

FAO support of multi-stakeholder platforms on land tenure governance  
Innovative practices from the field and building on experience

Corrigendum

Updated on 11 May 2021

The following corrections were made to the PDF after it went to print.

Page	Location	Text in printed PDF	Text in corrected PDF
ix, x, xi	full pages	The text was misplaced due to a mistake in the formatting process. It appears now in page 75 to 77, and it should be at the beginning in ix, x, xi.	<p><b>Considerations regarding how incentives can be used</b> Responsible agricultural and food systems investment is primarily determined by the enabling environment, not investment incentives. Governments seeking to encourage more responsible investment should, first and foremost, focus on improving the enabling environment. In addition, incentives are not appropriate tools for ensuring that investment does not result in human rights abuses or environmental harm; for that, governments must ensure that domestic law prevents such outcomes. In some circumstances, investment incentives may be appropriate, and may be the most effective mechanism for overcoming a particular barrier to investment that supports the government’s national development priorities. In such cases, incentives can be used as a targeted policy instrument to address specific needs, but should be effective, worth their cost, and ideally not offered to investors who would have undertaken the investment even without the incentive. When investment incentives are appropriate, the following <b>recommendations</b> can guide the approach of policymakers and technical staff:</p> <p>Process recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Seek strong coordination across relevant institutions on issues that influence investments in agriculture and food systems, and ensure that all relevant institutions are included as needed in incentives planning, design, and implementation.</li> <li>• Create opportunities for community members, civil society, and other stakeholders to share their perspectives and influence decision-making around investments and the planning and design of incentives.</li> <li>• Participate in regional efforts to curb redundant incentive use and to combat the “race to the bottom.”</li> </ul> <p>Substantive recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To use incentives to enhance responsible investment aligned with national development priorities and the CFS-RAI Principles, prioritise the development of investment incentives that target small-scale producers, especially youth and women, as well as micro- and small-scale enterprises upstream and downstream. Avoid placing an outsized emphasis on using incentives to attract FDI.</li> <li>• Consider attaching environmental, social, health, behavioural, or other conditions to incentives in order to achieve desired investment-related impacts that align with national development priorities.</li> </ul>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Design incentives in recognition of the different dimensions of responsible agricultural and food systems investment, so as to not blindly pursue one dimension (e.g. food security) at the expense of others (e.g. biodiversity).</li> <li>● Consider how incentives may be packaged (including through the provision of multiple complementary incentives together, or alongside disincentives) in order to better support target investors' effective use of incentives and the achievement of government's goals.</li> </ul> <p>Technical recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Reduce or eliminate the discretion to offer incentives through contracts and, when possible, embed incentives in domestic national or sub-national law.</li> <li>● Analyse proposed investment incentives for potential international trade law breaches.</li> </ul> <p><b>Planning for, designing, monitoring, and evaluating investment incentives for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems</b></p> <p>Taking the above considerations and recommendations into account, this guide provides specific information on <b>how to plan for, design, implement, monitor, and evaluate</b> incentives for responsible agricultural and food systems investment.</p> <p>Planning</p> <p>Before any specific investment incentives are designed, careful planning can help to clarify whether investment incentives are an appropriate intervention. A starting point for this planning is to understand the government's national development priorities and how they relate to the government's long-term goals with respect to responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. With this understanding, the first steps in planning for an intervention—one that might take the form of an incentive—are to identify the <i>needs</i> of investors in agriculture and food systems, the <i>barriers</i> to responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, the <i>problems</i> that the government is trying to address, and what the government is hoping to achieve with the intervention. These steps will enable policymakers and technical staff to ascertain whether incentives are the most appropriate mechanism and, if so, how to design them effectively.</p> <p>To support this assessment, policymakers and technical staff can conduct a context analysis, articulate a long-term desired impact, and then use a theory of change to assess possible interventions, in order to ultimately determine whether to use an incentive.</p> <p>Designing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● When designing an investment incentive, policymakers and technical staff can aim to:</li> <li>● Ensure the incentive has a clear objective that aligns with national development priorities.</li> <li>● Decide on the appropriate level of targeting and use clear eligibility criteria.</li> <li>● Minimise discretion in the granting of incentives.</li> <li>● Select the right timing: ex ante vs. ex post.</li> <li>● Establish a clear timeframe: continuity and duration.</li> <li>● Understand costs and disclose expenditure budget.</li> </ul>
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xii	The full page		An illustration was added so the page numbering was not altered in the rest of the document.
Throghout the whole document		The acronym CFS RAI was changed to “CFS-RAI Principles” to adapt to the change in terminology reflected in FAO term.	
v	Mrcela Villarreal signature at the bottom of the page	A comma has been added in: Marcela Villarreal, PhD, Director	
Page after the cover	Bottom of the page	Published by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCSI) Rome, 2021	Published by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (CCSI) Rome, 2021
Page 25, 29, 34, 35,	Top of the page	In tables, the head of the table is repeated in successive pages. This has been inserted to match the FR version.	
Page 60	Middle of the page	Adapted from source: IIED, (2019), at 96.	Adapted from source: IIED, (2019), at 96.
Page 78	Last phrase	See Figure 3	See figure 2
Page 79	Title	Figure 3 - Theory of change visual	Figure 2 - Theory of change visual

Page 91	Before the last paragraph “Some evaluation questions...”		4. Collect additional data, if necessary
Page 92		1. Identify the appropriate evaluation criteria	5. Identify the appropriate evaluation criteria