of collaborative effort of various stakeholders in the country, including the National Planning Commission (NPC), NHRC, NWC, FAO Nepal and supported by the Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers (OPMCM), Ministry of Agriculture Development, and other government agencies. It is also reassuring to know that the indicators framework on the right to adequate food, although based on international best practices, has been tailored to meet the unique needs and context of the country; and it is also an essential aid that contributes a great deal towards the efforts made by NPC in the realm of agriculture and food security in Nepal.

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I appreciate the efforts of all of those involved in this initiative for their endeavour in ensuring the right to food for the vulnerable people and communities. Our collaborative initiatives, internal and external, have made things possible and we are very optimistic of the continuous cooperation from the international community.

I would encourage the development stakeholders and human rights practitioners to make full-fledged use of this important resource book. I am sure that this work will prove a milestone in improving the outcomes on the realization of the human rights to adequate food in Nepal.

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1. Introduction

Attainment of national food security and enjoyment of the human Right to Adequate Food (RtAF) is perhaps the most significant social concern for a large part of the developing and less-developed world. Food security refers to a society's need for food and sustenance, which requires setting goals and then meeting them by implementing suitable public policies and programmes. The RtAF is a legal concept, involving right-holders (people) and duty-bearers (state) and it provides a pathway to meet the need for adequate food for every individual in a society. The concept of food security has evolved over time and the 1996 World Food Summit determined that food security exists “when all people at all times have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences to lead a healthy and active life”. The four basic pillars of food security that follow from this definition are: availability of, access to, stability of and effective utilization of adequate food to meet the nutritional requirements of a person for healthy living. The RtAF standards – as defined in international human rights law – and the duty-bearer's obligations to those standards include not only the four pillars of food security, but also provide a framework that goes well beyond them.

Learning objectives:

- ◆ what is the human RtAF in the context of Nepal?
- ◆ what is the objective and importance of using a rights-based monitoring framework?
- ◆ what are the key challenges in RtAF monitoring?
- ◆ how was the monitoring framework for RtAF implementation developed?
- ◆ who should use the RtAF monitoring framework? and
- ◆ how should this publication be used?

In the past several decades, although the national and international policy focus to ensure food security has shown improved results, hunger and malnourishment persist, with varied manifestations across the developing world. In that context, implementation of the RtAF offers an important means to address those concerns and its monitoring framework is a tool to ensure that the food security objectives are effectively and rapidly met. This publication presents a monitoring framework for implementation of the RtAF in Nepal. To elaborate this framework and make it contextually relevant for Nepal, this chapter addresses the following: definition of the human RtAF; objectives and importance of the RtAF monitoring framework; process undertaken for developing the framework; and targeted users of the framework and publication layout.

1.1 Human Right to Adequate Food

The RtAF is recognized in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR, Article 25)¹ as part of the right to an adequate standard of living. It is enshrined in the 1966 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ESCR) Article 11 (right to be free from hunger) and Article 12 (Right to Adequate Food), which is accepted as a binding obligation by 162 States² that have ratified the Covenant. The right to be free from hunger is closely linked to the right to life and is an absolute standard, requiring guarantee of a minimum level of food to all, regardless of the level of development or state capacity. The RtAF is a broader concept that entails the need to establish the economic, political and social conditions necessary to enable people to achieve food security on their own. The ESCR Committee (in its General Comment

1 “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and social services...”, Article 25, UDHR.

2 As of April 2014. See <https://treaties.un.org> for up-to-date information.

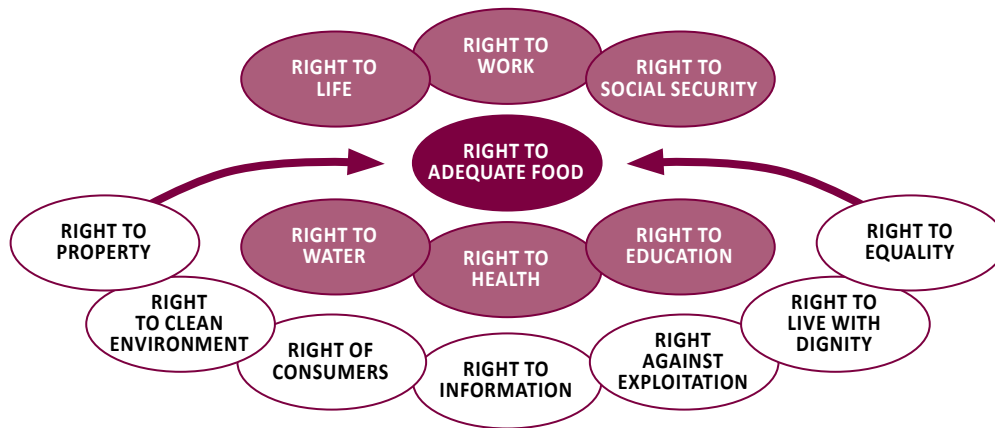


12) elaborates that “the Right to Adequate Food is realised when every man, women and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food, or means for its procurement”. Thus, to live a healthy, dignified life, people must have physical and economic access to nutritional food of adequate quality and quantity at all times, without any discrimination, free of adverse substances, at culturally accepted and affordable prices.

The progressive realization of the RtAF requires the state that is party to the ESCR Covenant to take the necessary legal, political, social and institutional action, based on principles of participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and the rule of law, and to provide redress when the RtAF is denied or violated. In other words, the state is obliged to provide an enabling environment for people to be able to feed themselves. RtAF is not the right to be fed; it is the right to feed oneself in dignity. However, when people are not able to feed themselves through their own means – for instance, in times of armed conflict, natural disaster, displacement, chronic economic distress or because they are in detention – the state is obliged, in all such instances, to provide food directly.

For people to enjoy the RtAF, several other rights need to be realized, in order to establish the required enabling environment. Figure 1 identifies some of the rights that have an immediate bearing on RtAF and are recognized in international human rights instruments and in the Constitution of Nepal (promulgated in September 2015). The RtAF is linked to: the right to water, as water is an element of food intake and is necessary to produce, cook and utilize food; the right to property, in particular access to land and other productive resources needed to produce food; the right to health, because proper biological use of food is contingent on the state of a person’s health and access to healthcare, as and when required; the right to education, as it improves knowledge and awareness about nutrition, health and hygiene; the right to work and receive fair remuneration; and the right to social security, which provides the means to afford and meet the food requirement of a person. In addition, as pointed out earlier, the right to be free from hunger is closely linked with the right to life.

Figure 1: Interrelated and interdependence of human rights



This underscores the universality, interrelatedness, interdependence and indivisibility of human rights. It also highlights the complexity of undertaking RtAF assessment and monitoring its implementation. It becomes important not only to take into account the legal and institutional factors in the policies and programmes being implemented, but also to consider the outcomes of the measures across diverse sectors that affect the enjoyment of an individual’s RtAF. To undertake RtAF assessment, it is also necessary to identify people who suffer from food insecurity and vulnerability, their location in society and the cause of their food insecurity or vulnerability.

In the context of Nepal, realization of RtAF has a significant dimension of hunger and food inadequacy. Apart from the right to life, which is linked to the RtAF, the RtAF is perhaps the most critical of all human rights for the people of Nepal. Indeed, the Constitution of Nepal goes much further than the Constitutions

of most other countries with a similar context and even beyond the international human rights standards, in articulating the provision on the RtAF. Nepal's Constitution, 2015 Part 3 on Fundamental Rights and Duties, Article 36 states that:

- ◆ every citizen shall have the right related to food;
- ◆ every citizen shall have the right to protect himself or herself from putting life at risk due to lack of food items; and
- ◆ every citizen shall have the right to food sovereignty, as provided by law.

These provisions recognize that food security and food sovereignty are preconditions for realizing the RtAF. Public action is required to develop laws, policies, plans and programmes across several relevant sectors to support an enabling environment for people to realize and enjoy the RtAF. Furthermore, in keeping with the overall law of the land, the notion of food sovereignty requires farmers and farming communities engaged in food production to have access to and control over their own productive and natural resources and to be able to exercise choice on what to produce, how to produce (in terms of inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, irrigation, time of harvesting and use of agricultural research and technology), and where to market (in terms of price and location), in order for people to enjoy the RtAF. This notion of the Right to Adequate Food sovereignty, made explicit in the Constitution, must be appropriately reflected in the monitoring framework for the RtAF for use in Nepal.

In Nepal the RtAF has been an important part of the political agenda for almost a decade. In addition to civil and political rights, the previous Constitution – the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2007 – recognized several economic and social rights, including the right to food sovereignty, the right to live a dignified life and the right to social security. However, government efforts to implement food security policies through different public programmes have not produced the desired results. Lack of policy coherence across sectors that have a direct bearing on the country's food security is often cited as a factor for less than satisfactory results. There have been attempts in recent times to build a coordinated approach to address food security concerns in the country. The 20-year Agricultural Development Strategy promotes the formulation of legislation related to RtAF and food sovereignty within the framework of the Interim Constitution.³ The Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action of Nepal (FNSP) 2013 promotes the use of a RtAF approach, and places emphasis on gender and social inclusion.⁴ The Thirteenth Five Year Plan of the country recommended the enactment of a Food Sovereignty Act. The Government of Nepal is committed to pursuing the Zero Hunger Challenge 2025, which explicitly describes RtAF in its vision.⁵ There is thus a large space, based on a perceived need, for a rights-based approach to food security to be implemented in the country.

1.2 Objectives and importance of the Right to Adequate Food monitoring framework

The main objective of this document is to present a context -appropriate monitoring framework for the implementation of RtAF in Nepal and guidance on how to operationalize it. Although the normative approach to RtAF is well established in the international human rights narrative and a framework to operationalize it is also available at international level,⁶ it is necessary for that framework to be contextualized to effectively address specific needs and concerns of different countries. In the case of Nepal, RtAF enjoys a broad-based political, and now legal, endorsement and its normative implications go well beyond the

³ Agricultural Development Strategy (ADS) 2014 has been prepared by the Ministry of Agricultural Development in consultation with National Peasants' Coalition.

⁴ Food and Nutrition Security Plan of Action (FNSP) 2013 mainstreams the right to food approach and promotes the eradication of discrimination on grounds of gender, age, caste and other forms.

⁵ All six pillars of the "Zero Hunger Challenge" contribute to the endeavour of an individual to realize and enjoy the RtAF and to make his/her livelihood, as well as food systems, resilient.

⁶ United Nations (2012), Human Rights Indicators-A Guide to Measurement and Implementation, United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights: New York and Geneva; FIAN International and Mannheim University (2009), IBSA Handbook: Monitoring the Realization of ESCRs. (IBSA: Indicators, Benchmarks, Scoping and Assessments).



international norms. This necessitates development of a context-appropriate framework for monitoring the implementation of RtAF in Nepal. Furthermore, following the Council of FAO’s unanimous adoption of the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the RtAF in the context of the national food security (Right to Adequate Food Guidelines) in 2004, it is necessary to give meaningful shape to that intention, at country level.

The importance of a rights-based approach to food security stems from the consideration that it is comprehensive (cross-sectoral), accountable, participatory, non-discriminatory and transparent in its scope, and that it supports an ecosystem for realizing sustainable food security for every person at the country level. The RtAF monitoring framework assesses not only the implementation process for the normative content of this right, but also its compliance to human rights principles. It focuses on information that empowers right-holders and strengthens the capacity of duty-bearers to make decisions aimed at realizing this right. Monitoring can significantly protect the enjoyment of the RtAF for those who currently have it, and promote that right for those who do not. Human rights measurement – apart from assessing violations and state obligations to respect, protect and fulfill – also helps in policy articulation and implementation, over time.

Table 1: Monitoring the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Food

CHALLENGES	DESCRIPTION	AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT
Lack of common understanding on the RtAF among stakeholders.	Stakeholders at the country level require sensitization to enhance understanding of the meaning and significance of the RtAF and what is required to make it a reality.	Sensitizing stakeholders on the RtAF concept.
Limited, if any, policy coordination across sectors and public institutions relevant for implementing the RtAF.	Multiple agencies have institutional mandates on food security, often with no clear monitoring responsibility and uncoordinated monitoring activities. There is a strong tendency for governmental institutions, donor agencies, and even academia to be fragmented along sectoral lines. This poses a barrier to developing an integrated monitoring framework, which is important, as food security is a complex multidimensional concept, requiring integrated solutions. Public officials are often unaware of their obligations and duties in fulfilling the RtAF and state obligations are not necessarily directly tied to specific positions or public programmes.	Strengthening public agencies, establishing clear mandates, developing RtAF public accountability matrix and training public officials in RtAF monitoring.
Lack of political sensitivity and commitment to human rights in general.	There is a need for a broad-based mobilization of public opinion on the RtAF and putting the issue on political agenda. Recognizing that RtAF needs may change over time requires a flexible information system. Political considerations may also compromise an RtAF implementation and monitoring system by influencing the selection of indicators and other tools.	Formulating an approach to monitoring RtAF and building CSO RtAF monitoring capacity that meets stakeholder needs.
Weak legal basis and inadequate policy response for Implementing the RtAF.	It is necessary to build an appropriate legal basis, mandates and policy guidance to implement and monitor RtAF at national and subnational levels. Following the enactment of the Constitution of Nepal, and its provisions on RtAF, timely follow-up policy guidance is required.	Formulating rules and regulations for RtAF law, improving policy response.
Weak information systems and lack of appropriate validated and disaggregated data.	Some of the problems encountered are: (i) gaps in geographic coverage; (ii) low validity of the data collected; (iii) long gaps in data availability and disaggregation; and (iv) incompatibility among different data sets with respect to geographic or household-level identification. RtAF monitoring, while building on existing information systems, should ideally focus on improving use of an objective (official) data set, with systems to validate it periodically, supplemented by other data sources, including event-specific data on human rights violation collected by CSOs.	Strengthening data collection capacity across RtAF-relevant sectors. Creating separate mandates on data collection and interpretation for human rights assessments.
Limited technical capacity to monitor the RtAF and availability of independent expertise for undertaking assessments at subnational level.	Rights-based monitoring requires technical knowledge on human rights standards and principles and experience in monitoring and evaluation. Capacity in that regard is often lacking at country level. There is a lack of appropriate tools for monitoring implementation of the RtAF (human rights) at country level. Handbooks and manuals are often not user-friendly and not contextualized and are therefore accessible only to a handful of technical persons. Monitoring information has to be generated at local and community levels, which is where the capacity is the weakest, and also where resources for capacity strengthening are usually the most limited.	Capacity building for data collection, compilation and interpretation among the public stakeholders and CSOs. Organizing training sessions on using monitoring framework for RtAF.

Source: Adapted from FAO Methods to Monitor the Human Right to Adequate Food (Vol. II). An Overview of Approaches and Tools (2008), available at <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/i0351e/i0351e.pdf>.



1.3 Process undertaken for developing the framework

In 2009, a working group comprising representatives from the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), the National Women Commission (NWC), the National Dalit Commission (NDC) and the Department of Health and Community Self Reliance Centre, with the support of the United Nations Office of the High Commission for Human Rights (UN OHCHR) Nepal, initiated a process to identify and develop indicators for five economic, social and cultural rights (ESCR). After a two-year process, the document entitled User's Guide: Indicators for Monitoring Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Nepal was published in September 2011. This document included 31 indicators on RtAF. Subsequently, in May 2013, in response to a felt need of stakeholders, FAO Nepal, in collaboration with NHRC and the Nepal Bar Association (NBA), launched a consultation process to support the work on the use and refinement of RtAF monitoring indicators. Following consultations with NHRC in August 2013, it was decided to further develop and refine a monitoring framework to implement the RtAF in Nepal. With NHRC taking ownership of the proposed framework, it was agreed that this monitoring framework would be contextualized to respond to the specific RtAF needs of Nepal. A task force was formed comprising four members, representing FAO in Nepal, NHRC, NWC and a National Consultant with RtAF Expertise. A workshop was organized in October 2013 in collaboration with NHRC, at which stakeholders highlighted the need to specify meaningful indicators and to disaggregate them for use in the RtAF monitoring framework. In 2014, based on the work done by the task force and the comments received from stakeholders during the consultation workshops, an International Consultant put together the material to use for monitoring the RtAF situation in Nepal. In 2015, a draft document was forwarded for peer review to the National Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture Development (MOAD) and Office of the Prime Minister and Council of Minister (OPM/CM). Simultaneously, in August 2015, an International Expert or International Consultant on Human Rights was engaged to finalize the monitoring framework.

1.4 Targeted users of the framework and publication layout

This publication seeks to assist state and public agencies, civil society, researchers and academics and international organizations working toward the progressive realization of the RtAF in Nepal. State and public institutions, legislators, policy-makers, government ministries and public agencies responsible for the implementation of RtAF programmes, as well as lawyers, judges, prosecutors and media should find this framework useful. Similarly, NHRC and other constitutional commissions and related national organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), CSO networks, social movements and other community-based organizations and associations could use the tools presented in the publication on monitoring the RtAF. The monitoring framework will also be useful for international organizations, including donors, multi- and bilateral agencies, as well as private agencies working in areas related to RtAF in Nepal.

This publication contains three chapters. Chapter 1 provides a brief overview of the context and objectives for developing the monitoring framework. Chapter 2 uses the available tools and methodologies developed at the international level to inform contextualization of the RtAF indicators for use in Nepal. Chapter 3 outlines how the RtAF indicators and monitoring framework are operationalized at various levels, from national to local level. It discusses data-generating mechanisms, defines the roles of different actors and institutions working in the field of RtAF and provides guidance on the use of the framework. The annexes provide technical and supportive information to facilitate application of RtAF indicators and the RtAF monitoring framework.



2. Indicators framework for Right to Adequate Food

Human rights are universal, but the level of their realization and enjoyment by people varies from one country to another. This is primarily because of capacity constraints, including availability of the required financial resources and the level of commitment exercised by a state that is party to a human rights treaty to meeting its human rights obligations. A state's capacity to meet its human rights obligations is invariably linked to the level of socio-economic and political development of that society. It is also the case that, on account of a country's context and its ground realities, duty-bearers may be temporarily constrained to prioritize some rights over others or some aspects of the normative standards of a right and its corresponding obligations over some others. In all these instances, it is necessary to work with a context-appropriate framework for meaningful implementation and monitoring of the concerned human right. At the same time, in the case of ESCR, such as the RtAF, it may also be necessary to pursue a progressive realization of that right. In Nepal, as noted earlier, the RtAF has both hunger and food inadequacy dimensions that have to be addressed. There is also a clear constitutional and legal basis for the RtAF in Nepal, which requires certain specific normative aspects to be implemented for people to realize and enjoy the RtAF. In elaborating a framework for identifying indicators to implement and monitor the RtAF in Nepal, this chapter addresses the following questions:

Learning objectives:

- ◆ what is the prevalent understanding of indicators for the RtAF?
- ◆ how is the RtAF indicators framework for Nepal contextualized to address the local concerns on realization and enjoyment of the RtAF?
- ◆ what kinds of indicators are required for monitoring the implementation of human rights and progressive realization of the RtAF? and
- ◆ how are human rights principles reflected in the choice of RtAF indicators?

2.1 Conceptualizing the Right to Adequate Food indicator framework⁷

Following the UN OHCHR work on human rights indicators, which is also reflected in the Indicator. Benchmark, Scope and Assessment-Food First Information and Action Nepal (IBSA-FIAN) work on the RtAF indicators,⁸ there are two main aspects to the conceptualization of indicators for the implementation of a human right, for both ESCR and civil and political rights. The first relates to having a logical approach to translating the narrative on the normative content of a right, as reflected in the relevant treaty provisions and the interpretation of those provisions by the treaty body tasked to monitor that treaty and by other human rights mechanisms, into a framework amenable to identification of indicators. The second relates to selecting appropriate indicators anchored in the human rights normative framework so that they collectively capture the unique aspect of rights-based monitoring – namely the importance of measuring the commitment-efforts-outcomes of the duty-bearer's actions in meeting its human rights obligations. At the same time, this requires ensuring that the indicators so identified not only capture the obligation of the duty-bearer to respect, protect and fulfil⁹ its human rights obligations, but also address the concerns

⁷ This chapter draws on Malhotra (2014) "Delivering development and good governance: Making human rights count", World Bank Legal Review, Vol. 6, February, 2015.

⁸ See footnote 6, Chapter 1 for the details of the relevant references.

⁹ In the human rights literature, these are referred to as the "Maastricht principles", which define the scope of state obligations, generally in the national context, but could well be applied to describe the nature of state obligations at the international level. The obligation to fulfil includes obligation to promote and provide. A distinction is also made in international human rights law between a state's immediate obligations and those that may be discharged only progressively due to the limitations on account of resource availability. See "Maastricht Guidelines on Violations of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights", Maastricht, January 22-26, 1997 and United Nations (2012, pages 9-13), reference in footnote 6, Chapter 1.

embodied in the human rights principles of accountability, participation, transparency, equality and non-discrimination, rule of law and access to legal redress in the event of denial or violation of the human right.¹⁰ In translating the narrative on human rights standards into appropriate indicators for monitoring the implementation of a right, the framework requires identifying attributes of a right. An attribute of a right helps to clarify the content of a right by reducing the narrative on the legal standard into a few “tangible” categories. It facilitates indicator selection and makes explicit the link between those indicators on one hand, and the relevant normative standards on the other hand. The considerations to be followed to identify attributes of a right include:

- ◆ a need for the attributes to be non-overlapping or mutually exclusive in their scope so that there is no redundancy or repetition in the selection of indicators;
- ◆ a need for the attributes to be based on an exhaustive reading of the standard so that no part of the standard is overlooked, either in the choice of the attributes of a human right or in identifying the indicators for that right; and
- ◆ a need for the attributes to collectively reflect the essence of the normative content of that right.

Given that human rights standards are universal, attributes of a right, once identified, are likely to be the same across all countries, unless there are specific reasons to identify additional attributes or modify the attributes of a human right identified at the international level. The UN OHCHR work on human rights indicators identifies four attributes of the RtAF, namely: nutrition; food safety and consumer protection; food availability; and food accessibility. However, the IBSA framework uses the guiding principle of “three A’s” – adequacy, availability and accessibility – to elaborate the RtAF attributes as: satisfaction of dietary needs, food safety and cultural acceptability; availability; and physical accessibility, economic accessibility, accessibility to information and non-discrimination.¹¹ Although overlapping, the two sets of attributes have slightly different implicit reasoning in the process of identifying the respective attributes. The UN OHCHR seeks to establish the substantive content of the RtAF in the selection of attributes through a reading of the normative standards of the right and their elaboration; the IBSA approach uses the generic principles embodied to narrow down the content of the right. As this publication takes the next steps in evolving the RtAF monitoring framework, albeit for Nepal, there is an opportunity to address ambiguities in the reasoning adopted for selection of the RtAF attributes in the two frameworks cited. Also, given Nepal’s constitutional provisions on the RtAF, there may be a need to modify some of the attributes to better reflect the RtAF concerns in the country.

Once the attributes of a human right have been identified, the next step is to have a consistent approach to select and design indicators for the normative standards and obligations corresponding to those attributes. In that context, the framework focuses on measuring three aspects: (i) the commitments of duty-bearers to their human rights obligations; (ii) the efforts they undertake to implement those obligations in the form of policies and public programmes, irrespective of whether such efforts are directed at respecting, protecting or promoting the standards of a right; and (iii) the results of a duty-bearer’s efforts to support the realization and enjoyment of human rights by the people. Consequently, the framework uses a cluster of indicators – namely structural, process and outcome indicators or, in other words, commitments, efforts and results indicators – to measure the different facets of a duty-bearer’s obligations. Figure 2 describes the conceptual approach to the framework for monitoring the RtAF.

¹⁰ There is an obligation for the state party to develop indicators to report and monitor the progress made towards the realization of the human rights reflected in the core international human rights treaties. This is an immediate obligation particularly emphasized in relation to ESC R.

¹¹ See footnote 6, Chapter 1 for details of the relevant references. Sometimes, besides the three “A’s”, a “Q” for quality is separately added to [fix spacing] the guiding principles, which could otherwise be seen as a part of adequacy.

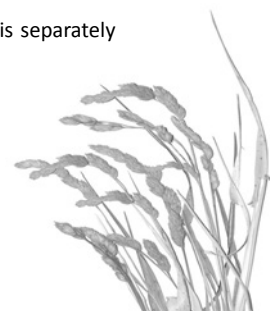
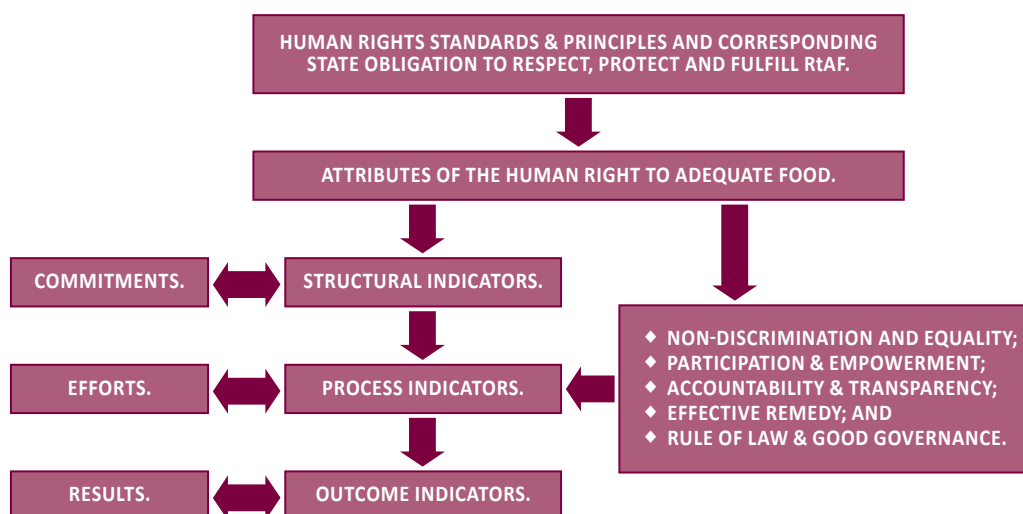


Figure 2: Framework for identifying RtAF indicators



2.2. Contextualizing the Right to Adequate Food indicators for Nepal

The normative content of the RtAF, as defined in ESCR Article 11 and 12 and elaborated in the general comment 12 of the ESCR Committee, should be read in conjunction with Nepal's constitutional provisions on the RtAF, especially its explicit recognition of the right to food sovereignty of its citizens, in order to contextualize the RtAF monitoring framework for Nepal. Thus, while the right to be free from hunger is recognized as a basic need for life and a prerequisite for the realization and enjoyment of all other human rights, the RtAF emphasizes the need for an adequate diet, including safe and nutritious food that is culturally acceptable and is determined by social, economic, cultural and environmental factors, including the attainment of other rights such as the right to education, health, water, work and social security, among others. The state's obligations that must be met in order for these aspects of the RtAF to be realized require that food is not only available, but in adequate quantity and quality and that people have access to such food, based on a sustainable system of production and supply.

Food availability, adequacy, accessibility and sustainability

Availability requires, on the one hand, that food should be available from natural resources, either through production of food, by cultivating land or animal husbandry, or through other ways of obtaining food, such as fishing, hunting or gathering. On the other hand, it means that food should be available for sale in markets and shops.

Accessibility requires economic and physical access to food to be guaranteed. Economic accessibility means that food must be affordable. Individuals should be able to afford food for an adequate diet without compromising on any other basic needs, such as school fees, medicines or rent. For example, the affordability of food can be guaranteed by ensuring that the minimum wage or social security benefit is sufficient to meet the cost of nutritious food and other basic needs. Physical accessibility means that food should be accessible to all, including the physically vulnerable, such as children, the sick, persons with disabilities or the elderly, for whom it may be difficult to go out to get food. Access to food must also be guaranteed to people in remote areas and to victims of armed conflicts or natural disasters, as well as to prisoners. For example, to guarantee physical access to food to people living in remote areas, the infrastructure could be improved, so that they can reach markets by public transport.

Adequacy means that the food must satisfy dietary needs, taking into account the individual's age, living conditions, health, occupation, sex, etc. For example, if children's food does not contain the nutrients necessary for their physical and mental development, it is not adequate. Food that is energy-dense and

low-nutrient, which can contribute to obesity and other illnesses, could be another example of inadequate food. Food should be safe for human consumption and free from adverse substances, such as contaminants from industrial or agricultural processes, including residues from pesticides, hormones or veterinary drugs. Adequate food should also be culturally acceptable. For example, aid containing food that is religious or cultural taboo for the recipients or inconsistent with their eating habits would not be culturally acceptable.¹²

Accessibility refers to the way in which people access food and includes both economic and physical access. Economic access requires people to have sufficient income in order to acquire food necessary for themselves and their families, without compromising the satisfaction of other basic needs. Physical access to food implies that an adequate diet is reachable for all people, including the most vulnerable – children, the elderly, women, the disabled, the sick and victims of natural disasters – without exceptions. Physical access requires food availability along with an effective supply and equitable distribution system that reaches every household or person in a society, irrespective of their social characteristics.

Sustainability refers to having food production and supply systems that are resilient to stress caused by natural (weather-related) and market-induced disturbances (e.g. price volatility) and are sustainable in terms of resource use (e.g. soil and water), environmental balance and livelihood opportunities, especially in contexts such as Nepal, where a large segment of the population practices subsistence farming. This notion of sustainability is related to the idea of food sovereignty for the large proportion of the population that produces food in order to consume it to overcome their hunger and to secure an adequate diet in accordance with their preferences. A sustainable food system also supports food sovereignty of the consumers by meeting their food needs in accordance with culturally acceptable values, thereby facilitating the realization and enjoyment of their RtAF.

To contextualize the RtAF normative framework in Nepal, it becomes necessary therefore to reflect, more centrally, on the food sustainability concerns in the RtAF attributes adapted for operationalizing the monitoring framework. Accordingly, the RtAF attributes in Nepal that emerged through the process of consultation, expert inputs and peer review are:

- ◆ satisfaction of dietary needs;
- ◆ food safety;
- ◆ cultural acceptability;
- ◆ sustainable production and supply of food;
- ◆ physical access to food (access to and control over natural and productive resources); and
- ◆ economic access to food.

The first three RtAF attributes listed above broadly correspond to the need for food to be adequate in quality and quantity, the fourth attribute reflects the concerns of food availability and sustainability and the last two reflect the concern of food accessibility (see Table 2). The IBSA framework also identifies two other attributes – namely, non-discrimination and access to information; however, these are not considered to be self-standing attributes as they are important human rights cross-cutting concerns relevant to implementation of other RtAF attributes and the corresponding obligations flowing from the standards associated with those attributes. These concerns can be better addressed in the selection of indicators for all the other RtAF attributes.

2.3. Human rights indicators for Right to Adequate Food

A human rights indicator is specific information on the state or condition of an objective or outcome that can be related to human rights norms and standards, that addresses and reflects human rights principles and concerns, and that can be used to assess and monitor the promotion and implementation of human rights.¹³ The identification of human rights indicators and their application in goal-setting, policy articulation, implementation and assessment, provides the means to transcribe the normative human rights narrative

¹² <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet34en.pdf>.

¹³ See UN OHCHR, Chapter 1, page 16 for related discussion and footnote 6 for details of the reference.



into development and/or governance practices for realization of human rights. The indicators link human rights compliance to implementation practices and their results, in the process of generating data that can enhance the effectiveness of their use. Human rights indicators, like indicators generally, provide evidence of how much has been or has not been achieved. They are tools to enhance transparency and accountability by examining trends and highlighting problems, in order to provide early warning signals and predict future conditions. When compared with targets, indicators can evaluate the effectiveness of various actions, signal the need for correctives and help to determine if the desired objectives are being achieved. Indicators need not only be quantitative in their design. Qualitative indicators also play a vital role in making assessments comprehensive and in supporting and steering development and/or governance-related intervention. Use and tracking of appropriate indicators is a vital instrument for the progressive realization of human rights, including the RtAF.

As indicated earlier, the selection of human rights indicators focuses on measuring the commitment of a duty-bearer to human rights standards, the efforts that are required to make those commitments a reality, and the results of those efforts in terms of realization and enjoyment of rights over time. This requires a framework to identify a configuration of indicators, categorized as structural, process and outcome indicators, for each of the identified attribute of the right. These categories of indicators reflect the steps taken by state parties to respect, protect and fulfil their human rights obligations.

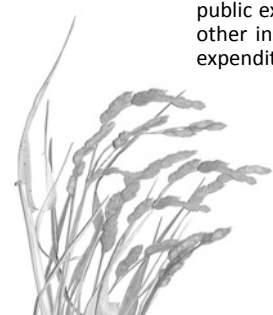
Structural indicators

Structural indicators capture the ratification and adoption of legal instruments and the existence, as well as creation, of basic institutional mechanisms deemed necessary for the promotion and protection of human rights, such as the RtAF. They reflect the commitment and intention of a state to implement the accepted standards, once it has ratified a human rights treaty. Structural indicators focus on the enactment and the enforcement of domestic law as relevant to a right. They also focus on the policy framework and strategies required by a state to implement the standards and corresponding obligations for a right, particularly in the form of the government's stated policy position – for instance, on legal access to land by women, food safety laws, existence and effectiveness of consumer protection agencies, the RtAF mandate of human rights institutions, or social security and affirmative action for minorities and marginalized sections of the population. It sets the basis for justifying the standard and its related obligations in the domestic legal system.

Process indicators

Process indicators measure the duty-bearer's efforts to transform its human rights commitments into the desired results. Unlike structural indicators, process indicators seek to continuously assess the policies and specific measures being undertaken by a duty-bearer to implement its commitments on the ground. A process indicator links state policy measures with milestones that, over time, could consolidate and result in the desired human rights outcomes. By defining a process indicator in terms of an implicit "cause and effect" relationship and as a monitoring intermediate between commitments and results, the conduct of the process and the accountability of a state for its human rights obligations can be better assessed. Two important factors should be considered in the selection and formulation of process indicators. First, it is necessary to ensure that a process indicator links a structural indicator to its corresponding outcome indicator – preferably through a conceptual and/or an empirical relationship – and that it explicitly brings out some measure of an effort being undertaken by a duty-bearer to implement its obligation. Second, it is desirable that a process indicator be measured in terms of a physical milestone generated, rather than in terms of the public expenditure that goes into the process.¹⁴

¹⁴ This is because experience across countries and across regions within a country shows that there is no one-to-one relationship between public expenditure and the physical outcome that such expenditure generates. The physical outcome is a function of resources and other institutional and non-institutional factors that vary from place to place, making it difficult to interpret indicators on public expenditure.



For monitoring realization of the RtAF, process indicators could reflect, for example: the implementation of policies and programmes related to enforcement of consumer protection and food safety measures; dissemination of information on balanced dietary intakes for different segments of the population; measures taken by the duty-bearer to improve food production and food security in the country; coverage of households with access to potable water; social security and income generation programmes targeted at improving access to adequate food and resources for vulnerable segments of the population. Indicators could also be identified for assessing the policy-making and implementation process for adherence to human rights principles of participation, accountability, rule of law and access to remedies, etc. (see next section).

Outcome indicators

Outcome indicators capture attainments, individual and collective, that reflect the enjoyment of human rights in a given context. An outcome indicator consolidates over time the effects of various underlying processes that can be captured by one or more process indicators. For example, the incidence of underweight children could be a result of poor dietary intake, lack of maternal education and awareness, limited access to public health services or water, unavailability of food at affordable prices, etc. It is sometimes helpful to view the process and outcome indicators as “flow” and “stock” variables, respectively. An outcome indicator, being more of a “stock” variable, is often slow-moving and less sensitive at capturing momentary changes than a process indicator.¹⁵ However, it reflects more appropriately, and perhaps also more comprehensively, the sense of well-being that an individual enjoys as a result of the desired (public) action. Also, process and outcome indicators may not always be mutually exclusive. It is possible that a process indicator for one human right can be an outcome indicator in the case of another right. Outcome indicators, in conjunction with targets and benchmarks, reflect the progressive realization of RtAF and track its progress for shortfalls.

2.4 indicators for human rights principles

For a framework to be effective in monitoring the implementation of RtAF, it is important that it recognize and reflect human rights principles or cross-cutting human rights norms in the choice of indicators and in the process of undertaking assessments. The indicators that capture human rights principles need not be exclusively identified by the realization of a specific human right, but are meant to capture the extent to which the process to implement and realize human rights respects, protects and promotes, for instance, non-discrimination and equality, participation, transparency and access to remedy and accountability.¹⁶ There is neither an easy nor a unique way to reflect these cross-cutting norms explicitly in the selection of indicators. In capturing, for instance, the norm of non-discrimination and equality in the selection of structural, process and outcome indicators, a starting point is to seek disaggregated data by prohibited grounds of discrimination, such as gender, disability, ethnicity, religion, language and social or regional affiliation of people. It can also be addressed as a procedural right that has a bearing on the realization of a specific substantive right, defined in reference to that right. Thus, the procedural standard on non-discrimination and equality could be assessed through realization of the substantive right to education, or work opportunities across different population segments.

In the case of the human rights principle of participation, the aim is to reflect whether local stakeholders have a say in the adoption and implementation of measures that a duty-bearer takes up in order to fulfil its obligations. Thus, for implementing the RtAF obligations, state action could be assessed for stakeholder participation in the design and implementation of identified measures or the extent to which that action contributes to inclusive outcomes or results in enjoyment of the RtAF. At a more aggregative level, changes

¹⁵ There is some similarity in process and outcome indicators, which comes from the fact that any process can be measured either in terms of the inputs going into a process, or in terms of the immediate outputs that the process generates. Thus, a process indicator on the coverage of dietary supplements among children can be measured in terms of the public expenditure going into the programme seeking to do that (which is the input variant), or in terms of the proportion of children in the targeted area covered under the programme (which is an output variant). Both these indicators are process indicators. They contribute to improving child nutrition (by reducing the proportion of underweight children), which is an outcome indicator, as it captures the consolidated impact of the various programmes over a period of time and can be directly related to the enjoyment of the satisfaction of dietary needs attribute of RtAF.

¹⁶ The list of human rights principles or cross-cutting norms is neither sacrosanct nor complete.



in the magnitude of indicators such as the Gini coefficient or share of income accruing to the lowest population decile could be used. Such indicators reflect the distribution of household consumption expenditure/income in the population and help to assess whether a society encourages participation, inclusion and equality in the distribution of returns from its development process. Indicators on work participation rates and educational attainment of the population, in general, and of specific groups, in particular (for instance, women and minorities) could also be useful in that context. Similarly, the first steps in the implementation of the principle of accountability are already being taken as one translates the normative content of a right into relevant and reliable quantitative and qualitative indicators. Indeed, the availability of information sensitive to human rights, and its collection and dissemination through independent mechanisms using transparent procedures, reinforces accountability. Moreover, the process indicators, by definition, seek to promote accountability of the duty-bearer in discharging its human rights obligations.

Table 2 presents the matrix of RtAF indicators for Nepal. It has evolved from available resources (see footnote 6, Chapter 1 and the User's Guide on ESCR in Nepal), and is based on the analysis reflected in this chapter and the inputs from the extensive consultations with RtAF country stakeholders, governmental agencies and CSOs, over a two-year period culminating in September 2015.

Each of these categories of indicators, through their respective information sets, highlights an assessment of steps being undertaken by states in meeting their human rights obligations, whether that be respecting, protecting or fulfilling a right, or the obligations of conduct and results that underpin the implementation of human rights standards. These human rights obligations are captured through indicators that reflect human entitlements, acts of commission or omission of public policy, outcomes that influence human well-being, and mechanisms of accountability and redress, both legal and administrative. The collective use of the structural-process-outcome or commitments-efforts-results indicators helps to establish the value-added of a rights approach to monitoring and assessment. Moreover, the use of this configuration of indicators simplifies and lends rigour to the process of selection and the design of human rights indicators. It also encourages the use of contextually relevant, available and potentially quantifiable information for populating the chosen indicators.

Having identified the matrix of indicators for RtAF in Nepal, the next step relates to integrating them into a monitoring framework and applying them to guide and assess the implementation of the right in the country. Although the indicators included in the framework have been validated through peer review and extensive broad-based consultations with the stakeholders, they remain to be tested in the field. The framework is therefore open to further modifications and refinements as it is put to use in monitoring the RtAF implementation in Nepal.



Table 2: The matrix of Right to Adequate Food indicators for Nepal

RTAF ATTRIBUTES	SATISFACTION OF DIETARY NEEDS		FOOD SAFETY		CULTURAL ACCEPTABILITY		SUSTAINABLE PRODUCTION & SUPPLY OF FOOD		PHYSICAL ACCESS TO FOOD		ECONOMIC ACCESS TO FOOD	
	ADEQUACY				AVAILABILITY				ACCESSIBILITY			
STRUCTURAL INDICATORS	Number and date of entry into force in Nepal of international human rights treaties, relevant to the RtAF in the reporting period (4 yrs) Date of entry into force and coverage of the RtAF in the constitution and other national laws in the reporting period (4 yrs) Number and coverage of policies, strategies and national and regional plans developed towards strengthening the normative content and state obligations on the RtAF in the reporting period Number of governmental and semi-governmental NHRI and non-governmental organizations, including cooperatives working for the protection and promotion of the RtAF in the reporting period Number and nature of redress mechanisms providing non-discriminatory access to adequate, effective and timely remedies in case of alleged violations of the RtAF in the reporting period.											
	Number and coverage of instruments to protect and facilitate cultural or traditional food, seeds, production, commercialization and intake or consumption in the reporting period.				Number and coverage of regulatory frameworks to enable a functioning domestic (food) market system in the reporting period.				Number and coverage of mechanisms to protect and enhance access to land for smallholders and landless in the reporting period Number and coverage of mechanisms for protection of labour conditions and the enhancement of access to decent/dignified work in reporting period.			
PROCESS INDICATORS	Coverage of food security and nutrition programs of government and development partners (every 2 yrs) Coverage of programs and schemes targeted to marginalized and disadvantaged groups from the right to food perspective (annually) Number of RtAF-related complaints registered, investigated and adjudicated in courts, NHRC and others (including Food Inspectors/Food Security Commissioners) and proportion of these responded to effectively by government (annually) Number of monitoring missions undertaken on RtAF-related issues by NHRC and others and subsequent actions taken in the reporting period (annually) Incidence of locally affected communities/groups reporting negative effects on RtAF from development projects and measures taken to address them (every 2 yrs).											
	Proportion of food industries (involved in production and distribution of food) inspected by the Department of Commerce and Department of Food Technology and Quality Control and actions taken against those not maintaining minimum standards of safe food (annually) Proportion of targeted population covered by public nutrition supplement programs (every 2 yrs) Share of public social budget allocated and spent on food safety and consumer protection-related programs (annually).				Coverage of food subsidy programs targeted to food deficit area/groups (annually) Proportion of food deficit households covered by the food distribution programme of public agencies and development partners (annually) Number and coverage by social security and safety net programs (annually) Proportion of budget allocated and coverage of programs on disaster prevention and emergency management (annually).				Coverage of programs implemented by public agencies to sensitize/inform on the RtAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RtAF violation (annually) Share of public budget spent on strengthening sustainable agricultural production targeted at small & medium-scale farmers (incl. agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing, etc.) (annually) Area of arable land with access to irrigation facility (every 2 yrs) Proportion of farmers availing agricultural support services from GoN, development partners and private sector (every 2 yrs) Coverage of programs to guarantee access of women and girls to adequate food within households (every 2 yrs).			
OUTCOME INDICATORS	Proportion of undernourished population (annually) Proportion of population without access to safe drinking water (annually)											
	Proportion of underweight and stunting in children under five years of age (annually) Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (annually).				Share of per capita availability of major food items sourced through domestic production, net food import and food aid (annually).				Proportion of population falling below poverty line (annually) Proportion of population in regular employment and self-employed within the country (every 2 yrs) Number of affected communities/groups reporting improved access to natural and productive resources for livelihood (every 2 yrs) Proportion of female-headed households with legal and functional entitlements of land and property in the reporting period (4 years).			



3. Operationalizing the monitoring framework for the Right to Adequate Food

To operationalize the framework for monitoring implementation of the RtAF in Nepal, the first step is to integrate and situate the use of identified RtAF indicators in the monitoring framework. This is followed by: institutionalizing the methodologies to collect information for populating the identified indicators; compiling, processing and interpreting that information in a rights-sensitive manner; and finally, establishing a feedback loop into the policy-making process to apply the information on relevant indicators in policy articulation, undertaking policy correctives and fresh initiatives (programmes and policies) where required, for the progressive realization of the RtAF in the country. In other words, the RtAF monitoring framework maps out and identifies what to monitor (indicators), which methods and tools to apply for data collection, and how to interpret the findings and results. It then makes recommendations for policy initiatives and correctives, and eventually assesses the consequences of those policies, thus completing a full cycle. In elaborating the monitoring framework for the RtAF in Nepal, this chapter seeks to address the following questions:

Learning objectives:

- ◆ What is rights-based monitoring and what is required to monitor RtAF?
- ◆ Who are the RtAF monitoring actors and what are their roles?
- ◆ Which data collection methodologies should be used to collect information on RtAF indicators?
- ◆ What considerations should guide stakeholders in using indicators to monitor the progressive realization of RtAF?

3.1 Rights-based monitoring and the Right to Adequate Food¹⁷

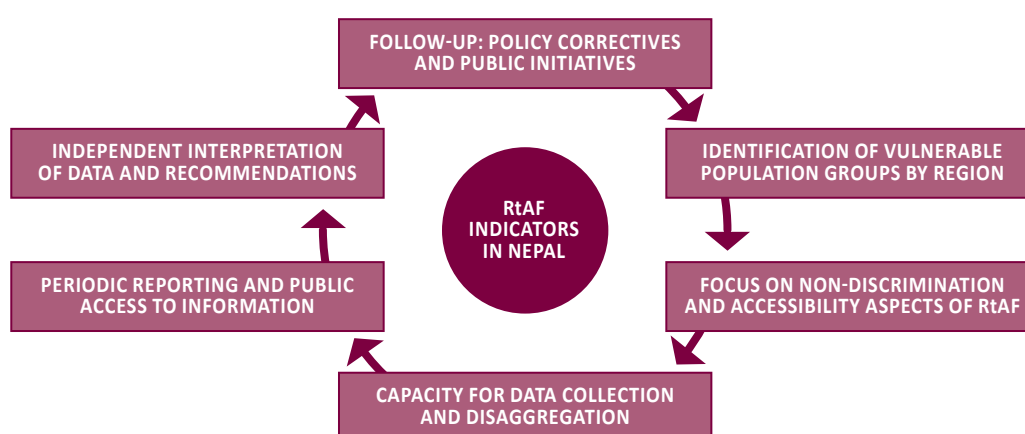
Rights-based monitoring often builds on existing monitoring systems by bringing in the human rights perspective through recognition of various stakeholders – the duty-bearers and the rights-holders – and the information that is particularly relevant for each of them. It involves making a distinction between institutions with responsibility for implementing programmes and providing information on progress in meeting their obligations for realization of the relevant human rights, and the institutions that represent independent monitoring mechanisms. It requires focus on specific data that embody and reflect the realization of human rights for the most vulnerable and marginalized groups of a population. However, this does not mean that rights-based monitoring is just about disaggregated information and indicators. It is equally important to identify and devise appropriate human rights indicators – qualitative as well as quantitative – on the substantive attributes or core content of the right, and credible methodologies to collect the requisite information on those indicators. Rights-based monitoring entails analysing the monitoring process to see if it is human rights-compliant and is conducted in ways that are consistent with human rights principles. The focus of rights-based monitoring is on the monitoring process itself. The monitoring process needs to be transparent, participatory and accountable. Rights-holders and their representatives should have an equal opportunity to participate in the monitoring process, and their participation should empower them. As a result they need to have full access to monitoring results and outcomes, thus enabling them to act on that information. More importantly, it is essential that the process be country-owned and implemented and that it is sufficiently decentralized, as well as inclusive, for the different stakeholders to reflect their concerns. Only then would the information used for monitoring human rights be empowering for the people and contribute to the realization of their rights.

¹⁷ This section draws from UN OHCHR reference cited at footnote 6, Chapter 1, pp. 133-138.



In the case of a monitoring framework for the RtAF, public agencies – including the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women, Children and Social Welfare, Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, the agency responsible for implementing social security, the agency responsible for collection of official statistics at national and subnational levels and relevant donor agencies – on one hand, and NHRC, institutions with specific mandates for promoting and protecting the interests of vulnerable population groups (e.g. Women’s Commission, Nepal Law Commission), human rights CSOs, and media and parliamentary bodies, on the other hand, may have distinct but complementary roles to play in implementing and monitoring the realization of the RtAF. The first set of organizations would mainly be responsible for implementing the various policies and programmes to facilitate sustained food security for the population and generating data in that process. The latter set would use some of that data and other data independently collected to assess the duty-bearer’s progress in implementing its human rights obligations for the realization of the RtAF in the country. Besides the challenge of identifying the indicators (addressed in Chapter 2) and collecting the data related to those indicators (discussed in the next section), these actors, based on the roles they need to discharge in order to monitor the implementation of the RtAF, would have to focus on the following (see Figure 3):

Figure 3: Monitoring framework for implementation of RtAF



Identification of major vulnerable groups

It is possible that different segments of population in a country are vulnerable on different attributes of a human right. For instance, in the case of the RtAF, children may suffer more from dietary inadequacy or malnutrition, whereas working or migrant populations may be vulnerable to food safety and consumer protection issues. It would be desirable, therefore, to assess the major vulnerable and marginalized population groups in Nepal based on other social characteristics such as caste, gender, ethnicity, occupation, status below poverty line and geographical area. The process of identifying the vulnerable groups using appropriate criteria must be based on human rights principles of participation and transparency, allowing for potential self-selection by individuals, if required. This would yield the focus group(s) for rights-based monitoring and help in assessing the disaggregation requirement of information/data for the identified indicators.

Focus on non-discrimination and accessibility

Given that human rights are universal and inalienable, it is imperative for rights-based monitoring to give special attention to the information, data and indicators that capture the extent to which discrimination against individuals and population groups influences the level of realization of their human rights. Thus, the notion of “accessibility” as against mere “availability” has particular importance in the human rights framework and in the context of rights-based monitoring. It is not sufficient, for instance, to ensure the availability of commodities and services that correspond to the realization of the RtAF (e.g. food availability

at the national level) but also necessary to ensure that individuals have access to these commodities and services in keeping with the human rights principles of non-discrimination and equality (i.e. food security at the national level). Accordingly, rights-based monitoring requires identifying information on discrimination and tailoring the data-generating mechanisms to collect, compile and present such information as appropriate indicators.

Capacity for data collection and disaggregation

It is necessary to have requisite institutional capacity and appropriate methodologies for collection and analysis (interpretation) of data. Human rights monitoring data could be based on multiple sources and data collection methods (see next section). Data may be required on gender, major population age groups, regions (including rural and urban) and, where possible, in relation to other demographic groups including racial, ethnic or religious groups, minorities, refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants. Moreover, in setting up a rights-based monitoring system it is necessary to assess the gaps in the available capacity to provide information according to these data types and identify the means to address those gaps.

Reporting periodicity, publication, access to information

Given that the realization of human rights is not a one-time event, as both protection and promotion of human rights have to be continuously pursued, it is necessary to have information/data to monitor the concerned human right at different points of time or, ideally, through an appropriate time series of observations. This would facilitate monitoring of the progressive realization of the right, the incidence of violation of the right and information on remedies extended, over time. A rights-based monitoring mechanism also requires access for all stakeholders – in particular, the right-holders – to available information on human rights provisions and the realization of the right. This necessitates a framework with a schedule of publication and dissemination of relevant information.

Independent interpretation of RtAF data and follow-up

As an important element of the monitoring process, a capacity for independent interpretation of the RtAF data is required to avoid conflict of interest for the data generators (see next section) and for deploying the required human rights expertise for undertaking the assessment. It should lead to identification of gaps in the enjoyment of the RtAF at national and subnational levels in the country and feedback loops into the decision-making process for policy correctives and fresh initiatives. Media and the public at large need to play a constructive role in that context by using the available information as an advocacy tool – to sensitize the right-holders on entitlements and duties, to help in better articulation of claims by the right-holders and to strengthen oversight on the discharge of obligations by duty-holders. Indeed, an effective monitoring process and its follow-up require establishing an institutional arrangement that facilitates horizontal and vertical exchange of information and coordination among stakeholders at national and subnational levels.

3.2 Role of stakeholder monitoring in implementation of the Right to Adequate Food

Unlike the advocacy phase, success in furthering the implementation of human rights in general, and the RtAF in particular, requires a strategy that encourages ownership of the process to implement and monitor the RtAF by the local level stakeholders. It needs a process that engages the different actors for implementing and monitoring the RtAF and builds institutional capacity across diverse tasks of data collection, compilation, standardization and interpretation for an objective assessment of the implementation of human rights obligations of the duty-bearer. It also needs a set of tools that can be customized to be contextually meaningful, without compromising in any way the inherent universality of human rights standards for the actors to work with. Table 3 reflects the roles of RtAF actors.

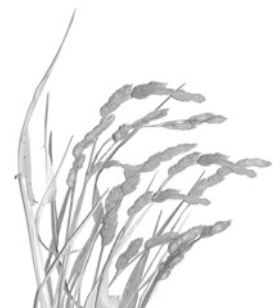


Table 3: Main Right to Adequate Food stakeholders and their roles in Nepal

TYPE OF STAKEHOLDERS	MAIN PARTICIPANTS	MAIN ROLES
State and public institutions, including local level government bodies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ legislators; ◆ policy-makers (including government ministries); and ◆ lawyers, judges and prosecutors (judicial system). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ ratify treaties and incorporate provisions in national and subnational legislation, as required; ◆ carry out assessments on the realization of the RtAF; ◆ draft and implement public policies on the RtAF; ◆ assign resources from the national budget for the RtAF; and ◆ establish redress mechanisms for implementing the RtAF.
Civil society and private sector/consumer groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ CSOs and related networks; ◆ social movements; ◆ community-based organizations and associations; and ◆ private sector actors working in food security-relevant areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ carry out public campaigns and lobby for action; ◆ participate in political dialogue (including design, implementation and follow-up of policy); ◆ advance the assessment of the RtAF; ◆ report violations of the RtAF; and ◆ follow judicial processes and inform.
International organizations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ multi- and bilateral agencies development and financial institutions; and ◆ United Nations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ provide technical and financial assistance; ◆ support capacity strengthening at national level for sustained interventions for food security; and ◆ promote and participate in national and international policy dialogue on food security implementation.

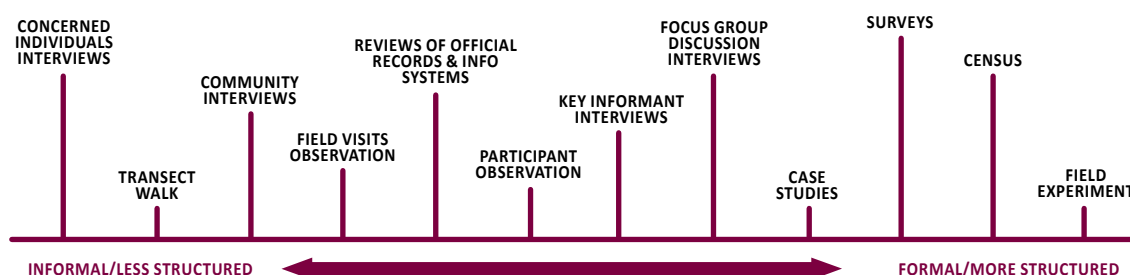
The main stakeholders who would use the information collected for monitoring the RtAF are policy-makers, including government officials, NHRC and other commissions created to promote and protect the interests of specific communities, CSOs representing rights-holders, and private sector actors (for example, food producers and processors). Relevant stakeholders also include the executive agencies tasked with ensuring food security in the country, donors who are interested in supporting that endeavor and food producers and consumers. In each case, there is a specific information requirement that needs to be recognized in advance and then addressed. This will help to ensure that the information eventually generated, compiled and disseminated is technically sound, accessible and relevant for different user groups.

3.3 Collecting information on Right to Adequate Food indicators

Monitoring the RtAF requires information from different sources at different levels – national, regional and local. This information includes sector databases, censuses, national surveys, programme assessments and evaluations specifically related to poverty and livelihood vulnerability analyses, food security and nutrition situation analyses and social security analyses. Figure 4 presents the range of data collection methods, ranging from a formal, more structured approach to informal and less structured methods that could be considered for collecting both qualitative and quantitative information relevant to undertaking assessment of RtAF implementation in a country.

Annex 3 provides guidance on the use of some of these data collection methods that could be useful, particularly for monitoring human rights violation.

Figure 4: Data collection methods



In general, from a human rights perspective, these different information collection methods or data-generating mechanisms can be sorted into four categories, namely:

- ◆ event-based data on human rights violation/denial;
- ◆ socio-economic and administrative statistics;
- ◆ perception and opinion surveys; and
- ◆ data based on expert judgements.

Each of these methods has some distinct advantages and some limitations in providing data for human rights indicators. Events-based data on human rights violations refers to qualitative or quantitative data that can be linked to events characterized by the occurrence of human rights violations or denial, such as hunger-related deaths or lack of access to food for victims of disaster. The collected information primarily describes acts of human rights violations and identifies victims and perpetrators. The information needs to be recorded in standardized manner, using common definitions and classifications based on the human rights normative framework, which will permit the compilation and consolidation of the relevant data. Although historically this method for data collection has been used in the case of civil and political rights, it is also useful in the case of ESCR. Several methods, described in Figure 4 and elaborated in Annex 3, are useful in collecting data on events that have human rights implications.

Socio-economic and other administrative statistics refers to aggregate data sets and indicators based on objective quantitative or qualitative information related to standard of living and other facets of life. Such information is compiled and disseminated by the state through its administrative records, census and surveys, usually in collaboration with national statistical agencies and under the guidance of international (UN) statistical practices. Administrative data refers to information generated and collected by line ministries and regulatory authorities of government during the course of their mandated public service delivery to the people and the targeted beneficiaries. It is the most useful indicator for monitoring the conduct of the state, which is the primary duty-bearer. However, it is also prone to misreporting and therefore can benefit from the use of other validating information collected through periodic surveys, censuses and other methods, including case studies.

Perception and opinion surveys aim at polling a representative sample of individuals for their personal views on a given issue. Similarly, data based on expert judgements covers data generated through combined assessments of a human rights situation with the help of a limited number (or sample) of “informed experts”. The nature of information collected in both these cases is predominantly subjective and not directly quantifiable and faces the additional limitation of comparability over time, which compromises its use in monitoring the progressive realization of human rights.¹⁸ Independent data collected using such methods is also less likely to be acceptable to the state, as they seek to assess the state’s conduct in complying with its human rights obligations.

Two considerations guide the use of these data collection methods for undertaking human rights assessments. First, the sources and identified data-generating mechanisms should be suitable for use in compliance assessments of state parties to international human rights treaties. As a result, the focus has to be on indicators that are fact-based or use objective methods of data collection and presentation and are therefore likely to be acceptable for the duty-bearers in assessing their conduct. Second, there is a need to combine different sources and data-generating mechanisms to encourage a more comprehensive and credible assessment of any human rights situation.

Accordingly, for populating the identified indicators for RtAF, two types of data-generating mechanisms are likely to be more useful, namely: (a) indicators that are or can be compiled by official statistical systems using census, statistical surveys and/or administrative records; and (b) indicators or standardized information more generally compiled by national human rights institutions and civil society sources focusing on alleged violations reported by victims, witnesses or others. Other methods could be usefully deployed in certain situations, such as during natural disasters and calamities, crop failures and sudden outbreaks of pandemics

¹⁸ UN OHCHR (2012), Chapter 3, reference cited in footnote 6 for further details.

that disrupt the food supply chains. However, in all those situations, a return to normalcy should encourage a return to the data collection methods that are more structured, objective and amenable to supporting comparison of situations over time. These other methods could also be used for collecting information at subadministrative unit levels, where the administrative/official information may not be publicly available or collected. This could be the case for habitations within a village, when the village is the administrative unit for data collection, or at village level, when a district is the administrative unit for collecting the data. However, even in such instances, the attempt should be to gradually create capacity for collecting administrative data at those levels also. Table 4 lists the possible data collection methods that could be employed for the identified indicators at different administrative levels for monitoring the implementation of the RtAF.

Table 4: Right to adequate food indicators and possible data collection methods

No	NAME OF INDICATOR	LITERATURE REVIEW	DIRECT OBSERVATION	ADMINISTRATIVE/OFFICIAL DATA	MAPPING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW	CASE STUDY	SURVEY
STRUCTURAL INDICATORS (9 IN TOTAL)									
1	Number and date of entry into force in Nepal of international human rights treaties, relevant to the RtAF in the reporting period.	✓		✓			✓		
2	Date of entry into force and coverage of the RtAF in the constitution and other national laws in the reporting period.	✓		✓			✓		
3	Number and coverage of policies, strategies and national and regional mechanism plans developed towards strengthening normative content and state obligations on the RtAF in the reporting period.	✓		✓		✓	✓		
4	Number of governmental and semi-governmental NHRIs and nongovernmental organizations, including cooperatives working for the protection and promotion of the RtAF in the reporting period.	✓		✓			✓		✓
5	Number and nature of redress mechanisms providing non-discriminatory access to adequate, effective and timely remedies in case of alleged violations of the RtAF in the reporting period.	✓		✓			✓	✓	
6	Number and coverage of instruments to protect and facilitate cultural or traditional food, seed, production, commercialization and intake or consumption in the reporting period.	✓		✓			✓	✓	
7	Number and coverage of regulatory frameworks to enable a functioning domestic (food) market system in the reporting period.	✓		✓			✓		
8	Number and coverage of mechanisms to protect and enhance access to land to smallholders and landless people in the reporting period.	✓		✓			✓	✓	✓
9	Number and coverage of mechanisms for the protection of labour conditions and the enhancement of access to decent /dignified work in the reporting period.	✓					✓	✓	✓
PROCESS INDICATORS (17 IN TOTAL)									
10	Coverage of food security and nutrition programs of government and development partners.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
11	Coverage of programs and schemes targeted to marginalized and vulnerable groups from the RtAF perspective.	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
12	Number of RtAF-related complaints registered, investigated and adjudicated in courts or by NHRC and others (including Food Inspectors/ Food Security Commissioners) and proportion of these responded to effectively by government.	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	
13	Number of monitoring missions undertaken on RtAF-related issues by NHRC and others (including CSOs/Research Organizations) and subsequent actions taken in the reporting period.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

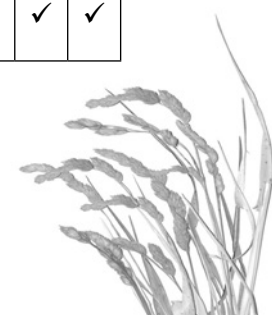


Table 4: Right to adequate food indicators and possible data collection methods (cont.)

No	NAME OF INDICATOR	LITERATURE REVIEW	DIRECT OBSERVATION	ADMINISTRATIVE/OFFICIAL DATA	MAPPING	FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION	KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW	CASE STUDY	SURVEY
PROCESS INDICATORS (17 IN TOTAL)									
14	Incidence of locally affected communities/groups reporting negative effects on the RtAF from development projects and measures taken to address them.	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
15	Proportion of food industries (involved in production and distribution of food) inspected by the Department of Commerce and Department of Food Technology and Quality Control and actions taken against those not maintaining minimum standards of safe food.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
16	Proportion of targeted population covered with public nutrition supplement programmes.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
17	Share of public social budget allocated and spent on food safety and consumer protection-related programmes.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
18	Coverage of food subsidy programs targeted to food-deficit area/groups.	✓		✓		✓	✓		
19	Proportion of food-deficit households covered by the food distribution programmes of public agencies and development partners.	✓				✓	✓		✓
20	Number and coverage by social security and safety net programmes.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
21	Proportion of budget allocated and coverage of programmes on disaster prevention and emergency management.	✓				✓	✓		
22	Coverage of programmes implemented by public agencies to sensitize/inform on the RtAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RtAF violation.	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
23	Share of public budget spent on strengthening sustainable agricultural production targeted at small and medium-scale farmers (including provision of agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing etc.).	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
24	Area of arable land with access to irrigation facility.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓
25	Proportion of farmers availing agricultural support services from GOV, developing partners and private sector.	✓		✓			✓		✓
26	Coverage of programmes to guarantee access of women and girls to adequate food within households.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
OUTCOME INDICATORS (9 IN TOTAL)									
27	Proportion of undernourished population.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
28	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
29	Percentage of underweight and stunted children under five years of age.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
30	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
31	Share of per capita availability of major food items sourced through domestic production, net food import and food aid.	✓		✓			✓		
32	Proportion of population falling below the national poverty line.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
33	Proportion of population in regular employment and those self-employed within the country.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
34	Number of affected communities/groups reporting improved access to natural and productive resources for livelihood.	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓
35	Proportion of female-headed households with legal and functional entitlement to land and property in the reporting period.	✓		✓			✓		✓

3.4 Guidance for monitoring framework

Indicators are not likely to be meaningful in promoting the implementation and monitoring of human rights unless they are explicitly and precisely defined, are based on an acceptable standardized methodology of data collection, processing and dissemination, and are available on a regular basis. In an effort to address these concerns, the matrix of RtAF indicators presented in Chapter 2 of this document is supported by Table 4 above and through the elaboration of indicator definitions, limitations, data collection methods and other issues in Annexes 1 to 3. In addition, it would be desirable to take note of the following guidance in using the outlined indicator framework as a part of the RtAF monitoring framework:

- ◆ **Action follow-up.** The information embodied in an indicator should contribute to the formulation of appropriate policy response and inform decision-making by either duty-bearers or right-holders. It is important that the monitoring framework focuses on establishing the required feedback loops – to the policy-makers and to the right-holders through dissemination of the collected information. This could be done by engaging the relevant policy-making agencies in the RtAF monitoring and assessment process.
- ◆ **Multi-level and focused monitoring.** The RtAF Indicators Matrix (Table 2, Chapter 2) lists 35 indicators, not all of which may be required to be monitored at all levels (national, district and village) and in all contexts within a country. Thus, most of the structural indicators could be monitored at the national or regional level, if there is scope for enacting and implementing legislation and independent regional policy on food security at subnational level in the country. In view of the unitary character of government in Nepal before the promulgation of the new constitution in 2015, most structural indicators could be monitored at the national level and largely based on administrative data. As Nepal has adopted a federal system of government vis a vis the new constitutional set-up, the structural indicators could be monitored according to the set-up designed under the new constitution. The process indicators and outcome indicators need to be monitored at the regional and local levels (depending on the level of the administrative unit responsible for public service delivery arising out of the state's human rights obligations). Besides the administrative data (including official records, surveys and censuses) these indicators could also derive their information from event-based data using methods detailed in Annex 3 and Figure 4. Finally, it also follows that the RtAF situation may not warrant the monitoring of all identified indicators. Depending on the situation analysis, a handful of indicators could be selected within a given period. In some situations these could be indicators related to dietary adequacy; in urban areas it could be concerns of food safety and consumer protection and in other areas it could be the issue of access and sustainable production that may take precedence over other attributes and their corresponding indicators.
- ◆ **User-friendliness.** The indicator should provide clear and transparent information that the intended users can understand and put to use. Although, the identified RtAF indicators meet the statistical requirements for an indicator to be reliable and valid, they need to be empirically tested in the field.
- ◆ **State obligations and core content.** From within the basket of identified RtAF indicators, those that directly capture state obligations to respect, protect and fulfil (facilitate and provide), as well as the core content of the RtAF should be given precedence, subject to availability of the required information.
- ◆ **Ability to break down data.** Both process and outcome indicators should be capable of being broken down across specific population groups and/or by geographic areas. This is essential as it will help to detect discriminatory practices in the implementation process of the RtAF and other measures, examine how the outcomes of policy or programme measures affect the realization of the RtAF in different population groups, and determine whether targeted beneficiaries are indeed receiving the benefits of initiatives on food security and nutrition programmes.
- ◆ **Baseline and benchmarks.** In general, there is a need to maintain data on the baseline status of indicators and also to establish benchmarks for progress during a stipulated period. However, as most indicators identified are free-moving, there may not be an explicit need for benchmarks, as the movement of an indicator over time will provide an indication of progress in that indicator or otherwise.



The monitoring framework for the RtAF in Nepal is a working and living document which will be periodically reviewed and updated in light of feedback on its use in the field. While appropriate indicators may help in identifying development outcomes/goals that embody the normative human rights concerns and facilitate the articulation of the required policy interventions, it is the implementation of those policies that will ultimately help in attaining the desired outcomes and goals.



Annex I

Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
STRUCTURAL INDICATOR								
1	Number and date of entry into force in Nepal of international human rights treaties, relevant to the RTAF in the reporting period.	Recognition and enforcement of international human rights treaties relevant to the RTAF is critical to ensure that rules, regulations and policies are aligned to international legal mandates. This includes the following: International Treaties, Conventions, Operations, Declarations, General Recommendations, WG's Special Rapporteur Recommendations and Guidelines.	Literature/ Document review, interviews.	Specific group/s.	Nepal Law Commission, Ministry of Law, NHRC/NHRIs, OPM/CM.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, NHRIs, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs.	NHRC, NHRIs, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs.
2	Date of entry into force and coverage of the RTAF in the constitution and other national laws in the reporting period.	First and foremost, a state legally recognizes the RTAF if that right is explicitly enshrined in the state's legislation, i.e. the constitution, supreme law, framework legislation, ordinary legislation, statutes etc., depending on the national legal order. Also, legal recognition of the RTAF can take place via direct incorporation of the ICESCR into the national legal order.	Document review, interviews.	Specific group/s, e.g. gender, regional.	Nepal Law Commission, Ministry of Law (Nepal Kanun Sangraha), NHRC, NHRIs, OHCHR, OPM/CM, Nepal Kanun Patrika, Supreme Court Bulletin.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, FAO.	NHRC, NHRIs, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs.
3	Number and coverage of policies, strategies and national and regional plans developed towards strengthening normative content and state obligations on the RTAF in the reporting period.	This indicator aims to capture whether national plans have addressed issues of RTAF for all regions and groups and coordination among relevant institutions. Does policy consider diversity in problems among different regions of a country, and among citizens based on certain factors and features? Gender-sensitive, non-discriminatory implementation of RTAF. Independent monitoring in place for the policy, national guidelines protecting RTAF.	Document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Specific group/s, e.g. gender, regional, age.	Reports, meeting minutes, policy documents /plans, media articles of concerned government organizations – MOAD, NFC, MOLD, NPC, NHRIs, DAO, MOH (nutrition), Ministry of Irrigation/ Energy, Drinking Water Corporation, Ministry of Physical Planning and Supply, MOWCSW, DDC, SAARC CSOs.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.
4	Number of governmental and semi-governmental NHRIs and nongovernmental organizations, including cooperatives, working for the protection and promotion of the RTAF in the reporting period.	Of the organizations, specify which units and their mandates, scope /coverage on promotion and/or protection of RTAF, e.g. National Human Rights Institution. (The criterion "accredited" refers to institutions which have been accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) according to the Paris Principles).	Document review, interviews.		Reports, meeting minutes, registers, media articles concerned government organizations – MOAD, NFC, MOLD, NPC, NHRIs, DAO, MOH (nutrition), Ministry of Irrigation/Energy, Drinking Water Corporation, Ministry of Physical Planning and Supply, MOWCSW, DDC, CSOs.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.

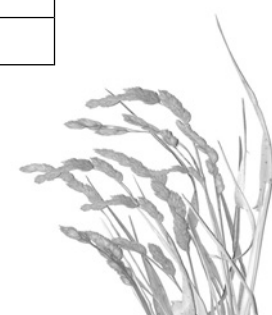


Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
5	Number and nature of individual redress mechanisms providing non-discriminatory access to adequate, effective and timely remedies in case of alleged violations of the RTAF in the reporting period.	This indicator gives insight as to whether the state offers its citizens the procedural means to access a judicial, quasi-judicial and/or administrative recourse mechanism in cases of (alleged) violations of the right to food. In several of its General Comments the committee has outlined certain criteria which render a recourse mechanism adequate, e.g. availability of legal aid for the right-holders – especially for those in situations of vulnerability – or non-discriminatory physical and economic accessibility. To be called effective, a mechanism has to provide right-holders with the real possibility to take measures to fully and promptly implement decisions.	Document review, interviews.		Reports, Acts and regulations, media, concerned government organizations – MOAD, NFC, MoFALD, NPC, NHRIs, DAO, MOH (nutrition), Ministry of Irrigation/Energy, Drinking Water Corporation, Ministry of Physical Planning and Supply, MOWCSW, DDC CSOs.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.
6	Number and coverage of instruments to protect and facilitate cultural or traditional food, seed, productions, commercialization and intake or consumption in the reporting period.	This indicator aims to capture the legal recognition/protection of traditional/indigenous land use; regulations to check cultural acceptability of food aid; identifying what foods are culturally acceptable for different ethnic groups; programmes to protect and improve traditional knowledge and food use techniques; programmes to promote commercialization of ethnic/ traditional food use among relevant duty-bearers and rights-holders. It includes recognition of the RTAF in relevant levels of legislation, i.e. International Law, Constitution, Supreme Law, Bill of Rights, Legislation, etc.	Document review, interviews.	Regional social and ethnic groups.	Reports, Acts and regulations, media, concerned government organizations - MOAD, NFC, NHRIs, DAO, MOH (nutrition), DDC, VDC, CSOs.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.
7	Number and coverage of regulatory frameworks to enable a functioning domestic (food) market system in the reporting period.	This indicator assesses the effectiveness and quality of regulation of the volatility / stability of food prices; mobilization of domestic savings (public and private); promotion of the development of small-scale local and regional markets; mechanisms to ensure non-discriminatory access to markets; mechanisms to prevent uncompetitive practices in markets; mechanisms to ensure functioning internal marketing, storage, transportation, communication and distribution systems, as well as mechanisms to provide adequate protection to consumers against fraudulent market practices, misinformation and unsafe food.	Document review, interviews.	Geographic – regional, urban/ rural areas.	Official records of the national administration (e.g. Ministries of commerce), national chamber of commerce, FAO, WTO, UNCTAD, World Bank, specialized CSOs.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.
8	Number and coverage of mechanisms to protect and enhance access to land to smallholders and landless people in the reporting period.	This indicator aims to capture the legislative, administrative, quasi-judicial and judicial mechanisms in place which facilitate the protection of access to productive resources, specifically: land; recognition/ protection of indigenous land rights/use; protecting people from any form of eviction; tenure security (differential access to land resources); security of genetic resources, mechanisms to control contamination caused by industries, agricultural industries and other pollutants; compensation by industries for contaminated and polluted land; policies, programmes and laws in place for adequate resettlement, compensation, rehabilitation for people affected.	Document review, interviews.	Land ownership/ socio-economic status, group/s in situations of vulnerability, by gender or region.	FAO, NHRIs, MOAD (agricultural census and sample surveys), NLC, MOLJ, IFAD, official records of the national administration, specialized CSOs.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.

Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
PROCESS INDICATOR								
9	Number and coverage of mechanisms for the protection of labour conditions and the enhancement of access to decent/dignified labour in the reporting period.	This indicator will capture the adequacy and equal remuneration of minimum wage laws; social/gender discrimination regulations in place; and legislation that promotes and protects self-employment, as well as the mechanisms in place to measure participation rates of women in the labour market; mechanisms to tackle unemployment (youth); view of labour rights as fundamental – e.g. aspects of agricultural labourers and informal sector employment; worker safety and minimal conditions in work place.	Document review, migrant interviews.	Gender, migrant workers, rural/urban workers and nature of work/employment.	Reports (ILO, MOLT), national employment surveys, population census, NHRIs, documents of labour unions (national level) specialized CSOs, Dol, Labour Court.	Every 4 yrs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.
10	Coverage of food security and nutrition programmes of government and development partners.	Food security and nutrition programmes using a rights-based approach are critical to ensure an integral and effective realization of the RtAF campaign. This indicator will capture budget allocated and spent by national and local government, agencies, corporations, etc., for food security and nutrition-related programmes and strategies adopted. Also captures approach adopted in design and implementation of the programme – whether from a rights- or need-based approach – and implementation strategies.	Mapping, case studies, FGDs & KIs, document review programmes.	Regional, specific groups, districts, types/subsectors.	Government (e.g. MOAD, NPC, NFC, NTC, FAO and concerned development partners) plans, reports, publications, and budgets – central and local level, FSCC minutes.	Every 2 yrs.	NHRC, CSO, GOV (Central Bureau of statistics), media.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies, media.
11	Coverage of programmes and schemes targeted to marginalized and vulnerable groups from the RtAF perspective.	Identified list of marginalized and vulnerable groups with respect to RtAF; targeted design of programme and budget allocated/spent for RtAF of marginalized and disadvantaged groups; non-discrimination in programme reach; components of RtAF adopted in schemes and programmes; access to schemes and programmes by specific groups, etc.	Mapping of groups, document review, FGDs & KIs (organizations working for these groups).	Marginalized/ disadvantaged groups in vulnerable situations, e.g. gender, age, district/region.	Plans, budgets, reports and publications of government (e.g. MFALD, DDCs, VDCs, MO/WCSW, WDO, MoHA, DAO, development partners, related CSOs, news reports.	Annually.	CSO, /CSOs, media-related GOs.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF CSOs, selected government agencies.
12	Number of RtAF- related complaints registered, investigated and adjudicated in courts, NHRC and others (including Food inspectors/ Food Security Commissioners) and proportion of these responded to effectively by government.	RtAF- related complaints are complaints setting forth a claim of violations or threats of alleged violations of the RtAF, using different recourse mechanisms existing in the country which are adequate to protect the RtAF. Procedural mechanisms can be administrative, quasi-judicial or judicial. Relevant institutions are those created to protect human rights, including the RtAF, and in particular the interests of marginalized and disadvantaged groups, e.g. national human rights institutions, human rights ombudsmen, specialized institutions or other administrative mechanisms.	Document review, (Supreme Court, appellate court, quasi-judicial body, PM office) KIs (interviews with spokesperson for Supreme Court, NHRC, PM office).	Gender, age, ethnicity, groups in situation of vulnerability, recipient institutions, socio-economic status.	Complaint registers at courts, DAOs, NHRIs and other judicial/quasi-judicial authorities, reports of human rights CSOs supporting the groups, media reporting, minutes /reports of public hearings, etc.	Annually.	Supreme Court, appellate court Nepal Bar Association, NHRC, NHRIs, human rights CSOs.	NHRC, GOV, law reform commission, courts, DAO, journalists/ media, stakeholders, NFC, FAO.

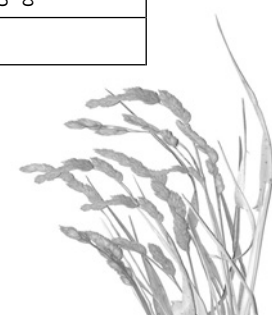


Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
13	Number of monitoring missions undertaken on RTAF-related issues by NHRC and others (including CSOs/ research organizations) and subsequent actions taken in the reporting period.	This indicator aims to capture the action plan/budget and report for monitoring missions, including on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ consumer protection; ◆ food quality/safety; ◆ food distribution; ◆ agriproduction failures; ◆ contamination of water resources; ◆ access to natural/productive resources by specific groups; ◆ emergency response system; ◆ labour conditions; ◆ action initiated by NHRC or other CSOs; and ◆ dissemination of mission findings and number of recommendations made and implemented by GOs. 	Document review, KIs, FGDs, case studies, interviews on-site observations, questionnaires/checklists, etc.	Socio-economic status, marginalized groups, age, gender, food-deficit areas, region.	Plans, schedules and reports of mission, media reports, meeting minutes, complaint registrations, etc.	Annually.	NHRC, NHRI, media, I/CSOs, DAO, NBA, NFC, related private entities, police, etc.	NHRC, DAO, journalists/media, stakeholders, NFC, FAO, human rights and food security-related organizations.
14	Incidence of locally affected communities/ groups reporting negative effects on RtAF from development projects and measures taken to address them.	This indicator will capture the potential/types of effects of larger development projects, e.g. eviction, displacement, effect on access to natural/productive resources by specific groups, contamination of water resources, air pollution and effects on health, decreasing land fertility, effects on livestock – who and how many are affected, and where? It also measures complaints lodged to whom and responses/compensations initiated and conflicts among involved and affected parties.	Case study, document review, KIs, interviews, FGDs with affected communities/groups, on-site observation.	Socio-economic status, age, gender, ethnicity, types of violations.	Complaint register and reports (e.g. by DAO, DADO, MOAD, DDCs, VDCs, Land Registration Office, Courts, NHRC. NHRI), media reports, meeting minutes, public hearings.	Every 2 yrs.	NHRC, DAO, media, NHRI, RTAF-related CSOs supporting the affected groups.	NHRC, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs, DAO, DDCs, VDCs, respective ministries, policy-makers, project implementers, etc.
15	Proportion of food industries (involved in production and distribution of food) inspected by the Department of Commerce and Department of Food Technology and Quality Control and actions taken against those not maintaining minimum standards of safe food.	Industries with low quality/standards of minimum hygiene; quality assurance in preparation/production process; workers sensitive on quality standards; safe food, etc. labelling; time difference on production, labelling and dispatch; action plan/budget and report of inspections; consumer protection; food quality/safety; quarantine aspects; contamination of water resources; safe labour conditions; actions initiated after the inspection reported; recommendations made.	Document review, KIs, FGDs, case studies, interviews on-site observation, questionnaire/checklists, etc.	Types and scale of producers/distributors in food industries.	Reports of inspections (DFTQC, DoC, DAO, FNCCI, CSOs, etc.), media reports, packaging labels of food items, etc.	Annually.	DA, DFTQC, FNCCI, NHRI, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs, media.	MOAD, related ministries, NHRC, DAO, DFTQC, RTAF-related CSOs, FNCCI.

Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
16	Proportion of targeted population covered with public nutrition supplement programmes.	Public programmes on nutrition supplementation are designed to inform target groups about how to maintain, adapt or strengthen dietary diversity, healthy eating habits, food preparation and feeding patterns – for example, breastfeeding, nutrition programmes. They also help to tackle micronutrient deficiencies and to promote healthy eating habits – for example, through the prevention of overconsumption and unbalanced diets which may lead to malnutrition, obesity and degenerative diseases. They should also impart information on consumer protection and regulations concerning food labelling. Various approaches and models are possible with regard to targeted awareness-raising programmes, including incorporating nutrition education into school curricula, distributing information on healthy eating via leaflets and brochures, offering community-based consumer fora and utilizing the media for informative advertisement.	Document review, FGDs, KIs, questionnaires, case studies, on-site observation.	Vulnerable/marginalized groups, age, gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity, region, rural/urban.	Plans, reports and records of programmes, records of distribution of nutrition supplements, reports from MoHP on nutritional status, NLSS reports, media reports.	Every 2 yrs.	MOHP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, MOES, RTAF-related I/CSOs.	NPC, relevant ministries, NHRI, researchers, universities, RTAF-related I/CSOs.
17	Share of public social budget allocated and spent on food safety and consumer protection-related programmes.	This indicator will include capturing the plan and the budget allocated and spent on food safety and consumer protection related programs – e.g. purity, quality, price, quantity of food, information/education, research, use of food additives and chemicals for coloring/preservations, pesticides, expiry dates, storage and transportation subsidies for specific groups/regions, quarantine and monitoring, testing, quality/quantity of emergency food stocks, complaint handling and compensation.	Document review, FGDs, KIs, questionnaires, case studies, on-site observation.	Marginalized groups, age, gender, socio-economic status, ethnicity, region, rural/urban.	Government plan and budget sheet, reports of concerned ministries and I/CSOs, media reports.	Every fiscal year.	MOAD, MPs and Customs, MoF, RTAF-related CSOs, etc.	MOAD and related ministries, NHRI, RTAF-related CSOs, etc.
18	Coverage of food subsidy programmes targeted to food deficit area/groups.	This will include capturing performance on food subsidy including: subsidies given to industry, farmers or consumers to make food available at low cost. – e.g. import price, distribution/transportation, cooking fuel, manufacturing-related; subsidies on specific food items, raw materials/products, seeds, fertilizer, etc. It also examines planned, allocated and spent budget on different types of food subsidy programs – e.g. where? (districts/VDCs) and to whom it is targeted? Also captures the mechanism/structure to implement food subsidy programmes.	Document review, KIs, interviews, FGDs with selected CBOs.	Marginalized groups, age, gender, socio-economic status, region, rural/urban.	National Plans, budget and programme reports of MoF, MOAD, Ministry of Supply, MOFALD and others concerned; DAO, DDCs.	Annually.	Related ministries/ departments, development partners, NHRI, RTAF-related CSOs.	Related ministries/ departments, development partners, NHRC, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs, DAO, media.
19	Proportion of food- deficit households covered by the food distribution programme of public agencies and development partners	Performance to be captured in this indicator: planned, allocated and spent budget on food distribution programme (food items distributed, food for work/education); information about and access to food items by food-deficit groups; quality, quantity and timeliness of distribution mechanism/structure used to implement programme.	Document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Socio-economic status, region/district, marginalized groups.	Plans, budgets and programme reports of concerned corporations (NFC, salt trading, etc.) and development partners (bilateral, UN agencies, etc.). DAOs, DDCs, RTAF-related CSOs; media reports.	Annually.	Concerned ministries / departments, NHRC, NHRI, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs, corporations, development partners, media.	Related ministries/ departments, development partners, NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF-related CSOs, DAO, media.



Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
20	Number and coverage by social security and safety net programmes.	This indicator will capture the planned, allocated and spent budget on social security and safety net programmes; the nature of policies and schemes; allowances – e.g. old age, single women, disability, endangered groups, HIV/AIDS-affected; social safety net programmes – e.g. cash transfers, food-based programs such as supplementary feeding programs and food stamps, vouchers, and coupons and in-kind transfers (school meals); status of emergency food stock and supply, food bank, seed bank; mechanism/structure to implement programmes – where and who are those affected/benefited?	Document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Socio-economic status, age, gender, ethnicity, marginalized groups, region.	National plans, budgets and programme reports of concerned ministries/departments – MoF, MWCSW, MFALD, MoHA, NHRIs, DDC, DAO, related CSOs and I/CSOs.	Annually.	Related ministries/departments, NHRC, NHRIs, CSOs/ RTAF-related CSOs, DAO, media.	Related ministries/departments, NHRC, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs, DAO, media.
21	Proportion of budget allocated and coverage of programmes on disaster prevention and emergency management.	This indicator aims to track and assess plans and budget spent on disaster prevention – information, education, early warning systems, equipment, drills, infrastructure construction, safe house/road links, water storage, embankments, etc. It also assesses plans and budget for emergency management – safe shelter, rescue/transportation operations, emergency food/water, basic health care, rehabilitation programmes, record-keeping and compensation for loss, etc. – as well as mechanisms /structures to respond to disaster and timeliness of response.	Document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Geographical coverage and food-deficient areas.	Government plan and budget sheet and programme reports of concerned ministries /departments – e.g. OPM/CM, MOHA, MOFALD, NCDM, DAO, DDC, NRCS, DPNET, related development partners, I/CSOs, media reports.	Annually.	Concerned ministries /departments – e.g. OPM/CM, MOHA, MOFALD, NCDM, DAO, DDC, NRCS, DPNET, related development partners, I/CSOs, media, NHRC.	Concerned ministries /departments – e.g. OPM/CM, MOHA, MOFALD, NCDM, DAO, DDC, NRCS, DPNET, related development partners, I/CSOs, CSOs, media.
22	Coverage of programmes implemented by public agencies to sensitize /inform on the RTAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RTAF violation.	Sensitization and awareness building on the RTAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RTAF violation are vital to ensure participation of relevant stakeholders on the effective application and realization of the rights to adequate food in Nepal. Monitoring of this indicator may include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ plan and budget spent on information, education; ◆ schools/curricular activity; ◆ IEC materials distribution; ◆ public hearings; ◆ sensitization activities including campaigns by media houses and CSOs; and ◆ mechanisms/structures to sensitize on RTAF. 	Document review, KIs interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs, case studies.	RTAF-marginalized /affected groups, region, age, gender, ethnicity.	Reports of concerned ministries/departments – MOAD, DADO, MOHP, DPHO, MOFALD, DDC, MoHA, DAO, MOES, DEO, consumer protection groups, NHRC/I, RTAF-related CSOs, media reports.	Annually.	Concerned ministries/departments – MOAD, DADO, DPHO, DDC, DAO, DEO, consumer protection groups, NHRC/I, RTAF-related CSOs, media.	Concerned ministries/departments – MOAD, DADO, MOHP, DPHO, MOFALD, DDC, MoHA, DAO, MOES, DEO, consumer protection groups, RTAF-related CSOs.

Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
23	Share of public budget spent on strengthening sustainable agricultural production targeted to small and medium-scale farmers (including agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing, etc.).	Indicator on the amount of budget that is allocated and spent to strengthen local level agricultural production targeted to small and medium-scale farmers (e.g. agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing, etc.), specifically the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ quality of agriculture extension services; ◆ resourcefulness of service centres/help lines; ◆ small irrigation; ◆ production of local/improved seeds; ◆ testing of seed quality and soil tests; ◆ access to agri-inputs for small farmers; ◆ timely access to fertilizer and credit/entrepreneurship skills; ◆ local storage/reducing harvest losses and packaging; ◆ transportation support to markets; and ◆ access to markets and information. 	Document review, KIs, interviews/checklistsFGDs, on-site observation.	Small/medium farmers, rural / urban, region, ethnicity, gender.	Plan, budget and programme reports of concerned ministries/ departments – e.g. MOAD, Ministry of Irrigation, MCPA, MOFALD/DDCs, VDCs, Agricultural Development Bank, Farmers Associations /Groups, related cooperatives, development partners, related I/CSOs, media reports.	Every fiscal year.	MOAD,DAO NHRC, NHRI, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs, DAO, media.	MOAD, NHRC, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs, media.
24	Area of arable land with access to irrigation facility.	This indicator will capture the plan and the budget allocated and spent on irrigation facilities – e.g. construction of canals, dams, drip irrigation, borings, etc. for water sources and if there is conflict, how it is resolved? Also covers maintenance-related work, distribution and governance, water user groups having access and benefits, year-round/seasonal irrigation, micro irrigation, etc. – who are accessing and benefiting and where?	Surveys, document review, KIs, FGDs, interviews, transaction walks, on-site observation.	Geographical region (hill, terai), food-deficit districts, socio-economic status of farmers.	Plans, budgets and reports of Ministry of Irrigation, MOFALD, MOAD, developing partners, CBS, NFIWUAN, media reports, RTAF-related CSOs.	Every 2 yrs.	Ministry of Irrigation, DIOs, MOAD, MOFALD, DDCs, related developing partners, RTAF/ Right to Water-related I/CSOs, NFIWUAN.	Ministry of Irrigation, DIO, MOAD, MOFALD, DDCs, related developing partners, RTAF and Right to Water-related I/CSOs, NFIWUAN.
25	Proportion of farmers availing agricultural support services from GoN, developing partners and private sector.	Access to agricultural techniques and inputs will be captured in this indicator.	Document review, interviews.		Government budget sheet and fund allocation for agricultural labour, etc., reports (MOAD, DAO, Agriculture Cooperatives), DAO, DDC.	Every 2 yrs.	MOAD, NHRI, CSOs, RTAF-related specialized CSOs, DAO.	NHRC, CSOs/ RTAF-related CSOs, media.



Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

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OUTCOME INDICATOR								
26	Coverage of programmes to guarantee access of women and girls to adequate food within households.	The indicator gives insight as to whether girls and women are in equal position to access food within households or whether they are disadvantaged in comparison with male household members. It may be useful in identifying traditional intra-household discrimination against women. Programmes referred to by this indicator should address male and female population groups. The term household is to be understood as referring to a group of individuals permanently living together, "eating from the same pot", which is not necessarily synonymous with the term "family".	Surveys, document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.		Reports (MOAD, NHRI, NPC, DOWC, NFC, NTC, FAO, concerned ministries), national plans and programmes, DAO, specialized GOs & CSOs.	Every 2 yrs.	NHRC, NWC, NHRI, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs.	NHRC, CSOs, RTAF-related CSOs, selected government agencies, media.
27	Proportion of undernourished population.	This indicator particularly refers to malnutrition. In order to extract/gather meaningful information from this indicator the following terms need to be introduced and clarified: Undernourishment refers to those persons whose food intake falls below the minimum requirement, or food intake that is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. ¹⁹ People suffer from undernutrition when they are undernourished, and/or when they poorly absorb, or when their bodies make poor use of, the dietary energy, protein, vitamins and minerals contained in the foods they consume. Poor absorption most often is due to the person suffering from one or more diseases. For example, when children suffer from high worm loads, they poorly absorb and utilize energy, proteins, minerals and vitamins, and often suffer from undernutrition, even when their daily intake is in line with their normal, worm-free requirements. Undernutrition has, thus, food- and non-food causes, which in turn points to the importance of enjoying both the RTAF and the right to health. ²⁰ Prevalence of wasted children measures the proportion of wasted children under five as a percentage of child population under five. A child is considered wasted if his or her weight-for-height ratio is more than two standard deviations below the median weight-for-height for the healthy reference population. Stunting refers to the low height for age, reflecting a sustained past episode or episodes of undernutrition. Stunted growth is one of the primary manifestations of malnutrition in early childhood and a commonly used indicator. Body Mass Index (BMI) is a tool for indicating weight status in adults and adolescents. It is a measure of weight corrected for height. The index is body weight, expressed in kg, divided by height in metres, squared. For adults over 20 years old, BMI falls into one of the following categories: BMI below 18.5 (kg/m squared) = Underweight; BMI 18.5 - 24.9 = Normal; BMI 25.0 - 29.9 = Overweight; BMI 30.0 - 39.9 = Obese; BMI above 40 = Very obese ²¹ .	Surveys, document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Gender for all groups, geographic.	National Census, Health Survey, reports/records (MOHP, District Public Health Office, hospitals & health posts).	Annually.	NHRI, MOHP.	NHRI, MOHP.

¹⁹ http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_def_list.asp.

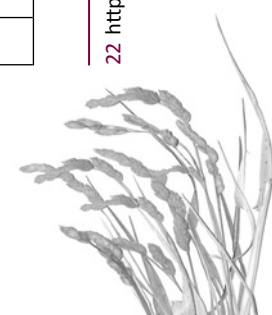
²⁰ Clarification of Terms, appendix to PMM I.

²¹ http://www.euro.who.int/nutrition/20030507_1?language=German.

Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES / MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
28	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water.	Indicator of access to improved drinking water supply: "improved" water supply technologies are: household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection. "Not improved" are: unprotected well, unprotected spring, vendor-provided water, bottled water (based on concerns about the quantity of supplied water, not concerns over the water quality), tank truck-delivered water. It is presumed that if the user has access to an "improved source" then that source would be likely to provide 20 litres per capita per day at a distance no longer than 1000 metres.	Surveys, document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.		National Census, reports/records (MOWR, Nepal Drinking Water Corporation, DDC, Municipality, VDC).	Annually.	NDWR, DDC.	NHRIs, MOLD.
29	Proportion of underweight and stunting in children under five years of age.	This indicator will capture the level of prevalence of underweight, stunting and wasting of children under five years of age, and programme/budget reach to affected areas/groups.	Surveys, document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Male/female, caste/ethnic, geographic.	National Census, Health Survey, reports/records (MOHP, District Public Health Office, hospitals & health posts).	Annually.	NHRIs, MOHP.	NHRIs, MOHP.
30	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption.	A key area this indicator will capture is the per capita nutrition intake.	Surveys, document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Male/female, caste/ethnic, geographic.	National Census, Health Survey, reports/records (MOHP, District Public Health Office, hospitals & health posts).	Annually.	NHRIs, MOHP, health posts, NGOs, health volunteers, DPHO, CSOs.	NHRIs, MOHP.
31	Share of per capita availability of major food items sourced through domestic production, net food import and food aid.	This indicator gives insight as to where a country's population predominantly obtains its food. The term net food imports is to be understood as referring to total food imports minus total food exports. The term food aid in the context of this indicator captures international concessional flows in the form of food or of cash to purchase food in support of food assistance programmes.	Document review, interviews/checklists.	Specify what domestic production, net food import and food aid entails (disaggregation needed).	Reports (Ministry of Industries & Commerce, Import, Agricultural).	Annually.	Ministry of Industries & Commerce, Import, Agricultural.	Ministry of Agricultural.
32	Proportion of population falling below the national poverty line.	The term poverty line referred to in this indicator represents an income level minimally sufficient to sustain a family in terms of food, housing, clothing, medical needs (basic needs poverty line) or just food (food poverty line). ²² This indicator will also include capturing the following: percentage of the population living on less than US\$1 per day, below BPL; Poverty gap ratio at the national level; share of the poorest quintile of the population in national consumption; per capita expenditure on food.	Surveys, document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Male/female, caste/ethnic, geographic.	National census, reports (Ministry of Finance, MOHP).	Annually.	NHRIs, MOHP, health posts, NGO, health volunteers, DPHO, CSOs.	NHRIs, MOF.

²² http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_dict_xrxx.asp?def_code=440.



Right to Adequate Food monitoring matrix - Indicator details (cont.)

SN	NAME OF INDICATOR	KEY ASPECTS TO MONITOR (E.G. AS SUB INDICATORS) - FROM THE RTAF PERSPECTIVE/APPROACH	METHOD / TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION	DISAGGREGATION	SOURCES/ MEANS OF VERIFICATION	PERIODICITY OF DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DATA COLLECTION	WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANALYSIS, REPORTING
33	Proportion of population engaged in regular employment and self-employed within the country.	Key data that will be collected by this indicator are the number of households engaged in ME and the number of small and cottage industries initiated/registered per year.	Surveys, document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Age, gender.	National Census, reports (Ministries of Labour, Agriculture)	Every 2 yrs.	NHRIs, MOLT, MOIC, Office of Cottage and Small-scale Industries.	NHRIs, MOLT, MOAD.
34	Number of affected communities/groups reporting improved access to natural and productive resources for livelihood.	The term productive resource includes any natural resource that can be used to produce food items – e.g. agricultural land, forests, fishing grounds, water. The indicator measures: affected communities/groups having access to forest, water sources and land; benefits from programmes to enforce the right to own land/other property; percentage of population benefiting from enforcement measures to access resources; progress on land demarcation, agrarian reform, land distribution to landless people, IPs, percentage of population reached by related programmes/ measures.	Surveys, document review, interviews, FGDs with selected CSOs.	Gender, caste/ethnicity, minority groups.	Reports of concerned Ministries (Land Reform, Forest), DDC, DAO, media reports.	Every 2 yrs.	MOLRM, MOF, DDC, DLRO.	NHRIs, MOLRM, MOF.
35	Proportion of female-headed households with legal and functional entitlements to land and property in the reporting period.	This indicator will include tracking performance on the legal entitlements on land (quality) and house (by type).	Document review, KIs.	Rural/urban.	Primary/secondary reports of line agencies, WDCO, TRCM, related organizations, VDC, NPC, land revenue (stakeholders).	Every 4 yrs.	NPC, Census, WDO, FAO, LRO organizer/collector, GOV.	NPC, WC, RBOs NFC, civil society, media, journalists, WRO,RBOs, FAO, etc.

Annex II

Detailed description of Selected right to adequate Food indicators²³

Structural indicators

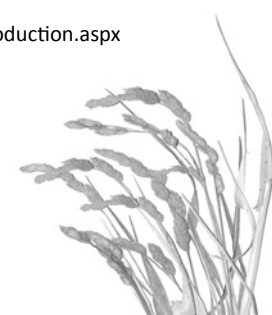
Indicator No. 1

NAME	Number and date of entry into force in Nepal of international human rights treaties relevant to the RtAF in the reporting period.
DESCRIPTION	<p>Recognition and enforcement of international human rights treaties relevant to the RtAF is critical to ensure that rules, regulations and policies are aligned to international legal mandates. This includes the following: International Treaties, Conventions, Operations, Declarations, General Recommendations, WGs' Special Rapporteur Recommendations and Guidelines.</p> <p>The monitoring entity may look into the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ which international human rights treaties in relation to the RtAF are relevant in the Nepal context? ◆ to what extent are the laws, procedures and practices in Nepal consistent or in compliance with international human rights treaties on the RtAF? What are the gaps, opportunities and areas that need improvement? ◆ what is the specifically relevant mandate with regard to the RtAF? ◆ Does the relevant institution actively promote the implementation of ESCR, giving priority to the most disadvantaged and marginalized population groups? How much emphasis is put on ESCR in the institution's projects and planning? ◆ are the norms, standards and principles of international human rights treaties and instruments followed up in national policies and regulations and in development programmes and sector plans? and ◆ are there gaps in the achievement of human rights norms, and of targets and benchmarks, and what are the causes of non-achievement?
RATIONALE	<p>Human rights are universal legal guarantees protecting individuals and groups against actions and omissions that interfere with fundamental freedoms, entitlements and human dignity.²⁴ Human rights are inherent in all human beings and are founded on respect for the dignity and worth of each person. They stem from cherished human values that are common to all cultures and civilizations. Human rights have been enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and codified in a series of international human rights treaties ratified by states and other instruments adopted after the Second World War. There are also regional human rights instruments, and most states have adopted constitutions and other laws that formally protect basic human rights and freedoms. While international treaties and customary law, together with interpretive practice by treaty organs, form the backbone of international human rights law, other non-binding instruments such as declarations, guidelines and principles adopted at the international level contribute to its understanding, implementation and development.</p> <p>The international human rights normative framework has evolved since the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948.²⁵ Drafted as "a common standard of achievement for all peoples and nations", it spelled out basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that all human beings should enjoy. It has been widely accepted as an instrument containing the fundamental norms of human rights that should be respected, protected and realized. The Declaration together with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights form the International Bill of Human Rights. The other conventions adopted by the United Nations to address the situation of specific populations or issues in the promotion and protection of human rights are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; ◆ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; ◆ the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment; ◆ the Convention on the Rights of the Child; ◆ the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families; ◆ the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and ◆ the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. <p>These nine conventions and their optional protocols constitute the core international human rights instruments of the United Nations. Their provisions form the essence of the normative human rights framework of the United Nations. The treaty bodies that review their implementation have developed the normative basis of the standards reflected in the treaties and the obligations of the duty-bearers that follow from those standards through treaty-specific general comments and recommendations. Other human rights mechanisms, such as the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, have also contributed to the normative understanding of human rights standards.</p>

²³ Major references and the structure and content are taken from: IBSA HANDBOOK Monitoring the Realization of ESCR: The Example of the Right to Adequate Food, University of Mannheim – FIAN International, 2009.

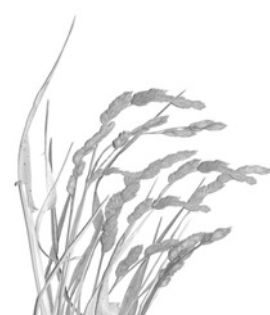
²⁴ Frequently Asked Questions on a Human Rights-based Approach to Development Cooperation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.06. XIV.10), p. 1.

²⁵ Since 1948, the Declaration has been translated into more than 370 languages (see www.ohchr.org/EN/UDHR/Pages/Introduction.aspx (accessed 25 April 2012)).



Indicator No. 1 (cont.)

METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed separately for the time frame or period of application and for the number of international human rights treaties that were enforced. The time frame is the date of adoption of the policy statement or the period during which the policy should be implemented. The “number of international human rights treaties that were enforced” is calculated based on the frequency with which treaties were enforced.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document review (note: identify /assess the baseline situation as reference for measuring progress); and ◆ key Informant Interviews (supported by checklists) with concerned stakeholders to collect pertinent data.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Nepal Law Commission, Ministry of Law and Justice, NHRC, NHRIs, UNOHCHR, OPM/CM.
DISAGGREGATION	It should be highlighted that implementation of the RtAF should be made primarily in reference to the RtAF situation of specific population group(s) and/or geographic areas – e.g. disadvantaged/vulnerable women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, severe food-deficit districts/pockets.
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered or reviewed in the same periodicity as that of the state reporting procedure to the Committee of ESCR (every 4 years).
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	<p>The recognition of the RtAF in a framework of ordinary law can in practice be more useful for its effective implementation and the recognition of its justiciability. Accordingly, when analysing the information gathered through the indicator the monitoring entities should pay attention to the individual legal culture and system of the reporting state.</p> <p>The information for this indicator might be accessible (through Internet, libraries, etc.); however, it can be challenging with regard to systemic classification of judicial and legal decisions. The registration systems do not specifically record RtAF-related cases, but classify cases according to jurisdiction, type of process and quantity. The RtAF may not be explicitly stated in the legal instruments; however, elements of it can be stated, while interpretation can also be made linking it to the other fundamental rights, including “the right to a dignified life”.</p>



Indicator No. 2

NAME	Date of entry into force and coverage of the RtAF in the constitution and other national laws in the reporting period.
DESCRIPTION	<p>First and foremost, a state legally recognizes the RtAF if that right is explicitly enshrined in the state's legislation, i.e. the constitution, supreme law, framework legislation, ordinary legislation, statutes, etc.,²⁶ depending on the national legal order. Also, legal recognition of the RtAF can take place via direct incorporation of the ICESCR into the national legal order.</p> <p>The monitoring entities might, in particular, examine the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ is the RtAF recognized at the national and/or local level? When? Which aspects of the RtAF's normative contents are covered? ◆ is the RtAF recognized in the constitution? When? Which aspects are covered? ◆ is the RtAF recognized in statutory law(s)? When? Which aspects are covered? ◆ is the RtAF recognized in an administrative regulation/decree? When? Which aspects are covered? ◆ is the RtAF recognized by judicial decisions (case law)? When? Which aspects are covered? ◆ is the RtAF recognized as justiciable? When? Which law(s) refer to justiciability of RtAF? and ◆ is there any circular or notice by GoN to address its state obligations on attributes of RtAF? When? What are such notices or circulars?
RATIONALE	<p>For a state, the recognition of the RtAF and related rights is a fundamental first step in the realization of food security for all, in accordance with ICESCR (Article 11). It reflects the state's commitment to comply with its human rights obligations concerning the RtAF assumed internationally and is relevant for the justiciability of the right at the national level. Its significance is reflected to the extent that this right is recognized and provided for in various legal documents nationally, as these form the legal basis for people to enjoy this right. The RtAF should be recognized in a comprehensive manner, meaning that recognition should regard all categories of obligations derived from the RtAF and all attributes of its legal content. This indicator is in line with Right to Food Guidelines²⁷ No.7 (legal framework) and No.1 (democracy, good governance, human rights and the rule of law).²⁸</p>
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed separately for the time frame or period of application and the number of laws (e.g. constitution and other laws). The time frame is the date of adoption of the policy statement or the period during which the policy should be implemented. The "number of laws" is calculated based on the frequency of treaties that were enforced.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document review (note: identify /assess the baseline situation as reference for measuring progress) including a stocktaking /record of following: Legal recognition - yes or no; when recognized; level of recognition (in the constitution, in a framework law, in statutory law, in ordinary law, in an administrative decree, in jurisprudence); aspects of the normative content covered by which law(s); scope of recognition (all obligations derived from the right or just some); initiatives taken by the state to institute the right; and ◆ key Informant Interviews (supported by checklists) with concerned stakeholders to collect pertinent data.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Nepal Law Commission, Ministry of Law (<i>Nepal Acts Collection</i>), NHRC, NHRIs, UNOHCHR, OPM/CM, Nepal Kanun Patrika, Supreme Court Bulletin
DISAGGREGATION	It should be highlighted that the implementation of the RtAF is to be made primarily in reference to the RtAF situation of specific population group(s) and/or geographic areas – e.g. disadvantaged/vulnerable women, children, the elderly, persons with disabilities, severe food-deficit districts/pockets.
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered or reviewed in the same periodicity as that of the state reporting procedure to the Committee on ESCR (every 4 years).
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	<p>In a traditional legal system, the recognition of a right in the constitution is the most adequate form of recognition, given that the constitution is considered the supreme law of the land. In such cases, all other laws, government programmes, etc. must be in line with the constitutional provision. Also, the recognition of the RtAF in a framework of ordinary law can in practice be more useful for its effective implementation and the recognition of its justiciability.</p> <p>Accordingly, when analysing the information gathered through the indicator the monitoring entities should pay attention to the individual legal culture and system of the reporting state.²⁹</p> <p>The unit of measurement can be of varying degree.</p> <p>The information for this indicator might be accessible (through Internet, libraries, etc.); however, it can also be challenging with regard to systemic classification of judicial decisions. The registration systems do not specifically record RtAF-related cases, but classify cases according to jurisdiction, type of process and quantity. The RtAF may not be explicitly stated in the legal instruments; however, elements of it can be stated while interpretation can also be made linking it to the other fundamental rights, including "the right to a dignified life".</p>

²⁶ UNOHCHR: Quantitative Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights - A Conceptual and Methodological Framework, illustrative list of indicators, p.15.

²⁷ The Right to Adequate Food Guidelines, originally named Right to Adequate Food Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of the national food security, adopted in November 2004 by the 127th session of the FAO Council.

²⁸ The guidelines might also be referred to as Right to Adequate Food Guidelines.



Indicator No. 4

NAME	Number of governmental, semi-governmental and nongovernmental organizations and NHRIs, including cooperatives working for the protection and promotion of the RtAF in the reporting period.
DESCRIPTION	<p>Of the above organizations, specify which unit and its mandate, scope/coverage on promotional and/or protection of RtAF – e.g. for an NHRI. (The criterion “A-accredited” refers to institutions which have been accredited by the International Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights (ICC) according to the Paris Principles).²⁹</p> <p>The monitoring entities might specifically look at the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ specification of the relevant mandate with regard to the RtAF? ◆ does the institution actively promote the implementation of ESCR, giving priority to the most disadvantaged and marginalized population groups? How much emphasis is put on ESCR in the institution’s projects and planning? ◆ is the institution entitled to receive and investigate complaints (or start proceedings)? ◆ does the institution involve itself in awareness-raising, advocacy and/or lobbying for the protection and promotion of the RtAF? ◆ is the institution providing support services (e.g. agroproducts, technologies, seed, storage, marketing, aid, subsidy, distribution)? and ◆ does the institution involve itself in monitoring from the RtAF perspective (e.g. consumer rights, food safety, food quality, market, distribution, state obligation and rights)?
RATIONALE	<p>Independent NHRIs are essential with regard to precisely identifying which government entities bear responsibility and can be held accountable for the protection and promotion of ESCR in general and the RtAF in particular. They can also play a crucial role in raising the level of awareness among the population, civil society and government with respect to the RtAF and related human rights issues. Therefore, a well-functioning and independent NHRI reflects the state party’s commitment to establish a human rights structure within its territory. Using a systematic approach to the promotion of human rights, such an institution can help governments in meeting their state obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the RtAF. It can be conducive towards the fulfilment of all aspects of the legal content of this right (availability, adequacy, accessibility, etc.). Incorporation of all the aspects of a right alone is not enough to achieve the practical realization of those rights by an individual. To ensure that such rights are translated is up to the individual requirement of efficient mechanism.</p> <p>This indicator can be linked to FAO Right to Adequate Food Guideline 5 (institutions), Right to Adequate Food Guideline 6 (Stakeholders), Right to Adequate Food Guideline 17 (monitoring, indicators and benchmarks) and Right to Adequate Food Guideline 18 (National Human Rights Institutions).</p>
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is calculated as the number of entities demonstrating number of activities for the protection and promotion of the RtAF.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document reviews and Key Informant Interviews – how many, scope of work (related to RtAF promotion and monitoring) and geographic coverage of the programme.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	<p>Sources include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ reports, meeting minutes, registers, media articles, concerned government organizations – MOAD, NFC, MOLD, NPC, NHRIs, DAO, MOH (nutrition), Ministry of Irrigation/Energy, Drinking Water Corporation, Ministry of Physical Planning and Supply, MOWCSW, DDCs, I/CSOs working in related fields.
DISAGGREGATION	Regional, target or marginalized group-focused programmes.
PERIODICITY	The reporting state should submit the periodical reports published by the institution during the reporting cycle.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	<p>The question is how far the enquiry can be made substantive in terms of the actual existence and quality of the mandate of an institution. The importance of information is more to ensure the adequate functioning of the institution, beyond the existence only. For example, one could assess whether such an institution develops projects or programmes that produce positive results for the promotion and protection of the RtAF – e.g. information on the mandate of the NHRI to receive complaints and investigate RtAF violation cases, and the mechanisms of protection of ESCR, in parallel with judicial and administrative mechanisms, could be useful. Another question is whether the indicator should include independent institutions working on the all the ESCR, considering that various public bodies and independent institutions installed for the promotion and protection of human rights use methodologies that give unequal weight to certain rights.</p>

²⁹ See <http://www.nhri.net/pdf/ParisPrinciples.english.pdf>.

Indicator No. 5

NAME	Number and nature of individual redress mechanisms providing non-discriminatory access to adequate, effective and timely remedies in case of alleged violations of the RtAF in the reporting period
DESCRIPTION	<p>This indicator gives insight as to whether the state offers its citizens the procedural means to access a judicial, quasi-judicial and/or administrative recourse mechanism in cases of (alleged) violations of the RtAF. In several of its General Comments, the Committee has outlined certain criteria which render a recourse mechanism adequate, e.g. availability of legal aid for the right-holders - especially for those in situations of vulnerability³⁰ or non-discriminatory physical and economic accessibility.³¹ To be called effective, a mechanism has to provide right-holders with the real possibility to take measures to fully and promptly implement decisions.</p> <p>In particular, the monitoring entities might examine the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ what is the name and mandate of the competent administrative, quasi-judicial and/or judicial institution(s) at the national, regional (state, provincial, etc.) and local level? ◆ what is the exact nature of the available recourse mechanisms? ◆ are the right-holders (especially groups facing systemic discrimination and rights violations) and duty-bearers informed about these instruments? ◆ are norms in place which allow for the adoption of measures to eliminate legal and practical obstacles regarding access to recourse mechanisms (e.g. affordability of legal aid)? ◆ what is the average time frame for reaching a final decision on a complaint (exhaustion of national legal remedies)? ◆ what percentage of all claims is decided with an adequate response? and ◆ are women equally/adequately represented in institutions dealing with claims?
RATIONALE	Adequate remedies – especially for marginalized and disadvantaged groups – are the formal basis for the enforceability of the RtAF. Due process must be guaranteed to be available in all legal proceedings regarding this right. This indicator covers the justiciability/ accountability aspect of the RtAF and touches upon all three state obligations – respect, protect and fulfil. In a qualitative sense, this indicator reflects the level of commitment by state parties concerning the realization of the RtAF within their legal systems. The indicator is linked with FAO Right to Adequate Food Guideline 7 (legal framework), in particular Guideline 7.2 on adequate, effective and prompt remedies, in particular for members of vulnerable groups.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed based on the frequency of individual recourse mechanisms to provide non-discriminatory access to adequate, effective and prompt remedies in case of alleged violations of the RtAF in the reporting period.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Y/N, competent institution, nature of the mechanism (administrative, judicial, quasi-judicial), intended coverage.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	NHRC, CSOs/ RtAF-related CSOs, selected government units, media, UNOHCHR, national administration.
DISAGGREGATION	Accessibility and coverage of mechanisms should be disaggregated by all marginalized and disadvantaged groups according to the country's social structure. ³² Women and children's access to remedies and the success/adequate handling of their claims are of particular importance in this context. With regard to the accessibility of mechanisms and institutions a comparison between the rural and urban regions also comes into play.
PERIODICITY	The reporting state is required to submit information on the annual development regarding recourse mechanisms, including a comparative overview of the number of claims disaggregated by population groups.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	<p>One difficulty with this particular indicator is that the criteria “adequate”, “effective” and “prompt” render the information and its examination rather subjective, although the Committee has provided some orientation through its General Comments. The monitoring entities thus need to base their examination on a clear and consistent definition of these three criteria.</p> <p>The difficulties in obtaining disaggregated data giving account of RtAF cases lie in the judicial registration system which does not record cases on the basis of the right invoked, but uses parameters like jurisdiction, type of process, quantity etc. Improving the judicial statistical recording system in order to facilitate proper disaggregation by the RtAF and ESCR would facilitate data-gathering.</p> <p>Awareness and knowledge of right-holders about their rights is another limitation.</p>

³⁰ In the General Comments No. 7, 15 and 19.

³¹ General Comment No. 17.

³² In reality, some states might lack a clear identification or definition of which population group(s) should be considered disadvantaged or marginalized. In such cases, the CESCR should encourage governments to establish criteria appropriate for the national context and to begin collecting data accordingly.



Indicator No. 6

NAME	Number and coverage of instruments to protect and facilitate cultural or traditional food, seed, production, commercialization and intake or consumption in the reporting period.
DESCRIPTION	<p>This indicator aims to capture: the legal recognition/protection of traditional/indigenous land use; regulations to check cultural acceptability of food aid; identifying what foods are culturally acceptable for different ethnic groups; programmes to protect and improve traditional knowledge and food use techniques; programmes to promote and commercialization of ethnic/traditional food use among relevant duty-bearers and rights-holders. It includes recognition of the RtAF in relevant levels of legislation – e.g. International Law, Constitution, the Supreme Law, Bill of Rights, other legislation.</p> <p>The monitoring entities might, in particular, examine the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ is the RtAF recognized at national and/or local level? ◆ are all marginalized and disadvantaged groups covered by instruments on the RtAF? ◆ what are the instruments/policies/procedures that support the protection of cultural or traditional food, seed, production, commercialization and intake or consumption? ◆ to what extent have these instruments/policies/procedures been applied at the national and local level? and ◆ to what extent have the marginalized and disadvantaged groups benefited from the instruments/policies/procedures?
RATIONALE	The recognition of the RtAF and related rights is the fundamental first step for a state to realize food security or to realize ICESCR Article 1; it is essential for the justiciability of the RtAF.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed separately for the frequency and the type of instrument. The number of instruments is calculated based on the frequency of instruments that demonstrate the protection and facilitation of cultural or traditional food, seed, production, commercialization and intake or consumption. Type of instrument is a descriptive measurement to document the types of instruments that protect and facilitate cultural or traditional food, seed, production, commercialization and intake or consumption.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Y/N, description, period of application, coverage; ◆ document review; and ◆ key informant interviews.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Reports, Acts and regulations, media articles Concerned government organizations – MOAD, NFC, NHRIs, DAO, MOH (nutrition), DDC, CSOs working in the relevant subsector to RtAF
DISAGGREGATION	The coverage may be disaggregated according to all marginalized and disadvantaged groups, including by region, and by social and ethnic groups.
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered or reviewed in the same periodicity as that of the state reporting procedure to the Committee of ESCR (every 4 years).
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	This indicator is related to IBSA Indicator No. 6 (“Existence of instruments to protect and facilitate cultural or traditional food use and nutrition”).



Indicator No. 7

NAME	Number and coverage of regulatory frameworks to enable a functioning domestic (food) market system in the reporting period.
DESCRIPTION	<p>This indicator will assess: the effectiveness and quality of regulation of the volatility/stability of food prices; mobilization of domestic savings (public and private); promotion of the development of small-scale local and regional markets; mechanisms to ensure non-discriminatory access to markets; mechanisms to prevent uncompetitive practice in markets; mechanisms to ensure functioning internal marketing, storage, transportation, communication, and distribution systems, as well as the mechanisms to provide adequate protection to consumers against fraudulent market practices, misinformation and unsafe food.</p> <p>Monitoring entities may investigate the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ is there regulation to control the volatility/stability of food prices? ◆ are there mechanisms to promote development of small-scale local and regional markets? ◆ is non-discriminatory access to markets guaranteed? and ◆ are there mechanisms to promote the access of women to market systems from production to marketing and mechanisms to ensure functioning of internal marketing, storage and transportation, and to prevent food aid from having adverse effects on local producers and local markets in the distribution chain and monitoring of it?
RATIONALE	States have to improve the functioning of their markets, in particular their agricultural and food markets. Only a functioning market is able to ensure a sustainable availability of sufficient food.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed on the number of regulatory frameworks with a description on the coverage of the reform.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document review; and ◆ key Informant Interviews.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Official records of the national administration (e.g. ministries of commerce), national chamber of commerce, FAO, WTO, UNCTAD, World Bank, specialized CSOs.
DISAGGREGATION	<p>The coverage may be disaggregated to all marginalized and disadvantaged groups, including by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ land ownership/socio-economic status; ◆ group/s in situation of vulnerability; ◆ gender; and ◆ region.
PERIODICITY	The reporting state should submit the periodical reports published by the institution during the reporting cycle.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	Voluntary Guideline 4 encourages states to improve their market systems to facilitate the economic conditions for a functioning food market.



Indicator No. 9

NAME	Number and coverage of mechanisms for the protection of labour conditions and the enhancement of access to decent/dignified work in the reporting period.
DESCRIPTION	<p>This indicator will capture: the adequacy of equal remuneration/minimum wage/laws; social/gender discrimination regulations in place; legislation that promotes and protects self-employment, as well as the mechanisms in place to measure participation rates of women in the labour market; mechanisms to tackle unemployment (youth); view of labour rights as fundamental; agricultural labour aspects and informal sector employment, worker safety and minimal conditions in the work place.</p> <p>Monitoring entities may investigate the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ to what extent were the remuneration/minimum wage/laws and regulations adequate or equal regardless of gender, race and ethnicity, etc.? ◆ are there rules, policies and procedures to cater for social and gender discrimination? To what extent have these rules, policies and procedures been enforced? ◆ to what extent do women participate in the labour market? ◆ what legislation promotes and protects self-employment? and ◆ to what extent are the mechanisms in place to tackle unemployment (youth), to view labour rights as fundamental and to consider agricultural labour aspects, informal sector employment, worker safety and minimal conditions in the work place?
RATIONALE	The protection of core labour standards ensures employment conditions that enable the employee to earn enough to maintain subsistence.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed based on the frequency of mechanisms that demonstrate the protection of labour conditions and the enhancement of access to dignified labour.</p> <p>the following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document review; and ◆ key informant Interviews.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	FAO, NHRIs, MOAD (agricultural census and sample surveys), NLC, MOLJ, IFAD, official records of the national administration, specialized CSOs.
DISAGGREGATION	<p>The coverage may be disaggregated according to all marginalized and disadvantaged groups, in particular by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ children; ◆ gender; ◆ migrant workers; ◆ sex workers; ◆ disabled persons; ◆ foreigners; and ◆ elderly persons.
PERIODICITY	The reporting state should submit the periodical reports published by the institution during the reporting cycle.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	This indicator relates to Voluntary Guideline 8a (Labour).

Process indicators

Indicator No. 10

NAME	Coverage of food security and nutrition programmes of government and development partners Coverage of food security and nutrition programmes of government and development partners.
DESCRIPTION	<p>Food security and nutrition programmes using a rights-based approach are critical to ensure an integral and effective realization of the RtAF campaign.</p> <p>Monitoring entities may investigate the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ to what extent did the national and local government, agencies, corporations allocate and spend for food security and nutrition-related programmes and strategies adopted? ◆ what types of RtAF-related programmes were implemented? ◆ to what extent were the most vulnerable reached by the programme? ◆ what was the approach adopted in design and implementation of the programme? Was it designed using rights-based or need-based approach? and ◆ what was the implementation strategy of the programme?
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: the indicator is computed based on the frequency of programmes related to food security and nutrition by the government and developing partners adopting rights-based approaches in their design and implementation. The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ mapping, case study, Focus Group Discussion, Key Informant Interview, document review.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Government (e.g. MOAD, NPC, NFC, NTC, FAO & concerned development partners) plans, reports, publications, and budget at central and local level, FSCC minutes.
DISAGGREGATION	Region, specific groups, districts types/subsectors.
PERIODICITY	The reporting state should submit the periodical reports published by the institution during the reporting cycle.



Indicator No. 12

NAME	Number of RtAF-related complaints registered, investigated and adjudicated in courts, NHRC and others (including Food Inspectors/Food Security Commissioners) and proportion of these responded to effectively by government.
DESCRIPTION	<p><i>RtAF-related complaints</i> are complaints setting forth a claim of violations or threats of alleged violations of the RtAF, using different recourse mechanisms existing in the country which are adequate to protect the RtAF. Procedural mechanisms can be administrative, quasi-judicial or judicial.</p> <p><i>Relevant institutions</i> are those created to protect human rights, including the RtAF, in particular the interests of marginalized and disadvantaged groups – e.g. NHRIs, human rights ombudsmen, specialized institutions or other administrative mechanisms.</p> <p>The monitoring entities might examine the following aspects, in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ what is the number of RtAF-related complaints dealing with poisoned/unhealthy food and the contamination of productive resources – e.g. land, water, fishing grounds or forests – filed, investigated and adjudicated? ◆ what is the number of complaints concerning conflicts about land and other productive resources – e.g. conflicts on security of tenure – filed, investigated and adjudicated? ◆ what is the number of complaints which concern the right to be free from hunger and the right to receive food assistance? ◆ what is the number of complaints filed, investigated and adjudicated on consumer protection? ◆ what percentage of persons dealing with RtAF-related issues have not received education in ESCR (in particular the RtAF), disaggregated by administrative officers and lawyers? ◆ what is the percentage of claimants in RtAF-related claims that benefit from legal aid? ◆ what is the average time to adjudicate a RtAF-related case registered in a court or other relevant institution? ◆ in cases of small financial value, how much time elapses from filing to disposition? ◆ how many complaints relating to the RtAF have been presented by women? How many of these claims have been investigated and adjudicated? ◆ what is the percentage of cases where an appeal is filed? ◆ are the decisions adopted as a result of the complaints enforceable? and ◆ are claimants satisfied with the judicial ruling of their claims?
RATIONALE	<p>A human right can only be considered an effective right if the right-holder can set forth a claim against violations or threats of violations of this right. The possibility to claim violations of at least some dimensions of the RtAF derives from its very nature. Moreover, to affirm that a right is effectively justiciable in a specific country, procedural mechanisms should be in place allowing the victim access to justice and to ask for judicial protection. A right is only protected effectively when the case is properly investigated and adjudicated by the competent authority and when the decision is executed in a prompt manner. Administrative, quasi-judicial and judicial decisions regarding the RtAF can relate to one or more attributes of the legal content of the right and can refer to one or more of the obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the right. This indicator corresponds with FAO Right to Adequate Food Guideline No.7.</p> <p>The leading questions proposed above also refer to Right to Adequate Food Guidelines No.1.5 (access to legal assistance to better assert the progressive realization of the RtAF) and No.11 (education and awareness-raising).</p>
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The number of complaints is calculated as the sum of individual complaints on the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment received by all relevant independent bodies at national level. The proportion investigated or adjudicated is calculated as the ratio of the number of complaints investigated or adjudicated to the total number of complaints received during the reporting period. The proportion effectively responded to by the government is calculated as the ratio of the number of complaints to which the government responded effectively to the total number of complaints communicated to the government during the reference period.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the number of RtAF-related complaints should be presented separately, according to the number of cases filed, the number of cases investigated and the number of cases adjudicated.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Official information of the national administration, judicial administration, UNOHCHR, NHRIs, specialized CSOs, Supreme Court, Appellate Court, Nepal Bar Association, media.
DISAGGREGATION	<p>The number of complaints filed, investigated and adjudicated can be disaggregated by the recipient institutions and by the state authorities against which complaints are filed and by what violation of which part of the RtAF core content was involved.</p> <p>With regard to the plaintiffs, the complaints can be disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, by certain groups in situations of vulnerability (peasants, indigenous, pastoralist, landless people) and by socio-economic status.</p> <p>Regional disaggregation should consider the different subadministrative units as well as rural and urban areas.</p>
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered annually.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	<p>It is not always clear what the number of complaints indicates; a high number could mean that there are many violations (negative) or there is high awareness (positive). A low number could imply that there are no violations (positive) or no complaints about them (negative). Therefore, some explanatory questions are required.</p> <p>The enquiry can further go into the specifics of the average time it takes to adjudicate a case. The assessment of this information can be complicated; a short average time span could either be positive (swift justice) or negative (superficial justice). In other words, the indicator allows for more than one interpretation and thus needs to be either exchanged or coupled with information which allows the capturing of the quality of justice rendered, since efficiency in terms of time is clearly not the only aspect of the remedy question. Accordingly, qualitative information on the efficiency of the judicative branch is also necessary. Average time can be influenced by many factors beyond the control of the courts.</p>

Indicator No. 13

NAME	Number of monitoring missions undertaken on RtAF-related issues by NHRC and others (including CSOs/research organizations) and subsequent actions taken in the reporting period.
DESCRIPTION	This indicator aims to capture the action plan/budget and report for monitoring missions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ consumer protection; ◆ food quality/safety; ◆ food distribution; ◆ agriproduction failures; ◆ contamination of water resources; ◆ access to natural /productive resources by specific groups; ◆ emergency response system; ◆ labour conditions; ◆ action initiated by publication by NHRC or other CSOs; and ◆ dissemination of mission findings, number of recommendation made and implementation by governments
RATIONALE	Monitoring plays a vital role to track progress and performance of the progressive realization of the RtAF in Nepal. More specifically, it assists in identifying issues, gaps and challenges and identifying mitigating measures, resolutions and agreements to resolve issues and bottlenecks.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	Method of computation: The indicator is computed using the frequency of monitoring missions undertaken on RtAF- related issues by NHRC and others (including CSOs/research organizations). The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document review; ◆ key Informant Interviews; ◆ focus Group Discussion; ◆ case study; ◆ on-site observation; and ◆ questionnaire/checklist.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Relevant information will be collected from the plans, schedule and reports of mission, media reporting, meeting minutes, complaint registrations, among others.
DISAGGREGATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ socio-economic status; ◆ marginalized groups; ◆ age; ◆ gender; ◆ food-deficit areas; and ◆ region.
PERIODICITY	Evidence will be collected on a yearly basis.



Indicator No. 16

NAME	Proportion of targeted population covered with public nutrition supplement programmes.
DESCRIPTION	<p><i>Public programmes on nutrition supplement</i> are programmes designed to inform target groups about ways to maintain, adapt or strengthen dietary diversity, healthy eating habits, food preparation, and feeding patterns – for example, breastfeeding. Nutrition programmes help to tackle micronutrient deficiencies and to promote healthy eating habits – for example, through the prevention of overconsumption and unbalanced diets, which may lead to malnutrition, obesity and degenerative diseases. They should also impart information on consumer protection and regulations concerning food labelling. Various approaches and models are possible with regard to targeted awareness-raising programmes, including incorporating nutrition education into school curricula, distributing information on healthy eating via leaflets and brochures, offering community-based consumer fora, utilizing the media for informative advertisement.</p> <p>Programmes should address diverse population groups, including population groups vulnerable to food insecurity. They should meet their characteristics and educational needs. For example, programmes addressed to parents should transmit information on the feeding of infants and young children, consistent and in line with current scientific knowledge and internationally accepted practices and counteracting misinformation on infant feeding.</p> <p>Public programmes may include programmes conducted or directly sponsored by government agencies and should comply with human rights principles.</p> <p>The monitoring entities might specifically look at the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ what is the percentage of households, schools, or pupils/students covered by the programmes? ◆ what proportion of the programme's targeted population belongs to groups in special situation of nutrition vulnerability or food insecurity? ◆ do programmes reflect a gender approach with regard to their content (e.g. teaching about specific food needs of women in different life phases), methodologies and participants? ◆ do nutrition programmes exist which directly address the education of girls and women? ◆ do the programmes include education on consumer protection and regulations on labelling? ◆ do programmes take into account cultural factors such as eating traditions, etc.? ◆ what is the total amount (US\$) spent on food and nutrition education per capita or per participant? ◆ what is the percentage of the state budget spent on food and nutrition education? ◆ what is the amount of money spent to support breastfeeding? ◆ what is the number or percentage of hospitals included in the baby-friendly-hospital initiative (UNICEF)? ◆ is the engagement in educational programmes based on or backed by legislation/standards? ◆ are the programmes coordinated by a central agency or office? ◆ what is the proportion of pregnant women, lactating women, children and infants receiving support for nutrition supplements? ◆ is there any specific programme to distribute nutritious food concentrating on the vulnerable communities, women, disabled persons, etc.? and ◆ are there any programmes intended to monitor the health condition of people from a nutrition perspective?
RATIONALE	<p>According to General Comment No. 12 of the Committee, food is adequate if it covers the dietary needs of the right- holders, is free from adverse substances and is culturally acceptable. Education and awareness concerning nutrition may help the population to realize its RtAF, as it enables individuals to select from the available food those products which satisfy dietary needs and are free from adverse substances. Widespread awareness also enables the population to be actively involved in controlling the quality of food produced by the private sector – including large corporations – and thus helps the state to meet its obligation to protect. Furthermore, by engaging in the process of conducting such programmes the state demonstrates its intent to meet its obligations to promote and to facilitate.</p> <p>This indicator measures implementation of FAO Right to Adequate Food Guideline No. 11 (education and awareness- raising).</p>
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed based on the percentage/total number of persons covered by at least one such programme or programme feature.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document Review, Focus Group Discussion, survey/ questionnaire, and ◆ case study, on-site observation.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	<p>Data may be obtained via public or private surveys, but also via official records containing the number of people belonging to a targeted or cooperating institution (schools, specialized training institutions, consumer protection organizations, etc.).</p> <p>Sources may include: the national administration, national consumer protection organizations, programme reports and evaluations, international agencies - e.g. FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, SCN, World Bank, WHO, RtAF-related I/CSOs.</p>
DISAGGREGATION	<p>Disaggregation could help to identify whether the most marginalized and disadvantaged groups are offered nutrition education and can participate in it. If feasible, the percentage of people covered should be disaggregated by age, gender, ethnicity, nationality, resident status, groups in situation of food security vulnerability (peasants, poor urban people, landless people, migrants, IDPs, etc.) and socio-economic status (income groups). Regional disaggregation can take place according to subadministrative units, rural and urban areas.</p>
PERIODICITY	<p>Every 2 years, in order to enable the monitoring body to see developments and tendencies. Alternatively, reports may be submitted according to the designated duration of education programmes.</p>
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	<p>This indicator should take into account programmes that are carried out in accordance with human rights principles, and which have adequate quality, meeting the educational needs of the target groups. The indicated percentage does not give information about the real quality of the programmes. The quality should be analysed more thoroughly by the monitoring entities during constructive dialogue with the state. The role of media and dissemination of information in public channels for nutritional programmes and the promotion of healthy eating habits in general should be considered. It is also advisable to look into investments made into research on food issues and programmes in place which can indirectly affect the progressive realization of the RtAF.</p>

Indicator No. 21

NAME	Proportion of budget allocated and coverage of programmes on disaster prevention and emergency management.
DESCRIPTION	<p>This indicator aims to track and assess plans and budget spent on: disaster prevention – information, education, early warning systems, equipment, drills; infrastructure construction – safe house/road links, water storage, embankments, etc.; emergency management – safe shelter, rescue transportation operations, food /water, basic health care, rehabilitation programme, record-keeping and compensations of loss, etc.; mechanisms/structure to respond to disaster; and timeliness.</p> <p>Monitoring entities may investigate the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ is there a system of institutionalized participation for the preparation and implementation of the budget (for programmes on disaster prevention and emergency management) with stakeholders? ◆ are the budget documents published in the public domain or available on demand? ◆ is the schedule for budget preparation and implementation institutionalized? ◆ are the budget accounts subjected to legislative and independent oversight? ◆ is the procedure for budget preparation periodically reviewed to improve stakeholder participation and transparency, and to place information in the public domain? ◆ what is the proportion of budget allocations (by sector or subject) for targeted population groups actually spent in line with the programme’s objectives? and ◆ in which sectors does actual spending fall short of the budgeted allocations?
RATIONALE	To influence the budget from a human rights perspective, it is essential to align the programmes included in it with the state’s human rights obligations. Ideally, programmes should be designed to address the state’s human rights obligations and funded by the budget. This entails analysing the situation to identify development and governance issues through a human rights lens, articulating the human rights gaps, formulating strategies, costing the policy measures and including the required allocations in the budget to bridge those gaps.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation: The indicator is computed based on the amount of budget that was allocated. The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document review; ◆ key Informant Interviews; and ◆ focus Group Discussion with selected CSOs.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Government Plan and budget sheet and programme reports of concerned ministries/departments – e.g. OPM/CM, MOHA, MOFALD, NCDM, DAO, DDC, NRCS, DPNET, related development partners, I/CSOs, media reports.
DISAGGREGATION	Geographical coverage and food-deficient situation areas.
PERIODICITY	This indicator will be tracked annually.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	In reference with IBSA Indicator No 8.



Indicator No. 22

NAME	Coverage of programmes implemented by public agencies to sensitize/inform on the RtAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RtAF violation.
DESCRIPTION	<p>Sensitization and awareness-building on the RtAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RtAF violation are vital to ensure participation of relevant stakeholders on the effective application and realization of the RtAF in Nepal. Monitoring of this indicator may include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ plan, budget spent on information, education; ◆ curricular activity in schools; ◆ IEC materials distribution; ◆ public hearings; ◆ sensitization activities including campaigns by media houses/CSOs; and ◆ mechanisms/structures to sensitize on RtAF. <p>Monitoring entities may further look into the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ what are the types of programmes that facilitate sensitization and increase awareness on the RtAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RtAF violation? ◆ who were the direct beneficiaries of the programme? To what extent were the vulnerable groups catered to by these programmes? and ◆ to what extent does the programme increase awareness on the RtAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RtAF violation?
RATIONALE	<p>Awareness-building among right-holders and duty-bearers is essential in order to operationalize the RtAF at country level. People can only participate meaningfully if they have appropriate and credible information and are aware of the issues that affect their RtAF. This also extends to the implementation of rights-based monitoring. Information providers (duty-bearers) should clearly understand how to incorporate rights-based approaches in their monitoring activities. Right-holders and duty-bearers, as end users of rights-focused monitoring information, should also understand how monitoring information can be used and interpreted to help them in their own sphere of action and respective responsibilities. In order to enable institutional decision-makers and technical staff to become fully aware of rights-based monitoring approaches, and to help them link these to their own ongoing monitoring activities, specific efforts have to be undertaken, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ formulating a well-articulated advocacy and communications strategy directed at managerial and technical staff with responsibilities for monitoring food security, nutrition and the incidence of poverty; ◆ outlining how rights-based approaches can be incorporated into ongoing monitoring activities as part of an overall strategy, through the adoption of progressive and incremental ways that build capacity over time and respect resource constraints; ◆ helping rights-holders (or their representatives) understand how they can become active partners in rights-based monitoring.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the indicator is computed based on the frequency/count of actual number of programmes that were implemented to sensitize/inform on the RtAF, including consumer rights, healthy food habits and redress mechanisms in case of RtAF violation. <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document review, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions with selected CSOs, case study.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Reports of concerned ministries / departments – MOAD, DADOs, MOHP, DPHOs, MOFALD, DDCs, MOHA, DAOs, MOES, DEO, consumer protection groups, NHRC/Is, RtAF-related I/ CSOs, media reports
DISAGGREGATION	RtAF-marginalized/affected groups, region, age, gender.
PERIODICITY	Evidence will be collected annually.



Indicator No. 23

NAME	Share of public budget spent on strengthening sustainable agricultural production targeted at small and medium- scale farmers (including agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing, etc.).
DESCRIPTION	<p>Indicator for the amount of budget that is allocated and spent to strengthen local level agricultural production targeted to small and medium-scale farmers (agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing, etc.), more specifically on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ quality of agriculture extension services; ◆ resourcefulness of service centres/help lines; ◆ small irrigation; ◆ production of local/improved seeds; ◆ testing of seed quality and soil tests; ◆ access to agricultural inputs by small farmers; ◆ timely access to fertilizer and credit/entrepreneurship skills; ◆ local storage/reducing harvest losses/packaging; ◆ transportation support to markets; and ◆ access to markets and information. <p>Monitoring entities may further investigate on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ to what extent (amount and type of interventions) did the government allocate budget to strengthen local level agricultural production targeted to small and medium-scale farmers (agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing, etc.)? and ◆ who were the direct beneficiaries of the interventions that were provided?
RATIONALE	The agriculture sector is the main source of supply for adequate food in Nepal. In order to increase production, proper access to markets and sufficient sources of food, proper infrastructure, technical assistance and support throughout the agricultural supply chain is necessary. This is specifically critical for targeting small and medium-scale farmers (agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing, etc.).
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the indicator is computed based on the actual amount of public budget spent on strengthening local level agricultural production targeted to small and medium-scale farmers (agriculture extension, irrigation, seed, fertilizer, credit, marketing, etc.); and ◆ the following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator: document review; Key Informant Interview; Focus Group Discussion; on-site observation.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Plans, budgets and programme reports of concerned ministries/ departments, e.g. MOAD, Ministry of Irrigation, MCPA, MOFALD, DDCs, VDCs, Agricultural Development Bank, Farmers Associations/Groups, related cooperatives, development partners, RtAF-related I/CSOs, media reports.
DISAGGREGATION	Small/medium farmers, rural/urban, region, ethnicity, gender.
PERIODICITY	Evidence is collected every fiscal year.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	User's Guide, Indicator No 16, Revised and replaced with "local level" instead of "domestic" and added "targeted to small and medium-scale farmers" after "production".



Indicator No. 26

NAME	Coverage of programmes to guarantee access of women and girls to adequate food within households.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The indicator gives insight as to whether girls and women are in equal position to access food within households or whether they are disadvantaged in comparison with male household members. It may be useful in identifying traditional intra-household discrimination against women. Programmes referred to by this indicator should address male and female population groups. The term household is to be understood as referring to a group of individuals permanently living together “eating from the same pot”, which is not necessarily synonymous with the term family.</p> <p>The monitoring entities might, in particular, look into the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ does the state actively engage in raising awareness among the population regarding adequate and non-discriminatory access to food for females and males? ◆ does the state actively engage in raising awareness among the population on gender-specific dietary needs of women according to their physiological phases of life, e.g. pregnancy and lactation? ◆ what measures does the state take to protect its female population against food traditions that are detrimental to their health and individual development? ◆ does the state engage in systematic household surveys with regard to intra-household food intake? ◆ what percentage (estimate) of households/families sits down together at meal time? and ◆ what is the share of women in a family income?
RATIONALE	<p>Women and girls are often “the first to feed, but the last to eat”, meaning that women make sure that men and children in the family are fed first and best, often leaving them with insufficient food intake. Moreover, often the food available within families is not nutritionally adequate with regard to the phases of pregnancy or lactation. By conducting programmes to guarantee adequate access to food within households the state shows its commitment to meet its obligations to protect and fulfil the RtAF of all its citizens. The attribute of accessibility can only then be fully implemented if the female population is protected against exclusion from an adequate share of the available food at the hands of their male household members or due to traditional intra-household food distribution patterns. This aspect of the obligations to protect and fulfil is especially important, as in many cases, women are responsible for food production and preparation, as well as water retrieval in their families.</p> <p>The indicator is linked with Right to Adequate Food Guidelines No. 3.5 (“in practice to those who are traditionally disadvantaged and between women and men”), 8.3 (specific access problems of women), 10.8 (discriminatory practices, especially with respect to gender, in order to achieve adequate levels of nutrition within the household), 10.10 (methods for promoting food safety, positive nutritional intake including fair distribution of food within households with special emphasis on the needs and rights of both girls and boys and pregnant women and lactating mothers, in all cultures).</p>
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Percentage, total number, description of measures.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ survey, document review, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussion with selected CSOs.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	MOWCSW, MOH, CSOs, NHRIs (NHRC, NWC, etc.), NPC, Demographic Health Surveys, etc., international agencies and their reports, e.g. FAO, UNDP, WHO.
DISAGGREGATION	The first criterion for disaggregation should be gender and age, allowing the monitoring entities to assess to what extent minors and adults benefit from the programmes, respectively. Furthermore, disaggregation by ethnicity, nationality, groups in situations of vulnerability (peasants, indigenous, pastoralist or landless people), and by socio-economic status may be useful. Regional disaggregation should also be conducted with regard to the different subadministrative units and between rural and urban areas.
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered every 2 years.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	Judging from the test phase, the experts from Spain came to the conclusion that, although the indicator could be relevant to certain vulnerable groups, in principle it should be eliminated. The Spanish experts considered this indicator to be invalid in general terms. They suggested determining the differences between men and women via nutrition data.

Outcome indicators

Indicator No. 27

NAME	Proportion of undernourished population.
DESCRIPTION	<p>This indicator particularly refers to macronutrition. In order to extract/gather meaningful information from this indicator the following terms need to be introduced and clarified.</p> <p>Undernourishment refers to those persons whose food intake falls below the minimum requirement or food intake that is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously.³³ People suffer from undernutrition when they are undernourished, and/or when they poorly absorb, or when their bodies make poor use of, the dietary energy, protein, vitamins and minerals contained in the foods they consume. Poor absorption most often is due to the person suffering from one or more diseases. For example, when children suffer from high worm loads, they poorly absorb and utilize energy, proteins, minerals and vitamins, and often suffer from undernutrition, even when their daily intake is in line with their normal, worm-free requirements. Undernutrition thus has both food and non-food causes, which in turn points to the importance of enjoying both the RtAF and the right to health.³⁴</p> <p>Prevalence of wasted children measures the proportion of wasted children under five as a percentage of child population under five. A child is considered wasted if his or her weight-for-height ratio is more than two standard deviations below the median weight-for-height ratio for the healthy reference population.</p> <p>Stunting refers to low height for age, reflecting a sustained past episode or episodes of undernutrition. Stunted growth is one of the primary manifestations of malnutrition in early childhood and a commonly used indicator.</p> <p>Body Mass Index (BMI): BMI is a tool for indicating weight status in adults and adolescents. It is a measure of weight corrected for height. The index is body weight, expressed in kg, divided by height in metres, squared. For adults over 20 years old, BMI falls into one of the following categories: BMI below 18.5 (kg/m squared) = Underweight; BMI 18.5 - 24.9 = Normal; BMI 25.0-29.9 = Overweight; BMI 30.0-39.9 Obese; BMI above 40 = Very obese.³⁵</p> <p>The monitoring entities might examine the following aspects in particular:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ what is the percentage of adults with low BMI (WHO)? ◆ what is the proportion of the adult population with BMI lower than 18.5? ◆ what is the percentage of adolescent children with low BMI (WHO)? ◆ what is the prevalence of underweight children under five years of age (low weight for age) (UNICEF, WHO)?^{36, 37} ◆ what is the percentage of children under five who are wasted (low weight for height) (WHO)? ◆ what is the percentage of children under five with stunted growth (low height for age) (WHO, WFP)? ◆ what is the proportion of the population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (FAO)?³⁸ ◆ what is the percentage of newborns with low birth weight (WHO)? ◆ what is the average life expectancy at birth? ◆ what is the level of infant mortality rate? and ◆ level of mortality rate for under-five children?
RATIONALE	This indicator reflects the prevalence of undernourishment among the population, taking into account that undernourishment is the most recognizable symptom of inadequate food intake and therefore the most important outcome indicator for the RtAF. The percentage of undernourished population provides information on the number of people within a population whose dietary energy intake lies below their minimum requirements. ³⁹ The indicator and the leading questions suggested above are internationally agreed indicators for the measurement of undernutrition; these data are usually available. The indicator refers to the obligations to respect, protect, and fulfil the availability, accessibility and quality of the RtAF and is in line with FAO Right to Adequate Food Guideline No. 10.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the indicator is computed based on the percentage of total population (population under five, adolescent, adult). <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ survey, document review, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussions with selected CSOs.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	Official data of the national administration – e.g. Department of Statistics, Ministries of Health and agencies (such as FAO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP, UNDP, etc.). Partial information according to specific population groups can be gathered in institutions such as schools, hospitals, homes for old persons and through demographic health surveys, clinic- and community-based growth monitoring data, food and nutrition programmes, food security and nutrition situation analysis, livelihood vulnerability analysis.
DISAGGREGATION	The number of undernourished people can be disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, groups in situations of vulnerability (peasants, indigenous, pastoralist, landless people) or by socio-economic status. Regional disaggregation should be made with regard to the different subadministrative units and between rural and urban areas.
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered continuously, with adjustments for seasonality.

33 http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_def_list.asp.

34 Clarification of Terms, appendix to PMM I

35 http://www.euro.who.int/nutrition/20030507_1?language=German.

36 Millennium Development Goal Indicator No. 4.

37 UNOHCHR: Quantitative Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights - A Conceptual and Methodological Framework, illustrative list of indicators, p.15.

38 Millennium Development Goal Indicator No. 5.

39 CRS:2000/2-Sup.1.



Indicator No. 28

NAME	Proportion of population with access to safe drinking water.
DESCRIPTION	This indicator refers to water and access to improved drinking supply: "Improved" water supply technologies are: household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection. "Not improved" technologies are: unprotected well, unprotected spring, vendor-provided water, bottled water (based on concerns about the quantity of supplied water, not concerns over the water quality), and tank truck-delivered water. It is assumed that if the user has access to an "improved source" then that source would be likely to provide 20 litres per capita per day at a distance no farther than 1000 metres. Improved water supply technologies are measured by: number of households connection to public standpipe, borehole, protected dug well, protected spring, rainwater collection; quantity and quality of supplied water, tank truck-delivered water; if user has access to an "improved water source; points of water use.
RATIONALE	The sustainable access to an improved water source is intrinsically linked to the RtAF; safe water is needed for cooking, drinking, irrigation and hygiene, and other aspects that are directly or indirectly linked to the RtAF. There may be a trade-off between agricultural water and household water availability.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	Method of computation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the indicator is computed based on the number of people with access to safe drinking water. The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ survey, document review, Key Informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion with selected CSOs.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	National Census, reports, records (MOWR, Nepal Drinking Water Corporation, DDC, Municipality, VDC)
DISAGGREGATION	Not applicable.
PERIODICITY	Evidence may be collected annually.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	Refers to User's Guide, Indicator No. 11 and IBSA Indicator No. 22 MDG Indicator No. 7.8.

Indicator No. 31

NAME	Share of per capita availability of major food items sourced through domestic production, net food import and food aid. ⁴⁰
DESCRIPTION	This indicator gives insight as to where a country's population predominantly obtains its food. The term net food imports is to be understood as referring to total food imports minus total food exports. The term food aid in the context of this indicator captures international concessional flows in the form of food or of cash to purchase food in support of food assistance programmes.
RATIONALE	The indicator touches upon the degree of dependency or sovereignty of a state and its population with regard to the provision of adequate food for its population and thus indicates how seriously the state takes its legal obligations by trying to improve the domestic situation of food availability through national production. High or increasing numbers with regard to food production and imports may give an indication that the state is exerting its maximum available resources to implement the RtAF. The indicator can be linked to FAO Right to Adequate Food Guideline No. 8e, which deals with sustainable access to productive resources.
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	Method of computation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the indicator is computed based on the percentage of total caloric supply from different sources. The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ document review; and ◆ key Informant Interviews /checklists.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	National Census, Health Survey, MOAD, national food balance sheets and supply utilization accounts, Ministry of Physical Works and Supply, reports/records (MOHP, District Public Health Office, hospitals and health posts), NPC, Ministry of Trade, agencies such as FAO, WFP, etc.
DISAGGREGATION	Data should be disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, groups in special situations of vulnerability (indigenous, pastoralist, peasants, IDPs, refugees) and by socio-economic status. Within the latter four criteria information should, ideally, also be disaggregated by gender. Regional disaggregation should be conducted with regard to the different subadministrative units and between rural and urban areas.
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered annually.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	One limitation to this indicator might be the fact that disaggregation is not possible with the available statistics; for instance, only few countries develop regional food balance sheets.

⁴⁰ UNOHCHR: Quantitative Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights - A Conceptual and Methodological Framework, illustrative list of indicators, p.15.

Indicator No. 32

NAME	Proportion of population falling below the national poverty line.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The term poverty line referred to in this indicator represents an income level minimally sufficient to sustain a family in terms of food, housing, clothing, medical needs (basic needs poverty line) or just food (food poverty line).⁴¹</p> <p>The monitoring entities might further look into the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ what percentage of the population is living on less than US\$1 per day (World Bank)?⁴² ◆ what percentage of the population is living on less than US\$2 per day? ◆ percentage of the population that falls below the food poverty line; ◆ percentage of the population that falls below the basic needs poverty line; ◆ what is the Poverty Gap ratio at the national level (incidence x depth of poverty) (World Bank)?⁴³ ◆ what is the share of the poorest quintile of the population in national consumption?⁴⁴ and ◆ what is the average per capita expenditure on food for households in the bottom three income deciles of population?⁴⁵
RATIONALE	<p>Poverty (along with unemployment) is one of the two main factors contributing to the lack of economic access to food. The exact determination of what may be considered poverty, as well as the definition of a poverty line, is dependent on the situation in a specific country. Therefore, it is more precise to measure the percentage of population that lives under the national poverty line than the "static" currency-based indicators. However, this requires that a national poverty line is well-defined and that the data are thoroughly collected. The more of a household's income is spent on food, the less can be spent on other basic needs like housing, water, health and education. The indicator is important to identify insufficient purchasing power of the poorest segment of the population. The more the state successfully manages to lift people under its authority over the poverty line and into a self-determined, economically self-sufficient life, the better it succeeds in meeting its obligation to fulfil the RtAF.</p> <p>The indicator can be linked to FAO Right to Adequate Food Guidelines 1.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7, 3.1, 3.5, 3.6, 3.10, 4.5, 7.4, 14.7 and 17.3, all of which mention poverty as a factor in hunger.</p>
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Method of computation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ the indicator is computed based on the head count of the population falling below the national poverty line. <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ survey, document review, Key Informant Interviews, Focus Group Discussion with selected CSOs.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	National Administration (Statistical Office, planning offices, poverty monitoring units), national household budget surveys, NHRIs, MOHP, health posts, health volunteers, DPHO, CSOs, FAO, UNDP, World Bank, ILO, etc.
DISAGGREGATION	Data should be disaggregated by gender and age of head of household, ethnicity, and by specific groups in danger of marginalization (indigenous people, pastoralist people, peasants, IDPs, refugees). Within the latter three criteria information should, ideally, also be disaggregated by gender. Regional disaggregation should be conducted with regard to the different subadministrative units and between rural and urban areas.
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered annually.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	Clarity and scope of the term "poverty line" and whether it measures all the dimensions of the ESCR, or just the distribution of income in the country is required in monitoring. For example, in the case of economic access to food being highly influenced by poverty, refer to HDI reports (disaggregation/criteria) for an account of the income level of the population (groups) and thereby possibly infer its impact on the RtAF. A stratified monitoring is required, meaning that the socio-economic status of a person should be included in the disaggregation by vulnerable groups.

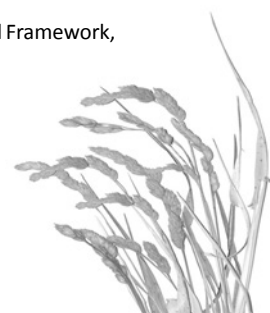
41 http://unstats.un.org/unsd/mi/mi_dict_xrxx.asp?def_code=440.

42 Millennium Development Goal Indicator, No. 1.

43 Millennium Development Goal Indicator No. 2.

44 Millennium Development Goal Indicator No. 3.

45 UNOHCHR: Quantitative Indicators for Monitoring the Implementation of Human Rights - A Conceptual and Methodological Framework, illustrative list of indicators, p.15.



Indicator No. 34

NAME	Number of affected communities/groups reporting improved access to natural and productive resources for livelihood.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The term productive resources includes any natural resource that can be used to produce food items – e.g. agricultural land, forests, fishing grounds, water.</p> <p>The monitoring entities might, in particular, examine the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ does the implementation of programmes include practical measures on the ground to enforce the right to own land and other property, including the right to inherit, particularly with respect to marginalized and disadvantaged groups such as women, ethnic minorities etc.? What percentage of the population benefits from enforcement measures? ◆ does the implementation of programmes include the legal and practical enforcement of indigenous land rights? ◆ what percentage of relevant indigenous populations benefits from enforcement measures? ◆ do relevant programmes include a budget spent on programmes for land demarcation, agrarian reform and land distribution to landless people? What is the share with regard to the total budget? and ◆ does the implementation of programmes include active encouragement of civil society participation? What percentage of the population is reached by programme measures?
RATIONALE	The access to food of rural population groups, in particular landless peasants, small-scale farmers, pastoralists and rural women, depends to a great extent on their access to land, forests and rivers, along with secure tenancy of land use, which will allow them to feed themselves. Access to the resources along with employment guarantees these groups the availability of food in a sustainable manner and allows them to feed themselves according to their cultural food customs. By actually engaging in enforcement activities to protect and enhance access to land the state is taking measures towards meeting its obligations to respect, protect and fulfil the RtAF, especially that of rural populations. The indicator corresponds with FAO Right to Adequate Food Guideline No. 8 (access to resources and assets).
METHOD OF MEASUREMENT	<p>Percentage, total number, description of measures.</p> <p>The following are the data collection methods to generate evidence for this indicator:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ survey, document review, Key Informant Interview, Focus Group Discussion with selected CSOs.
DATA COLLECTION AND SOURCES	DDC, MOFALD, MOLRM, MOF, DLRO, NHRIs, DAOs, CSOs including I/ CSOs, etc.
DISAGGREGATION	Coverage should be disaggregated by gender, age, ethnicity, nationality, groups in situations of vulnerability (peasants, indigenous people, pastoralist people, landless people) and by socio-economic status. Within the latter four criteria information should, ideally, also be disaggregated by gender. Regional disaggregation should also be conducted, separating subadministrative units as well as rural and urban areas.
PERIODICITY	Information should be gathered annually.
COMMENTS AND LIMITATION	Mapping of the RtAF-affected groups is a continuous process; hence, “baseline data” as such would be variable. However, this information is necessary to form the basis for monitoring and CSO groups are generally the sources for such information.

Annex III

Data collection methods for RtAF indicators

Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion is a rapid appraisal technique that can provide managers with a wealth of qualitative information on the performance of development activities, services and products, or on other issues. A facilitator guides 7 to 11 people in a discussion of their experiences, feelings and preferences about a particular topic. Sessions will typically last one to two hours.

Advantages:

- ◆ low cost;
- ◆ provides speedy results;
- ◆ flexible format allows the facilitator to explore unanticipated issues and encourages interaction among participants; and
- ◆ in a group setting, participants provide checks and balances, thus minimizing false or extreme views.

Limitations:

- ◆ flexible format makes it susceptible to facilitator bias, which can undermine the validity and reliability of findings;
- ◆ discussions can be sidetracked or dominated by a few vocal individuals;
- ◆ focus group discussions can generate relevant qualitative information but no quantitative data from which generalizations can be made for a whole population; and
- ◆ information can be difficult to analyse; comments should be interpreted in the context of the group setting.

Steps in Conducting Focus Group Discussion

Follow this step-by-step advice to help ensure high-quality results.

Step 1. Select the team. Conducting a focus group discussion (FGD) requires a small team, with at least a facilitator to guide the discussion and a reporter to record it. The facilitator should be a native speaker who can put people at ease. The team should have substantive knowledge of the topic under discussion. Skills and experience in conducting focus groups are also important.

Step 2. Design the FGD. Define the objective/s of the FGD and what information needs to be collected to meet the objectives. Identify the outline of topics to be discussed and possible questions. Make it as short as possible to allow both flexibility and effective time management.

Step 3. Select the participants. First, identify the types of groups and institutions that should be represented in the focus groups. This will be determined by the information needs of the study. Often separate focus groups are held for each type of group. Second, identify the most suitable people in each group. One of the best approaches is to consult key informants, who know about local conditions. It is prudent to consult several informants to minimize the biases of individual preferences. Each focus group should consist of 7 to 11 people to allow the smooth flow of conversation.

Step 4. Decide on timing and location. Identify suitable venue and time of the FGD based on the availability of participants and facilitator.

Step 5. Conduct the FGD. The following is a basic guide for conducting the FGD:

- ◆ establish rapport;
- ◆ phrase questions carefully;
- ◆ use probing techniques;



- ◆ control the discussion; and
- ◆ minimize group pressure.

Step 6. Record the discussion. Assign a reporter to document the discussions.

Step 7. Analyse results:

- ◆ read summaries all at one time;
- ◆ read each transcript; and
- ◆ analyse each question separately.

Key Informant Interview

Key Informant Interview is a standard anthropological method that is widely used in social development enquiry. This is one of the methods used in rapid assessment for gathering information from the affected community. The term “key informant” refers to anyone who can provide detailed information and opinions based on his or her knowledge of a particular issue. Key informant interviews seek qualitative information that can be narrated and cross-checked with quantitative data, a method called “triangulation”.

Step 1: Choose the interviewer. The interviewer has to remain neutral and must refrain from asking biased or leading questions during the interview. An effective interviewer understands the topic and does not impose judgments. Choose an interviewer who:

- ◆ listens carefully;
- ◆ is friendly and can easily establish rapport;
- ◆ knows and understands the local customs, behaviours and beliefs; and
- ◆ can inspire confidence and trust.

Step 2: Identify suitable key informants. Choose suitable key informants according to the purpose of the interview. A key informant can be any person who has a good understanding of the issue you want to explore. The informant can be a community member, teacher, religious or secular leader, indigenous healer, traditional birth attendant, local service provider, child or youth, or others from the affected community. Interviews can take place formally or informally – preferably in a setting familiar to the informant.

Step 3: Conduct the interview. Based on what you already know about the issue, develop an interview guide beforehand to ensure that all areas of interest are covered. Use open-ended questions as much as possible.

- ◆ hold the interview in a place that can put the respondent at ease;
- ◆ establish contact first by introducing yourself;
- ◆ thank the participant for making his or her time available;
- ◆ describe the objectives of the interview;
- ◆ go through the interview guide questions (recording the proceedings with a tape recorder only if this exercise is conducted during the emergency preparedness or recovery phases of your communication initiative), together with your notes;
- ◆ if time allows for tape recorder use, be sure to ask permission to tape the interview;
- ◆ after each interview, transcribe the results of your discussion, using the guide questions in recording the responses. Remember to write as legibly as possible to facilitate this step; and
- ◆ for each interviewee, note down your own observations about the process and content of the interview.

Do not forget to:

- ◆ assure the respondent of confidentiality;
- ◆ avoid judgmental tones so as not to influence responses;
- ◆ show empathy with the respondent and interest in understanding his/her views; and
- ◆ let the respondent do most of the talking.



Step 4: Cross-check information. In the initial response of an emergency, each informant may give you new information. But later on, informants usually confirm or clarify the data that you already have. Be sure to confirm that your notes reflect more than one background or viewpoint. If not, your conclusions may end up one-sided or biased.

Step 5: Use the data. Information from key informant interviews helps you to further probe the needs, wants and priorities of an affected community during a rapid communication assessment exercise. You can use this qualitative information to complement the findings from the initial assessments undertaken in an emergency situation. It can also guide you in developing and adjusting your communication initiative.

Facilitated Meeting

Meetings should last no longer than one hour (1½ hours at the absolute longest). The key is to facilitate and lead rather than direct. The purpose is to get everyone involved in conversation and participate in the discussion.

Typically, no direct action will take place at the meeting other than the creation of a plan to address items identified. It is not necessary to make promises to resolve or explain anything that comes out during the meeting but make sure the decision-maker is included in the process and will get back to the group with resolutions, answers or explanations at a later (defined) date.

Welcome: Meeting Organizer [10 minutes]. Welcome the group and thank them for coming, introduce yourself as the host of the meeting and recognize all key members. Explain each of their roles in the meeting and then explain the background of the session. The important thing here is to establish objectives and expectations for the meeting – i.e. to explain the purpose and goal of the meeting.

Creating a Safe Environment: Site Host [5 minutes]. Before the meeting, always list the following ground rules on a flip chart: [no ground rules listed here]

The host should review these ground rules with the group and ask if there are any additional rules people would like to add.

Introductions: Site Host [10 minutes]. Ask participants to introduce themselves by stating their name and their background or relationship as it pertains to the topic.

Worksheet: Site Host [5 minutes]. Request that participants take five minutes to complete a discussion topic worksheet (this should be provided). If they do not wish to complete the sheet, they may think about the questions on the worksheet (site host should read the questions aloud to the group).

Tell the participants that the goal is to have an open discussion about the questions on the worksheet. A scribe (a key member) will write what people say onto flip charts so that everyone is able to view their ideas. Request that participants let the scribe know if s/he did not capture their ideas correctly.

Closing Remarks: Meeting Organizer [10 minutes]. Thank the group for participating in the session.

Next steps:

- ◆ the ideas shared during this forum should be compiled and sent out to all participants (if they didn't already sign in, remind them to do so). All contributions will be considered to help design a solution or recommendation, which will lead to action points and a strategic plan; and
- ◆ if anyone has questions about the session or about the results of the session, they should contact the meeting organizer.

Suggestions for facilitators running the meetings:

- ◆ if the group is quiet, begin with a sample response to the question– but remember that your position is primarily to facilitate discussion, not be the “expert with the answers”;
- ◆ maintain a non-judgmental approach to participants and their viewpoints;
- ◆ keep the group on task and solicit input from less vocal members;



- ◆ be vigilant of certain individuals who may attempt to dominate the discussion; limit their time;
- ◆ watch for nonverbal behaviours;
- ◆ focus on facilitating the session, not on leading it or on the results obtained; and
- ◆ one approach that is helpful when working with quiet participants is to start with more general questions first and funnel down to specifics as the session progresses.

Case Study

Purpose. A case study is a description and analysis of a specific situation or issue from a local perspective. This can be presented in a form that is most comfortable to the community. The purpose of a case study is to increase knowledge and understanding of any given community situation, and to generate information for initial analysis, generation of baselines, or to review issues and activities.

Technique:

- ◆ introduce and encourage the process of developing the case study;
- ◆ mobilize a group of delegated stakeholders to gather information on the chosen issue or situation. This is “validated” by the rest of the community. Other information-gathering tools can be used to build a picture of what is happening;
- ◆ help stakeholders to access and “translate” any external information that may be useful (e.g. government records or urban markets); and
- ◆ the method of presentation for the case study should be chosen early in the information-gathering and analysis stage. This may take the form of a performance or presentation, be logged in a report or be displayed as a mural. Whatever the medium used, it may be useful to synthesize the key points or findings in written form, so that the stakeholders have a “conventional” record as a learning resource.

Resources:

- ◆ these are dependent on the form that the case study takes; and
- ◆ writing and drawing equipment are core items. Photography, audiotape and video equipment may also be used.

Benefits:

- ◆ case studies written in the local language can be made into a reading book for local schools, increasing pride in local accomplishments and commitment to activities;
- ◆ the production of a case study helps encourage focused discussion, and is a powerful tool to build self-sufficiency;
- ◆ in the process of developing a case study, the community can analyse the reasons for change, as well as the possible effects of change; and
- ◆ case studies encourage integrated thinking and awareness of the complexities of real situations.

Potential pitfalls:

- ◆ the case study may take a long time and the initial enthusiasm may be lost. If one person provides consistent encouragement and support, this potential problem can be averted; and
- ◆ there should be only one main issue or theme of the case study but it is easy to get sidetracked as other important issues arise. The primary issue or theme must be placed in context and clearly understood to ensure that it remains the central focus.

Drawing and Discussion

Purpose. The Drawing and Discussion tool is most useful in a culture with a strong visual tradition. It can be used to gauge individual perceptions of a situation or develop a group analysis. Drawings strengthen the connection between thinking and doing, promote discussion at points where bridging, re-forming or focusing are needed and provide a visual objective statement. They also provide a record for comparison at a later date to assist in evaluation.

Technique:

- ◆ introduce the idea to the group. Explain that the main purpose is not to produce a work of art, but to bring out discussion on a specific subject;
- ◆ when the drawing is completed (hopefully after much discussion), the group should analyse it. What does it tell them about the issue under discussion? Have they discovered things they did not know before? Have they seen things differently? The placement and size of objects in the picture often indicates the relative importance of issues; and
- ◆ the interpretations of the group should be recorded for future reference.

Resources:

- ◆ paper, cloth or wood (may be waste materials or by-products); and
- ◆ drawing implements.

Benefits:

- ◆ drawings allow people to overcome barriers of social hierarchy or language. They give a voice to the less articulate, and often express opinions and feelings quickly and more clearly than speech;
- ◆ people can see and jointly develop an analysis, which deepens group identity;
- ◆ expenses are relatively minimal and, if good materials are used, the “outputs” can be used at a later date for comparisons; and
- ◆ the technique has a wide range of potential applications from individual to communal work. It can be used for comparative analysis, with drawings from participatory baselines compared to drawings from evaluations.

Potential pitfalls:

- ◆ it may be difficult for outsiders to interpret drawings. Recording the group’s interpretation will help overcome this challenge; and
- ◆ people may be insecure in their drawing skills at first. Assure the group that the purpose of the exercise is to understand an issue better rather than to produce a masterpiece.

Force Field Analysis

Purpose. This is a diagramming technique used to examine forces that help or restrain organizations and communities. These forces influence the ability of the group in question to achieve its goals. This may help in the early stages of orientation and planning, or may be used to monitor and review progress.

Technique. The position of a community or organization in relation to its goals and productivity can be considered to be in a balance between helping and hindering forces. Groups can examine these helping and hindering forces through a diagram or other exercise.

Scales. If possible, use a set of scales with one pan labelled “helping” and the other “hindering”. Participants submit their ideas through freethinking and clarification, and these are recorded on sticky labels. The labels are fixed onto small weights or stones of similar weight and placed in the appropriate pan. The scales will show where the balance of forces lies to show whether, overall, the group is being helped or hindered. This can also be shown using a symbolic diagram, but a proper set of scales will be more thought-provoking.

Resources:

- ◆ paper, pens, sticky labels if desired; set of scales if using the technique above.

Benefits:

- ◆ enables a group to analyse their own situation or review their own progress and needs; and
- ◆ helps groups to acknowledge that there are positive and negative factors that influence any activity.



Potential pitfalls:

- ◆ the task may not be made sufficiently clear to generate reliable responses. This will affect the outcome of a positively or negatively skewed force field;
- ◆ hindering factors may raise some sensitive issues. It is important for the facilitator to motivate the group, particularly if the hindering factors seem to strongly outweigh the positive ones; and
- ◆ the group may assume that hindering factors are associated with failure and play them down.

Gender/Diversity Analysis Matrix

Purpose. This is a matrix tool to investigate the impact of proposed development interventions. It was originally designed to analyse gender impacts but with scope to investigate other dimensions of diversity. It enables development interventions to take account of the different realities, strengths, needs and opinions of different people. The group composition should reflect the issues being assessed. It requires an experienced facilitator until group members can begin to facilitate the process themselves.

Technique. The technique tends to work best among similar peer groups or social groups (e.g. young women, young men, old women). The group's task is to fill in each category of the matrix, by taking each level and describing the potential change or impact of the proposed project on each category.

Resources:

- ◆ a writing surface and writing/drawing equipment; and
- ◆ pictures and/or puppets may also be useful.

Benefits:

- ◆ simple, systematic and specifically designed to meet the needs of community-based workers;
- ◆ enables diverse groups to articulate a full range of expectations and perspectives concerning a particular activity or project. Over time, should inform more equitable decisions and actions;
- ◆ integrates different levels of analysis to ensure that people's issues are not seen in isolation;
- ◆ includes intangible resources (time and cultural issues) and provides an overview of the negative and positive effects of an activity;
- ◆ helps anticipate resistance that an activity might meet from participants and non-participants; and
- ◆ monitors changes over time if repeated throughout a development process.

Potential pitfalls:

- ◆ it requires a good facilitator and repetition of the analysis over time to ensure that repressive social norms are constructively challenged;
- ◆ where disadvantaged people's views have been repressed, this tool is insufficient to draw out their perspectives on complex relationships between problems and inequity. It requires a great deal of time with people to make these issues visible and find ways of articulating them; and
- ◆ given this reality, there is a danger that a quickly generated matrix can lead to false consensus and false confidence that all people have taken an equal part in defining the future.

Open-Ended Stories

Purpose. Open-Ended Stories have the beginning, the middle or the ending of a relevant story purposely left out. The audience discusses what might happen in the part of the story that has been purposely omitted. Usually, the beginning will tell a story about a problem, the middle will tell a story about a solution, and the end will tell a story of an outcome. The purpose is therefore to facilitate discussion within the group, explore problems and solutions, and identify people with ideas and skills.

Technique. The whole story needs to be designed beforehand, so that the part that is left out "fits" the complete story. A storyteller with good two-way communication skills is needed. Depending on the amount of group discussion, telling the story and filling in the missing part may take up to two hours. The storyteller

must be able to tell the story, listen, and respond to the community analysis. Using two facilitators can help: one to tell the story and one to facilitate the community in filling in the “gap”. The story and the response need to be recorded. Tape recordings can be helpful in this instance, although it is commonly believed that people with an oral culture have excellent memories.

Resources. The tool relies essentially on the skills of the storyteller, although the occasional prop or musical accompaniment may suit local storytelling styles and generate a fun and creative atmosphere.

Benefits:

- ◆ this tool can be especially useful with groups who have a rich oral or “folk story” background but less of a written tradition; and
- ◆ this is a dynamic tool that elicits good group participation.

Potential pitfalls:

- ◆ a good storyteller with good two-way communication skills may be difficult to find, and using two people (one to tell the story and one to encourage discussion) may be necessary;
- ◆ the group may assume that there is a “correct” solution to the story when the point of the exercise is to explore their own ideas; and
- ◆ the facilitator may direct the group according to his/her own views.

Seasonal Calendar

Purpose. Calendars showing the distribution of activities, products, natural phenomena or problems through the year are vital for identifying seasonal variations that may not be immediately obvious to an external person unfamiliar with the locality. Plotting different information on one calendar can reveal connections between different seasonal factors. Calendars created by groups can be expanded following further information gained through interviews and observations.

Technique:

- ◆ find out how local people divide up the year. Don’t impose a Western calendar if this does not reflect indigenous seasonal categories. Mark these divisions along the top of the calendar;
- ◆ focus attention on one particular variable at a time and encourage people to plot the variables on the calendar using drawings, symbols or objects. If the calendar is constructed on the floor there is plenty of space for symbolic items; and
- ◆ alternatively, relative quantities can be shown using proportional piles of seeds, small fruits, stones, goat droppings or other small and reasonably uniform counters. Sticks can be broken in different lengths and used to indicate relative magnitudes. In this way, an entire seasonal calendar can be constructed with sticks, stones and seeds on the ground. Use of such counters with different shapes and/or textures can facilitate the active involvement of people with visual disabilities.

Resources:

- ◆ whatever comes to hand; and
- ◆ paper and pens to make a reproduction of the final creation.

Benefits:

- ◆ combining all seasonal patterns into one diagram shows correlations between different variables, and identifies problems or opportunity times within the year;
- ◆ the calendar can be cross-checked and refined over time; and
- ◆ the process is informal and is a good way to get people working together and discussing issues.

Potential pitfalls:

- ◆ the process may be dominated by more vocal individuals;
- ◆ the facilitator may not acknowledge indigenous calendars and ways of representing time; and
- ◆ not all people understand the symbolism of objects used to represent different seasonal features.



SWOT Analysis

Purpose. SWOT stands for Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats. A matrix tool used for planning organizational strategy, it is also successful in community settings. The tool can handle most broad or narrow issues, as long as they are clear and understandable.

Technique:

- ◆ describe the purpose of the activity and identify the topic to be analysed;
- ◆ clarify a common understanding of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (see below);
- ◆ draw a matrix containing nine fields (three rows and three columns). Label the fields as “Strengths”, “Weaknesses”, “Opportunities” and “Threats”, as shown below; and
- ◆ participants begin by listing all strengths and weaknesses in the respective fields. This is repeated for development opportunities and threats. The facilitator encourages discussion and analysis. The four empty fields of the matrix are.

Resources:

- ◆ flip chart or chalkboard or paper; and
- ◆ drawing equipment.

Benefits:

- ◆ encourages discussion of both positive and negative sides to any given issue or situation. This helps to set the basis for negotiations and trade-offs;
- ◆ facilitates open, in-depth, focused and frank discussions because agreement must be reached in identifying what is a strength and what is a weakness;
- ◆ provides a useful structure/checklist to guide balanced analysis of a situation; and
- ◆ raises group awareness concerning the value of their knowledge, and channels this understanding into analysis and planning.

Potential pitfalls:

- ◆ sensitive subjects may arise. The facilitator may wish to put these aside for later discussion;
- ◆ some members of the group may dominate discussion. Consider separate groups or interviews; and
- ◆ synthesizing discussion into a few words may be difficult. The facilitator should always check to see that the participants agree with the reporting.

Data analysis and providing feedback

Analysing relevant data is crucial in the process of monitoring and evaluation (M&E). It is only through analysis that we can generate implications, trends and performance, based on clearly defined indicators and information needs. Through data analysis management can learn how the programme is progressing, at both the community and programme implementation level – what went well and what did not. Furthermore, a system of timely dissemination of findings and results of M&E activities is important to respond to recurring challenges and roadblocks and to strategize the way forward.

Step 1. Identify information needs and tools. Identify what information is needed to assess the performance indicators and the appropriate tools, schedules and responsibilities for data collection.

Step 2. Collection of information. Coordinate collection of information and ensure that stakeholders involved understand the importance of the activity. Conduct random validation and triangulation process, if necessary.

Step 3. Store information in a database. This will ensure that all relevant information is stored for future benchmarking and comparison of findings.

Step 4. Analyse information. Use alternative software for analysing information to generate information on frequencies, percentages, correlation and trends of variables.

Step 5. Generate conclusions and recommendations. Based on the processed information, identify the implications and relevance to the performance indicators.

Step 6. Feedback information. Identify the stakeholders who need the information and share findings of the activity.

The main objective of this document is to present a context-appropriate monitoring framework for implementation of RtAF in Nepal and guidance on how to operationalize it. Although the normative approach to RtAF is well established in the international human rights narrative and a framework to operationalize it is also available at international level, it is necessary for that framework to be contextualized to effectively address specific needs and concerns of different countries. In the case of Nepal, RtAF enjoys a broad-based political – and now legal – endorsement, and its normative implications go well beyond the international norms. This necessitates development of a context-appropriate framework for monitoring the implementation of RtAF in Nepal. Furthermore, following the unanimous adoption by the FAO Council of the *Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of national food security* (Right to Adequate Food Guidelines) in 2004, it is necessary to give meaningful shape to that intention at country level.



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