

# Parliamentary Front against Hunger

November 2016

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## 1. What are the Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger (PFH)?

The Parliamentary Fronts against Hunger arose in 2009 in Latin America and the Caribbean as an answer to the need to address, from the legislative perspective, the influences in the establishment of normative frameworks relevant for eradicating hunger in the region. These efforts are framed within the Initiative for a Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean (HFLACI), a commitment prompted by the countries of the region that aims to reach a region without hunger by 2025, and that has been supported by FAO and other cooperation such as Spain, in the framework of the Spain-FAO program since 2009, with other international cooperation programs joining in recent years such as the Brazil-FAO program or the Mexico-FAO program.

PFH are organizations composed of members of national, subnational, and regional parliaments; all committed to the fight against hunger and the need to make food security a strategic matter in legislative activity, fostering institutional frameworks that seek fulfillment of the Right to Food in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The configuration of the Fronts has been a gradual process carried out during the last 7 years. Its work has mainly aimed at the identification – in each of the national parliaments- of the political leaderships interested in the related topics and of the relevant legislative agenda according to the national context.

During this process, a key aspect has been that of South-South cooperation, a dynamic based on relationships of solidarity, whereby the most consolidated Fronts support the establishment of other Fronts through specific missions or by using regional meetings for exchanging experiences between Fronts and with parliamentary groups interested in being part of this inter-parliamentary community.

Since the commencement of the PFH in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2009, 17 Fronts have been formed at national level (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and the Dominican Republic); 3 at sub-national level in Bolivia, Brazil and Mexico; and 4 at sub-regional level in the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN), the Latin American

Parliament (PARLATINO), the Andean Parliament (PARLANDINO), and the Forum of Presidents of the Legislative Bodies in Central America and the Caribbean Basin (FOPREL).

## **2. What distinguishing elements do the Fronts have?**

- The Fronts are plural spaces composed of different political parties and commissions with various approaches regarding the achievement of the Right to Food.
- The issue is capable of convening different actors, going beyond political parties and their ideologies.
- The Fronts are multi-sector spaces where the Parliamentary Members of different commissions and chambers take part.
- In the Fronts, members have a broad scope for action that encompasses both its strictly legislative function (when promoting laws and approving budgets) and its role as political and social leaders, influencing the public agenda and promoting public dialogues around the Right of Food.
- In these spaces, debates and dialogues are shaped in a participatory and inclusive process (with civil society and the executive, among other actors).
- The Fronts are present at regional and national levels (in different spaces created to debate and to position topics), making the approach to the subjects and reaching of consensus easier because discussions and negotiations around these issues benefit from a wider input of experience.
- Subjects are addressed with technical strength because of the support provided by allies such as FAO and other specialized agencies of the United Nations such as the Right to Food Observatory<sup>1</sup>, and Consumers International, among others.

The above-stated distinguishing elements are related to an innovative process of building a new culture and way to conduct politics around the fight against hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition.

## **3. How do the Fronts work?**

The work of the Fronts is the result of a process of gradual planning in both national and regional spheres that have been established during the last years through the development of annual work

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<sup>1</sup> The ODA, founded in February 2011 in Bogotá, Colombia is an academic network supported by the HFLACI. Currently, it is composed by more than 45 academic institutions from the region, which are represented by their Law Schools or Centers for Legal and multidisciplinary Studies with the purpose of contributing with knowledge, promotion, development, and guarantee of the Right to Food. Through its work and its research activities, the ODA aims at technical contribution to the legislations and to the adoption and recommendations of public policies in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

plans. They are designed in each country and are shared at the Annual Planning Meeting, which has been held over the past 3 years. The work plans are organized around 4 components:

- Fronts' sustainability and institutional development
- Political dialogue for the development of legislation and regulations
- Horizontal cooperation and knowledge management
- Awareness, capacity building, monitoring, and control

These work plans become the Declaration of the PFH each year. Over the last years, the Declarations from the Fronts have been considered more and more important, becoming a model of the institutional and legislative activity of the Fronts every year.

Among the activities conducted annually by the Fronts at regional level, the following stand out:

- Thematic videoconferences at the facilities of FAO Representations in every country.
- FPH Planning Meetings: The opportunity for the Fronts to share their national planning activities and when the annual action plan of the region is approved. To date, 4 Planning Meetings have been held in Panama (2013 and 2014) and Colombia (2015 and 2016).
- FPH Forums: The Forums are the political spaces for regional dialogue in which the Fronts establish their views and commitments for the next years. To date, 7 PFH Forums have been carried out in Brazil (2010), Colombia (2011), Guatemala (2012), Bolivia (2013), Dominican Republic (2014), Peru (2015), and Mexico (2016).
- Working meetings of the Extended Coordinating Committee (CEC) and Executive Coordinator Commission (ECC).
- Participation of Parliamentary Members in national and regional activities organized by FAO and its associates.

#### **4. Fronts' Institutional Framework**

The institutional framework of the PFH in Latin America and the Caribbean has been consolidated during the last years, consisting of:

National Coordination: The efforts at national level are coordinated by a representative elected by all the members of the national PFH.

Extended Coordinating Committee (CEC): The EC corresponds to the collegiate body responsible for decision making and coordinating the actions of the PFH in Latin America and the Caribbean. Its members meet in-person at least twice a year and queries are electronically consulted by open call.

The Committee consists of: (i) one Representative from each regional parliament and (ii) the National Coordination or one representative of each national Front.

Executive Coordinating Commission (ECC): This is the collegiate body responsible for representing the PFH in Latin America and the Caribbean and for coordinating its actions. The Executive Coordinating Commission is composed of 1 coordinator and 3 sub-coordinators (from the Caribbean, Central and South American regions).

Technical Secretariat: This is the body responsible for giving technical and logistical support to the PFH, executed since 2009 by FAO through the project that supports the Initiative for a Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean (HFLACI).

Advisory Council: This body is composed of former legislators related to the PFH and was created during the meeting of the Extended Coordinating Committee in November 2014. The Council provides support through technical consultancies to the Fronts concerning diverse matters at the request of the CEC and the CCE.

## 5. How is this process supported by FAO?

Since 2009 FAO holds the role of Technical Secretariat for the PFH through its project in support of the HFLACI and assumes the following functions:

- To provide technical support during the preparations of the issues to facilitate permanent dialogue and debate in both the regional Front and the national Fronts. In this line of work, the thematic videoconferences and the technical support provided to the legislative work of the Fronts and to the arrangement and fulfillment of specific activities (Planning Meetings, Forums, and participation in specific events) are outstanding.
- To accompany the institutional strengthening process by: (i) supporting the elaboration, implementation, and monitoring of annual work plans of national and regional Fronts; and (ii) convening and supporting the work of the meetings of the Extended Coordinating Committee and the Executive Coordinator Commission among other bodies.
- To facilitate the exchange of experiences between the Fronts.
- To provide and manage the logistical and financial support aimed at the fulfillment of the main activities of the Fronts (Planning Meetings, Forums, participation in specific events).
- To support the systematization processes relating to the development of the Fronts and their achievements.

This technical support has been possible thanks to a progressive involvement of the FAO Representations in the countries, which have seen the Fronts as allies in the development of their

results, but also thanks to the officials and consultants of the regular program and of the different projects, who have seen these spaces as an opportunity to improve their work and achieve the results of the projects that they coordinate.

## **6. Who are its strategic partners?**

The work of the PFH has not been limited to only a national scope for action; it has also sought the international agenda in order to attain the goals of achieving food and nutrition security. In this sense, the PFH has been actively involved in high-level international meetings, such as the Second International Conference on Nutrition, the FAO Regional Conferences for Latin America and the Caribbean, and the monitoring process of the Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication of the Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC); establishing dialogue with regional cooperation mechanisms such as the Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the Central American Integration System (SICA), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM), and with regional parliaments such as the Latin American Parliament (PARLATINO), the Andean Parliament, the Forum of Presidents of Legislatures in Central America and the Caribbean (FOPREL), and the Central American Parliament (PARLACEN), the latter form part of the Fronts.

Opportunities for dialogue and exchange with parliamentarians from other regions have also been promoted, primarily in Africa and Europe, with the purpose of enriching other international processes with the regional experience. Thus, today the PFH is considered a benchmark of political commitment to eradicate hunger not just in Latin America and the Caribbean but also in other regions of the world, what is revealed through the interest from the European Parliament, the Spanish Parliament and the Pan-African Parliament.

In this process, the support of Spanish Cooperation has been crucial. It has materialized through the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID), a strategic ally that has accompanied the work of the PFH from its beginning, and also with the participation of Spanish senators and members of Parliament, who since 2014 have taken part in every Forum, contributing to the current positioning of the PFH. It is important to mention the significant role that the AECID Training Centers have also played, becoming strategic allies of the PFH, that in the context of the Memorandum of Understanding between FAO and AECID, contribute to achieving the goals of the PFH, mainly through supporting the PFH Planning Meetings, events that since 2015 are held in the AECID Training Centers.

Accordingly, the support provided by the Cooperation Program for a Hunger Free Mesoamerica between the Government of Mexico through the Mexican Agency for International Development Cooperation (AMEXCID) and FAO has also been crucial, working in coordination with the Ministries of Agriculture of Central American countries, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic. This Program aims at eradicating hunger and contributing to the progressive attainment of the Right to Food in

the countries of this sub-region.

The PFH works close to civil society and academia; proof of this is the close links that the Fronts maintain with the Latin America and the Caribbean Right to Food Observatory (ODA), which has materialized in the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding between the parts, which aims at providing specialist research, training, and consultancies to the Parliamentarians of the PFH. Additionally, there are progressively more projects and initiatives conducted by FAO and other United Nations agencies (UNICEF, ILO, and WHO among others).

## 7. What are the elements of success?

- The strong political commitment in the region concerning the fight against hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition; the Initiative for a Hunger Free Latin America and the Caribbean since 2005; and the CELAC Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication since 2015 have supported and facilitated the general interest in these matters and provided a strategic framework along with the work plans of the national and regional Fronts. This has been strengthened since 2016 by the Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2030, closely related to the objectives of the Fronts.
- The plural characteristic of the Fronts, with a comprehensive view of the problem and focused on the issue of the Right to Food.
- The interest by the Executive Coordinating Commission in institutionalizing the processes through simple protocols with its purpose to improve its functioning, always considering the institutional processes of each Parliament and the national conditions of the Fronts, and respecting the institutions formed and decisions taken in the PFH.
- The development of effective leaderships that have been defined within the contexts of the PFH, considering the internal processes of the Fronts and prioritizing common goals regarding their visions or approaches to the problems of hunger and malnutrition.
- The institutional framework of the Fronts in the national Parliaments in accordance with the instruments and decisions of each Front, which have enabled them to become legitimate and distinguished actors in their respective legislative spaces. This has allowed a greater support for the Fronts' activities, such as additional resources for this process.
- The greater involvement of the FAO Representations in the countries in these processes, which allows the identification of new opportunities of cooperation at national level and additional resources to support the Fronts.
- The permanent capacity building of the Fronts regarding the basic technical contents around the fight against hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition; which includes both the Parliamentary Members and their advisors. This has allowed a common language and a deeper maturity in the processes of dialogue and of exchange, which can be seen in the most recent processes of elaboration of declarations by the Fronts.



## 8. What are the main themes promoted?

### Family Farming

Family farmers supply the current global demand for food since they produce close to 80% of the foodstuffs that constitute the basic food basket of some countries in the region (FAO, 2014). With appropriate public policies, the life conditions of the most vulnerable farmers and fishermen from rural areas would improve. This represents a crucial element for governments to contribute to the food security food and nutrition of their populations. During 2014, the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF), the potential of Family Farming to generate wealth to local economies, and to preserve the environment and ancestral knowledge; which in turn, strengthens governmental strategies and policies regarding food security and sovereignty was positioned. Furthermore, Family Farming also helps to generate sustainable agricultural and food systems. The importance of this tradition is emphasized by the legislative strides made, such as the approval of the Family Farming Law in Argentina, “Historical Reparation of Family Farming for the Construction of a New Rurality in Argentina<sup>2</sup> and new draft laws on Family Farming in Peru, as well as the legislative developments in Bolivia, Brazil, and Ecuador among other countries. In addition, PFH organizes and works with regional partners, such as PARLATINO (where in the permanent Commission of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, the Declaration on Family Farming was developed in 2014 and approved in 2015 and a draft law approved in 2016); the Specialized Meeting of Family Farming of MERCOSUR (REAF); and the Rural Regional Dialog (DRR) in the member countries of SICA.

Even though there have been significant improvements in the aforementioned areas, as the Declaration on Family Farming of PARLATINO shows, there are still challenges that should be considered, among them: (i) to further the understanding of Family Farming; ii) to develop mechanisms that ensure cross-sectorial coordination and cooperation in order to increase the effects in the field; (iii) to build a dynamic, operational, and flexible definition of Family Farming; (iv) to promote the registry of Family Farmers; (v) to ensure spaces for dialogue that allow the involvement of family farmers and their organizations; (vi) to guarantee the development of agricultural public policies that favor dynamics of rural development; (vii) to include instruments that favor access to productive resources, such as to land, water and seeds; (viii) to consider financing instruments to satisfy the specific needs of family farmers; (ix) to include new policy

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<sup>2</sup> In Spanish “Reparación histórica de la agricultura familiar para la construcción de una nueva ruralidad en la Argentina”

instruments, such as public procurement of Family Farming; (x) to include measures to promote the economic organizations of family farmers; (xi) to guarantee the inclusion of measures and actions oriented at rural youth; and (xii) to include actions oriented at women family farmers.

### **School Feeding**

School Feeding and the policies derived from it represent a significant progress in the reduction of hunger and malnutrition in the region. These improvements have been possible thanks to the political will of the countries and to the resources they allocate for School Feeding Programs (PAE for its acronym in Spanish), the main goal of which is to provide enough quantities of quality food to schools in order to make coverage widespread under a sustainable approach. Despite the valuable achievements on this subject, there are still big challenges such as: (i) to attain a commitment among all the actors involved in the PAE (governments, parliaments, government bodies, NGOs, international organizations, private sector, educational community, and different actors from the civil society); (ii) to strengthen the economic, social, and environmental sustainability of the PAE; (iii) to achieve cross-sectorial and cross-institutional organization with public policies in education, health, social and economic development, and agriculture among others; (iv) to develop clear principles, guidelines, and objectives suitable for the national context and needs of each country, and to adapt the food supply to the local culture, food specific needs, age groups, and to nutritional and sanitary needs; (v) to promote an education that fosters food and nutritional security, and healthy habits through pedagogical instruments, such as food guides and school gardens, central elements for involving the educational community; (vi) to develop suitable infrastructure and equipment for the production and consumption of food; (vii) to strengthen the connection of local markets, especially with Family Farming, peasant-based agriculture, and community agriculture.

In terms of regional integration organizations, it is vital to emphasize the efforts made by the Latin American Parliament through the approval in 2013 of the Framework Law on School Feeding, which serves as a guideline for legislatures on the subject of School Feeding in countries where these regulations are in construction. Another significant initiative is the approach between the Forum of Presidents of Legislatures in Central America and the Caribbean Basin (FOPREL) and different parliaments of the region, where this year the initiative of a Regional Framework Law “Law on the Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition School” was introduced. The role of the members of the assemblies in this matter is also crucial; this is because the good functioning of the PAE requires legal and normative frameworks that regulate implementation, audit, and social control.

In respect of legal and normative aspects, a study conducted in 8 countries of the region (Bolivia, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru) and framed in the project of Brazil-FAO cooperation: “Strengthening School Feeding Programs in the Framework of the Zero Hunger Initiative in Latin America and the Caribbean 2025” highlights that except for Paraguay, which has the Law on Nutritional Supplement; Peru, which has the Supreme Decree Qali



Warma; and Bolivia, which at the end of 2014 approved the law on School Feeding in the context of the food sovereignty and plural economy (which laid the foundations for local producers to provide food to schools and for making this service universal), the remaining countries do not have specific laws on School Feeding, even though most of them have norms and regulations on School Food at a governing body level.

### **Malnutrition**

The recent legal regulations in the countries of Latin American and the Caribbean aim towards these goals and many of them are adopting different laws, regulations, and norms that seek to prevent malnutrition (overweight and obesity), the following stand out among them: (i) Taxes on sugary drinks and high-calorie products (Chile and Mexico); (ii) Legislative measures that promote healthy eating habits through regulating the advertisement and the sale of sugary drinks and ultra-processed products at schools (Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, and Uruguay); (iii) Regulation of advertisements of ultra-processed products directed towards children.

Food labeling for processed products with simple visual messages that show different food characteristics (Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile, and Brazil) is a further tool. The CELAC FSN Plan, in turn, in its pillar 3: “Nutritional wellbeing and guarantee of nutrients for all vulnerable groups, respecting the diversity of eating habits” seeks both to promote policies oriented at developing healthy food environments, and to strengthen the policies and programs in the fight against malnutrition during every life cycle, placing special emphasis on children under 5 years of age, nursing mothers, and elderly persons, and at controlling the advertising of foods. The PFH contributes by making the institutional and judicial frameworks around these issues stronger.

### **Public Investment in Food and Nutrition Security**

When referring to the public investment allocated for FNS, it is mandatory to consider the different elements that affect the dimensions of food security. In this sense, public investment is composed of aspects related to the food supply, for example the subsidies to production; access to food, such as conditional cash transfer programs (CCT) and the social protection system in general; and, in the sphere of biological uses, public investment relates to sanitation and public health, among other elements. In Latin America and the Caribbean social investment has been turning into a tool for development however, “there are significant gaps from one country to another, not just regarding the amount of resources that can, indeed, be mobilized towards social sectors, but also regarding the macroeconomic efforts that represent the public social budget.” (CEPAL 2014:266). A more effective Public Investment in Food and Nutrition Security seeks to better manage resources in terms of efficiency and effectiveness, and also in the procedure through which public money is collected. For this reason, the study and analysis of national tax systems and of the public

investment that derives from it, is oriented at areas that affect food and nutrition security. In this sense, it is expected to think about the means by which the State takes responsibility for creating the appropriate conditions to achieve FNS and thus, the Right to Food in the sub-region.

The PFH have specific faculties in the debate and approval of budget items, which affect the investment of the countries. In addition, legislators can exert influence in the regulation of policies, programs, and projects on sanitary infrastructure and the specific bodies in charge of the food and nutritional security, which are determined in national congresses and assemblies.

To summarize the above-stated issues, by developing these 4 crucial themes for food security and sovereignty (Family Farming, School Feeding, malnutrition, and Public Investment in Food and Nutrition Security) it is sought to promote debate and dialogue in order to contribute to the political and technical foundations of the Declaration of the VI Forum<sup>3</sup>, as well as to promote the development of legislation on essential themes for the activities of the PFH. The gender approach is a cross cutting theme in the activities of the PFH and those of its national peers. The Right to Food is commonly characterized by a gender discrimination with twice as many women than men suffering from undernutrition, despite international and domestic legal protections. This can be mainly attributed to the limited access of women to resources and the restricted control over them, lower wages, insecure and unstable work conditions, discriminatory labor markets, limited access to education, inappropriate social security, and exclusion from the decision-making processes. In fact, if women in rural areas had equal access to men to land, technology, financial services, education, and markets, then agricultural production would increase and the number of people who suffer from hunger in the world could decrease by 100 – 150 million (FAO, 2011).

### **Climate change and its link to the FNS**

Food and Nutrition Security is closely related to climate change, which jeopardizes the abilities of the regions to produce food and be self-sufficient. In fact, it is an urgent topic when developing public policies related to the Right to Food; and it is still necessary to establish policy frameworks in the region that lay down mitigation and adaptation measures in the face of climate change.

In 2015 the adoption of an international agreement to establish an international regime that addresses the responsibility of the States was reached with the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

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<sup>3</sup> See in <http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/eventos/vi-foro-fph/>

Keeping in consideration the new text of the Secretary-General of United Nations on the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), it is necessary to analyze the role of parliamentarians in fostering agro-environmental policies for this purpose, since legislative power can significantly contribute to the adoption of national regulations that meet international standards in line with the climate change challenge, as well as the establishment of institutional frameworks and national budgets for this purpose. A gender focus is a priority area for legislation around climate change in the work of the PFH.

## 9. Some Results achieved

Among the most outstanding achievements from the work of the PFH at the national sphere, are the approval of numerous laws and institutional progress in pursuit of Food and Nutrition Security in the Region. These laws represent an historic improvement in the promotion and guarantee of the Right to Food in Latin America and the Caribbean, which -in turn- means a positive impact on people's health and on the recovery of Andean and natural or traditional foods, along with the boost to community agriculture, among others.

Regional/Sub-regional /National PFH	Year of formal constitution	LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES and YEAR
<b>Regional PFH of the PARLATINO</b> <a href="http://www.parlatino.org/es/">http://www.parlatino.org/es/</a>	2009	Framework Law on the Right to Food, Food Security and Food Sovereignty, 2012
		Framework Law on School Feeding, 2013
		Framework Law for Latin America on the Regulation of the Publicity and promotion of foods and non-alcoholic drinks directed at children and adolescents, 2012
		Declaration on Family Farming <sup>4</sup> , 2014
		Model law on Family Farming, 2016
<b>Sub-regional PFH of the PARLACEN</b> <a href="http://www.parlacen.int">http://www.parlacen.int</a>	2011 (process began in 2008)	Declaration of the Reactivation of the PFH in the PARLACEN, 2009 Act of Constitution of the PFH, 2011
<b>Sub-regional PFH of the PARLANDINO</b> <a href="http://www.parlamentoandino.org">http://www.parlamentoandino.org</a>	2014 (process began in 2010)	Draft Framework Law on Food Sovereignty for the Andean Region, 2015
<b>PFH ARGENTINA</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/argentina/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/argentina/</a>	2011 (process began in 2009)	Law 27.118: Historical Reparation of Family Farming for the Reconstruction of a new rural policy in Argentina, 2015
		Draft Rules for Purchases from Family Farmers to strengthen the sector, 2015
		Draft Framework Law on Food and Nutrition Security, 2016

<sup>4</sup> The Family Farming Declaration, adopted by Parlatino in 2014, has been presented in diverse spaces of dialogue such as the CELAC. It forms part of the drafting process of a framework law on Family Farming to encourage countries to create legislative frameworks to promote family farming.

Regional/Sub-regional /National PFH	Year of formal constitution	LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES and YEAR
<b>PFH BOLIVIA (PF FOR FOOD SOVEREIGNTY TO LIVE WELL)<sup>5</sup></b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/bolivia/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/bolivia/</a>	2012 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Law 622: School Feeding in the ambit of Food Sovereignty and the Plural Economy, 2014
		Law 775: Promotion of Healthy Eating, 2016
		Draft Law on Food Sovereignty to Live Well, 2014
<b>PFH BRAZIL (FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY)</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/brasil/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/brasil/</a>	2007	Constitutional Amendment Art. 6, 2010
		Constitutional Amendment Art. 225. 2010
		Law 11.497: National School Feeding Programme, 2009
<b>PFH COLOMBIA</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/colombia/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/colombia/</a>	2011 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Draft Law for a National Food and Nutrition Security System, 2016
		Draft Law for Community and Peasant Agriculture, 2016
<b>PFH COSTA RICA</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/costa-rica/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/costa-rica/</a>	2012 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Draft Law for Food Security, 2016
		Draft Law for Family Farming, 2016
<b>PFH ECUADOR (PF FOR A HUNGER FREE ECUADOR)</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/ecuador/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/ecuador/</a>	2011 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Official Rules No. 134 for the Labelling of Foods Processed for Consumption, 2015
		Organic Law on Rural Land and Ancestral Territories, 2016
		Draft Organic Law on Agro Biodiversity and Seeds, 2016
<b>PFH EL SALVADOR</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/el-salvador/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/el-salvador/</a>	2012 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Proposal for Constitutional Amendment to Art 69 to recognise the Right to Water and Adequate Food, 2012
		Law of the "Programme for a School Glass of Milk", 2013
		Draft Law on Food and Nutrition Security and Sovereignty, 2016
<b>PFH GUATEMALA</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/guatemala/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/guatemala/</a>	2012 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Draft School Feeding Law, 2015
<b>PFH HONDURAS</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/honduras/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/honduras/</a>	2011 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Law for Credits to Women (Ley Credimujer), 2015
		School Feeding Law, 2016
<b>PFH MEXICO</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/mexico/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/mexico/</a>	2011 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Constitutional Amendments: Arts. 4 and 27, 2011
		Modification of General Law on Social Development to recognise the right to nutritious food, 2016
		Draft Law: Right to Adequate Food, 2015
<b>PFH NICARAGUA</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/nicaragua/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/nicaragua/</a>	2011 <i>(process began in 2009)</i>	Law N° 881: Judicial Digest in field of Food Security, Nutrition and Sovereignty, 2015

<sup>5</sup> In this document whenever Bolivia is named, in all cases it refers to the Plurinational State of Bolivia

Regional/Sub-regional /National PFH	Year of formal constitution	LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES and YEAR
<b>PFH PANAMÁ</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/panama/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/panama/</a>	2015 (process began in 2009)	No legislative initiative has yet begun, focus is on consolidating the national chapter
<b>PFH PARAGUAY</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/paraguay/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/paraguay/</a>	2011 (process began in 2009)	Draft Law of Farming Insurance, 2016 Draft Law to create the National System of Peasant Family Farming, 2016
<b>PFH PERÚ</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/peru/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/peru/</a>	2014 (process began in 2009)	Draft Law on Food and Nutrition Security, 2015 Law 30355: Promotion and Development of Family Farming, 2015 Draft Procedural Rules for Law 30355, 2016 Law 30021: Promotion of Healthy Food for Children and Adolescents, 2013 Rules establishing the technical parameters for food and non-alcoholic drinks as a reference to Law 30021, 2014 Draft Framework Law on School Feeding, 2015
<b>PFH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/republica-dominicana/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/republica-dominicana/</a>	2011 (process began in 2009)	Law 589-16 on Sovereignty and Food and Nutrition Security for the Right to Food, 2016
<b>PFH ST VINCENT &amp; THE GRENADINES</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/san-vicente-y-las-granadinas/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/san-vicente-y-las-granadinas/</a>	2015 (process began in 2009)	No legislative initiative has yet begun, focus is on consolidating the national chapter
<b>PFH URUGUAY</b> <a href="http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/uruguay/">http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/frentes/nacionales/uruguay/</a>	2011 (process began in 2009)	Law 19.140: Promotion of Healthy Foods in Centres for Education, 2013 Creation of the Special Advisory Commission on the Right to Food in the Uruguayan Parliament, 2015
DEPARTMENTAL/STATE PFH	Year of formal constitution	LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES and YEAR
<b>Departmental PFH of Potosí, Bolivia</b>	2014	Draft Law on School Feeding for the Department of Potosí, 2014
<b>Departmental PFH of La Paz, Bolivia</b>	2014	Draft Law on School Feeding for the Department of La Paz, 2015
<b>State PFH of the Federal District (DF) of México</b>	2012	Law on Food and Nutrition Security for the State of Mexico, 2009 Family Farming Law of the Federal District (DF), 2015

These laws are significant in that they represent a historic breakthrough in the promotion and guarantee of the right to food in Latin America and the Caribbean.