

What are your experiences in the use and application of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) for improving food security and nutrition?

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Compilation of contributions

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CONTRIBUTIONS DOCUMENTING EXPERIENCES IN THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE CFS PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

Country level contributions

Africa

A1 – Burkina Faso: Adoption of an Agricultural Investment Code in Burkina Faso

Q1 Title of the experience

Adoption of an Agricultural Investment Code in Burkina Faso

Q2 Geographical coverage

National

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Burkina Faso

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Other (specify) (think tank) – IISD

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The CFS-RAI was used as the overarching global normative framework to guide the development of the Agricultural Investment Code and ensured strong coverage of the principles, particularly 5, 6, 9 and 10.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and INEADEC provided support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Burkina Faso and its partners to draft a new Agricultural Investment Code. In this work IISD and INEADEC were mandated to ensure the code was consistent with sustainable development objectives and with the CFS-RAI. IISD and INEADEC provided

recommendations that were incorporated in the Code, specifically on investor rights and obligations, management of natural resources, and dispute settlement.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government – Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Other (specify) (Think tank) – IISD

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The drafting, review and development of the code was done with several rounds of inputs by national consultants, consultations with stakeholders, and the convening of multiple meetings over more than 6 years with inter-ministerial agencies and working groups. The law was debated and adopted by the parliament.

Q11 Main activities

Development of a new code governing agricultural investments, with the aim of making them more responsible and sustainable.

Q12 Timeframe

2012 – 2018

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

100s of people involved in drafting, reviewing and adopting the code.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Most significant changes

In 2018, the President of Burkina Faso enacted a new Agriculture Investment Code that creates an enabling environment for investment in agriculture in Burkina Faso, creates more clarity for investors and provides incentives to boost investment in the agriculture sector.

The Code prioritises responsible investment and strengthens the existing legal and regulatory system governing issues such as land and labour rights, environmental protections, and tax obligations. It makes specific and repeated references to the applicability of Burkina Faso's existing laws and regulations, ensuring agricultural investors will be subject to all the country's laws, including those on the environment, labour, tax and land. In doing so it avoids the risk that it could be seen or used as a vehicle to allow agricultural investors to bypass other areas of law.

The Code also applies to agricultural growth poles, an important emerging tool being harnessed by several African governments, including Burkina Faso. An earlier version of the code had incorporated provisions excluding its application to growth poles. This was removed from the final draft, meaning that investors operating in growth poles should, in principle, comply with the Agricultural Investment Code.

Despite some shortcomings that can be fixed through implementation, the Code is an important step in the right direction to promote responsible investment in agriculture in Burkina Faso.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security launched an ambitious reform of Burkina Faso's legal framework and agricultural investment policy, which sought among other things to promote sustainable agricultural development and address potential impacts of agricultural investment on the environment. IISD was central to integrating the CFS-RAI principles into the process since IISD had been part of the CFS-RAI process and was also the legal advisers to the government of Burkina Faso.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

The Code could have had stronger incentives for investors to use local goods and services or to establish community development agreements. The Code only encourages local employment generation by offering fiscal incentives such as customs duties and tax exemptions based on the projected investment and its impact on job creation and, to a lesser extent, in terms of export of an important part of their production. To maximize job creation and other economic opportunities for the local community, the Code could word related provisions as prescriptions for investors, irrespective of the grant of tax incentives. For example, the text could include provisions requiring investors to reserve unqualified positions for nationals and prioritize them, at equal competence, for qualified jobs. Then, more targeted and ambitious objectives could be required from investors willing to benefit from tax incentives.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

No applicable.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

When developing new laws and regulations governing investment in agriculture be careful not to undermine or conflict with the rich and diverse body of laws that govern the different issues arising from investment, such as land, water, employment, chemical, environmental, tax and trade laws.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Yes. Through the Bagrêpôle. The government is working with IISD on the development of a model contract for investors interested in investing in Bagrêpôle.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://pacte.agriculture.bf/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/Code-des-investissements-agro-sylvo-pastoral-halieuistique-et-faunique-Burkina-Faso-2018.pdf>

https://www.agriculture.bf/jcms/fra_9881/fr/decret-promulgant-la-loi-portant-code-des-investissements-agro-sylvo-pastoral-halieuistique-et-faunique-au-burkina-faso?details=true

[Burkina Faso Adopts a New Agricultural Investment Code: How does it contribute to sustainable development?](#)

A2 – Ethiopia: Integration of the CFS-RAI Principles in Ethiopia’s legal framework for agricultural investment

Q1 Title of the experience

Integration of the CFS-RAI principles in Ethiopia’s legal framework for agricultural investment

Q2 Geographical coverage

National

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Ethiopia

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Other (specify) Think Tank

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

IISD provided advice and training to the Ethiopian Agricultural Investment Land Administration Agency to support the revision of Ethiopia’s model lease agreement for commercial land investments (‘Horticulture and Agriculture Investment Land Lease Agreement’). The revised model land lease agreement integrates the CFS-RAI principles to promote more responsible investment in the country. It integrates specific provisions on environmental and social responsibility and economic benefits to the country thus balancing the rights and obligations between various stakeholders - including in relation to community participation and development.

Subsequently, the Ethiopian Horticulture and Agricultural Investment Authority developed a ‘Social and Environmental Code of Practice for Responsible Commercial Agriculture in Ethiopia’ (SECoP) to promote responsible commercial agriculture in Ethiopia in September 2017. This Code of Practice seeks to ensure that investments are inclusive, sustainable, transparent, and respect human rights. The SECoP derives from the commitment made by the Ethiopian Government to develop such guidelines for implementing agricultural investment in a responsible manner, in line with the CFS-RAI Principles.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women’s empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

IISD provided advice and training to the Ethiopian Agricultural Investment Land Administration Agency to support the revision of Ethiopia's model lease agreement for commercial land investments and make the lease agreement a more effective tool for promoting responsible investment in agriculture in Ethiopia.

Building on this support, the Ethiopian government, in collaboration with various stakeholders, developed the 'Social and Environmental Code of Practice for Responsible Commercial Agriculture in Ethiopia' (SECoP) in September 2017.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government – Ethiopian Agricultural Investment Land Administration Agency & Ministry of Agriculture

Other (specify) Think Tank – IISD

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Q11 Main activities

- IISD provided training to the Agricultural Investment Land Administration Agency on the CFS-RAI principles and other international principles for responsible agricultural investment, and on the drafting of a model lease agreement for commercial land investments
- With advice and support from IISD, the Ethiopian Agricultural Investment Land Administration Agency reviewed Ethiopia's model land lease agreement to assess which provisions needed to be deleted or amended and which new provisions needed to be added to better promote responsible investment.
- The Ethiopian government developed the 'Social and Environmental Code of Practice for Responsible Commercial Agriculture in Ethiopia' (SECoP)

Q12 Timeframe

2013-2017

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

- The revised land lease agreement integrates specific provisions on environment and social responsibility and economic benefits to the country, attempting to balance the rights and obligations between various stakeholders - including through promoting community participation.
- IISD's training for 31 staff members from the Agricultural Investment Land Administration Agency provided the trainees with a better understanding of principles of responsible agricultural investment and how to develop and use a model land lease agreement to promote these principles. It also led to the development of individual 'road maps' to enable

officials to identify key issues of concern to them and to plan for how to address those concerns.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

- Building on IISD's work with the Agricultural Investment Land Administration Agency, the Ethiopian government established a team under the Prime Minister to develop a new commercial farming policy document, while the Agency undertook to draft operational manuals on how to transfer land fairly.
- The Ethiopian government also developed an investment code of practice called the '*Social and Environmental Code of Practice for Responsible Commercial Agriculture in Ethiopia*' (SECoP) in September 2017. The SECoP derives from the commitment made by the Ethiopian Government to develop such guidelines for implementing agricultural investment in a responsible manner - and builds upon the 'Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI)' as noted in the code.

Most significant changes

- Changes in Ethiopia's legal framework governing agricultural investment, including (i) revision of Ethiopia's model land lease agreement to better balance the risks to and obligations on the relevant parties, and (ii) the development of the SECoP to ensure investments are inclusive, sustainable, and transparent.
- According to a former Ethiopian government official, these changes in the legal framework are reflected in changes in the Ethiopian government's approach to agricultural investment. The government is said to be putting greater emphasis on the feasibility of proposed investments, on defining land involved and on ensuring the involvement of local communities. On the latter point the revised model land lease agreement mandates social agreements between investors and local communities as a necessary step before any investment can go forward.
- The Ethiopian government cancelling investment projects due to environmental and land rights concerns.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The Ethiopian government decided to reform its legal frameworks to promote more responsible investment due to challenges arising out of poorly drafted and negotiated agricultural contracts. These investment contracts sometimes cost the government extensively when disputes arose between the investor, government and sometimes communities.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

The ongoing conflict in Tigray poses a major challenge to all economic and social development. Furthermore, political willingness to undertake reform has been a barrier to integrating the CFS-RAI and reforming certain legal frameworks.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Combining practical advice on legal instruments to promote responsible investment with training on the development and use of these legal instruments can be effective in promoting positive change by government authorities (and other stakeholders).

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

A3 – Madagascar: L’application des principes CSA-RAI aux zones d’émergence agricole à Madagascar

Q1 Title of the experience

L’application des principes CSA-RAI aux zones d’émergence agricole à Madagascar

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nationale

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Madagascar

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Gouvernement

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la Politique générale de l’État, le Gouvernement de Madagascar souhaite développer des agropoles dit « zones d’émergence agricole » responsables et à ce titre, a commencé à utiliser une approche visant à réduire les risques et maximiser les avantages liés aux agropoles. Cette approche combine à la fois l’évaluation des tentatives de mise en œuvre des agropoles, la consultation et la participation du public, la responsabilisation des acteurs, mais également la mise en adéquation du cadre juridique et politique relatif aux agropoles avec les directives et principes pertinents en vue de rendre l’investissement agricole plus responsable et durable.

Le gouvernement s’est ainsi inspiré des [Principes pour un investissement responsable dans l’agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires](#) approuvés par le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale le 15 octobre 2014 pour notamment :

- Développer un document technique qui analyse la conformité du cadre juridique nationale avec les principes du CSA-IRA, et dont la finalité est d’orienter la rédaction de tout cadre normatif sur les agropoles.
- Développer un cadre prospectif sur la stratégie d’investissement des « zones d’émergence agricole » qui s’inspire des principes du CSA-IRA et qui porte sur l’attrait des investissements responsables ; l’implication effective et la responsabilisation des investisseurs dans les agropoles et la structure de coordination des agropoles
- Rédiger un projet de décret régissant la mise en place des agropoles qui pose le cadrage global applicable à la mise en place des agropoles, à travers lequel on y trouve les modalités de création et les conditions d’accès aux agropoles.

- Rédiger un projet de décret régissant les structures de promotion et de gestion des agropoles qui clarifient les rôles des organes publics tout en mettant en exergue le souci d'efficacité et de la bonne exécution des activités d'exploitation au sein des agropoles.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principe 1 : Contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition

Principe 2 : Contribuer au développement économique durable et inclusif et à l'éradication de la pauvreté

Principe 3 : Favoriser l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes

Principe 5 : Respecter la propriété de la terre, de la pêche et des forêts, ainsi que l'accès à l'eau.

Principe 6 : Conserver et gérer durablement les ressources naturelles, accroître la résilience et réduire les risques de catastrophe

Principe 9 : Intégrer des structures et des processus de gouvernance inclusifs et transparents, ainsi que des mécanismes de règlement des griefs

Principe 10 : Évaluer et traiter les incidences et promouvoir la responsabilité

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La mise en place des agropoles a pour objectif d'augmenter la contribution du secteur agricole à la croissance économique et la réduction de la pauvreté par une meilleure articulation aux secteurs secondaire et tertiaire, tout en valorisant les avantages comparatifs de l'économie nationale pour créer de l'emploi rémunérateur dans les régions et attirer des investisseurs. Le Gouvernement cherche également à adopter une approche holistique et responsable, qui respecte l'environnement et assure une bonne gouvernance foncière.

L'élaboration d'un cadrage juridique relatif aux agropoles était ainsi nécessaire pour répondre à cette démarche, le ministère de l'Agriculture, de l'Élevage et de la Pêche (MINAE) a sollicité une assistance technique de l'Institut International du Développement Durable (IISD) pour la rédaction des textes relatifs aux agropoles et assurer un développement des capacités du personnel du Ministère sur les investissements responsables en agriculture.

D'autres projets de développement sous tutelle du MINAE ont initié à leur niveau la mise en place de ces agropoles, qu'ils ont attribués à des jeunes entreprises/entrepreneurs, comme le projet PROJERMO, au sein desquelles, des unités de traitement, des centres de formation, des pistes ont été construits / aménagés

D'autres initiatives entrant dans des programmes de transformation de l'agriculture ont eu également lieu, prévoyant la mise en place d'agropoles et de zones de transformation agroalimentaires (PTASO, PICAS) et sont en cours de mise en œuvre actuellement

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Gouvernement

Société civile / ONG

Secteur privé

Autre : Institut International du développement durable et le Comité Technique multi-acteur de Préparation des agropôles

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

En 2017, Le Ministère auprès de la Présidence en charge des Projets Présidentiels, de l'Aménagement du Territoire et de l'Équipement et le MINAE ont mené des séries de consultations publiques interrégionales avant l'élaboration de ces projets textes. Ces consultations inclusives auprès des autorités locales et la population locale avaient pour but de :

- Collecter les propositions des acteurs régionaux concernant les différentes thématiques à traiter pour la conception et l'élaboration du cadre légal relatif aux agropôles ;
- Définir les critères à retenir pour créer un agropôle à savoir son régime foncier, son régime fiscal et douaniers, son régime de travail, les règlements des litiges, son mode de gestion et les rôles des différents acteurs.

Q11 Main activities

- Constitution du Comité Technique multi-acteur de Préparation des agropôles (2016-2018, à redynamiser)
- Mise en œuvre des projets comme PROJERMO : aménagements des zones, appel à projets des jeunes, attribution des terres
- Création d'un comité interministériel pour l'élaboration du cadre légal relatif aux agropôles (2019, à redynamiser)
- Visite de terrain et échanges de bonnes pratiques sur les agropôles pour les fonctionnaires du MINAE (2019)
- Organisation de forum B2B sur l'investissement en agribusiness (en cours) : consultation des parties prenantes, lancement AMI pour la recherche d'investisseurs nationaux, projection et mise en relation des propriétaires des terres et des investisseurs

Q12 Timeframe

Tous les chantiers ont débuté en 2017 et sont actuellement en cours car ayant rencontré quelquefois des oppositions

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

- Document technique qui analyse la conformité du cadre juridique nationale avec les principes du CSA-IRA a servi de base au développement des textes subséquents (mentionné en (i))
- Le projet de décret régissant la mise en place des agropôles et celui relatif aux structures de promotion et de gestion des agropôles seront pris cette année.
- 25 fonctionnaires ont pu bénéficier d'une sensibilisation aux investissements responsables
- Près de 1000 personnes ont participées aux consultations publiques visant l'élaboration des textes

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Objectif : Augmentation de la production de 300 000 tonnes de paddy par an d'ici 5 ans, 100 000 tonnes d'autres produits vivriers avec 100 000 nouveaux emplois créés

Most significant changes

Le Gouvernement a abandonné l'idée du développement d'une nouvelle loi sur les zones d'investissement agricole et a préféré utiliser le cadre légal actuel qui couvre les aspects juridiques de la création d'une agropôle après son identification et sa délimitation. Cette nouvelle orientation

procède d'une démarche holistique qui prend en compte le travail mené dans l'élaboration des cadres légaux relatifs aux agropôles, des consultations avec les populations concernées et d'une meilleure compréhension par les fonctionnaires du MAE des risques et bénéfices des investissements à grande échelle sur le foncier.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

La volonté du Gouvernement de s'assurer que les bonnes pratiques en matière d'investissement agriculture et les standards internationaux soient appliquée aux agropôles malgaches ont largement été le catalyseur de l'utilisation des CFS-RAI qui a servi de guide de référence.

La sensibilisation et une meilleure compréhension des fonctionnaires les CFS-RAI par notamment des échanges avec les experts de IISD et d'autres pays mettant en place des agropôles.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

Il n'y pas eu de difficultés puisque le Gouvernement souhaiter s'assurer que son cadre juridique et politique relatif aux agropôles soient alignées avec les directives et principes relatives aux investissements agricoles dans l'agriculture. Le CFS-RAI a servi de guide de référence.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Les contestations de la part de la société civile malgré plusieurs campagne de sensibilisation ont conduit à la réorientation continue des méthodes d'approche (ciblage des nationaux, agrégation agricole comme forme d'agriculture contraactuelle, implication des organisations des producteurs depuis le début du processus, etc)

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Les mécanismes traditionnels de contrôle politique (action du Parlement)

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Le processus de la mise en œuvre des agropôles doit être holistique et son développement requiert une bonne compréhension des enjeux par tous les acteurs ainsi que leur implication dans la définition des solutions et des approches que souhaitent mener le Gouvernement.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

- Continuation des actions de sensibilisation au niveau national
- Mise en place d'un système de distribution des terres transparent
- Promotion des investissements privés responsables

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

[Explorer les projets d'investissement agricole: Voyage d'études sur les agropoles au Burkina Faso et au Mali](#)

A4 – Malawi: Malawi’s integration of the CFS-RAI principles in contract templates for the Greenbelt Authority

Q1 Title of the experience

Malawi’s integration of the CFS-RAI principles in contract templates for the Greenbelt Authority

Q2 Geographical coverage

National

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Malawi

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Other (specify) Think Tank – IISD

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The government of Malawi, with support from IISD, developed various contract templates that integrate the CFS-RAI principles

1. A model contract (2018) and a model memorandum of understanding (2019) to be entered into with foreign investors in the agricultural sector
2. An internal state-owned enterprise (SOE) guidance on a joint venture structure (2019), and subsequent support in the development in the JV template (2020) which integrated the CFS-RAI principles in the country’s legal framework

Malawi further participated during the IISD-COMESA-FAO workshop on legal tools (2020) which helped government officials from the COMESA region understand the legal and policy risks and potential benefits from different business models in agriculture, with a focus on large-scale agribusiness investments - this is while applying the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI)

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women’s empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

The government of Malawi, with support from IISD, developed various contract templates that integrate the CFS-RAI principles. This included a model contract (2018) and a model memorandum of understanding (2019).

IISD provided training to government officials on negotiating and drafting contracts for foreign investment in agriculture, including on international guidance principles like the CFS-RAI for 27 attendees from various SOEs and Ministries working on agricultural investment.

In 2020, the government of Malawi, with support from IISD, IDLO and Steptoe, developed a model joint venture agreement.

IISD-COMESA-FAO CFS-RAI workshop

The workshop built upon the joint meeting held between East African Community (EAC), Common Market for Eastern & Southern Africa (COMESA) and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) from 11 - 13 February 2018 where government officials enhanced their understanding on using and implementing legal and policy tools to promote sustainable and responsible investment in agriculture including use of international guidance principles like the CFS-RAI. Among the notable objectives of the 2020 workshop, government officials from Malawi and the broader COMESA region had a better understanding of the relationship between global, regional and national legal frameworks for responsible investments in agriculture. Situating the CFS -RAI as one best-practice framework to promote fair, balanced and equitable legal tools in the agricultural sector, hence aligning national laws and policies with these principles to achieve national and regional development objectives. Furthermore, shared experiences and knowledge on the use of these principles. Malawi amongst others shared best practices for regional best practices for promoting responsible agricultural investment through joint venture agreements.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government (COMESA)

UN organization (FAO)

Private Sector (Steptoe)

Other (specify) Think tank – IISD, IDLO

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Q11 Main activities

1. Training of government officials to understand the CFS-RAI principles.
2. Development and revision of contract templates to integrate the CFS-RAI principles including:
 - a. A model contract (2018) to be entered into with foreign investors in the agricultural sector
 - b. A draft template memorandum of understanding (2019) to be entered into with foreign investors in the agricultural sector
 - c. An internal SOE (Green Belt Authority) guidance on a joint venture structure (2019), and subsequent support in the development in the JV template (2020) which integrated the CFS-RAI principles in the country's legal framework

Q12 Timeframe

2018 – present

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

National training

Between 2018-2019 IISD ran workshops on foreign investment in agriculture in Malawi including on international guidance principles like the CFS-RAI for 27 attendees from various SOEs and Ministries working on agricultural investment.

IISD-COMESA-FAO CFS-RAI workshop

Each day, there were between 30 and 40 government officials present, ranging from agricultural investment negotiators, state lawyers and policymakers in Eastern and Southern Africa who were responsible for attracting, negotiating, and implementing agricultural investment projects-primarily with foreign investors. Countries whose officials participated included Malawi, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Uganda, Zambia, Madagascar, Burkina Faso, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Rwanda.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Development of internal guidance documents and model template agreements promoting more responsible investment in agriculture

IISD in collaboration with the government of Malawi developed various legal tools that integrated the CFS-RAI principles

1. A model contract (2018) to be entered into with foreign investors in the agricultural sector
2. A draft template memorandum of understanding (2019) to be entered into with foreign investors in the agricultural sector
3. An internal SOE (Green Belt Authority) guidance on a joint venture structure (2019); For the JV template agreement for example, and based on the various trainings given by IISD promoting more responsible investment and understanding of international guidance on the same through the CFS-RAI principles; the government developed its own clear internal guidelines on when a JV agreement would be appropriate and when it wouldn't and thoroughly explored all other possible structures before resorting to a JV agreement.
4. Subsequent support in the development in the JV template (2020) which integrated the CFS-RAI principles in the country's legal framework and continues to be reviewed by government

Most significant changes

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The 2020 IISD-COMESA-FAO workshop agenda was developed in close collaboration with FAO and COMESA and included four sessions on how to deliver economic, social and environmental benefits from business models for investment in agriculture. The CFS-RAI topic proposed was based on the questions and areas of interest that have come up most frequently in discussions and at events with developing country government officials on responsible investments in agriculture and food systems, as well as areas in which IISD had useful expertise and material.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

Sometimes, training on the principles would be given to government officials who did not necessarily work on land-based investment on a regular basis and therefore institutional learning was

intermittent or inconsistent. There were also challenges of high turnover with the focal government agency that was driving reform.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

IISD conducted consultations with government counterparts to determine all relevant ministries/agencies that would be best suited to attend the various meetings and trainings over the years. Given the cross-cutting nature of investor-state negotiations, agricultural investment policymaking, it included for example, the agricultural SOEs like Green Belt Authority, Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Agriculture, commodity specific regulators, agricultural export promotion or investment promotion boards, even ministries of justice/attorneys general who play a role in regulating and enforcing investment contracts. IISD requested the government to nominate their desired number of participants, with the requirement that they nominate a sufficient number of women participants.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

After the various trainings and meetings there were various discussions with government officials and questions for reflection to illustrate key messages from each training session.

Government officials were often asked to give feedback on how they would operationalize the knowledge and skills they gained, leading into final discussions on additional recommendations for further support by IISD (like the model JV template agreement) and work needed in the context of capacity development for business models in agriculture that reflect the CFS-RAI principles for more responsible investment.

Q28 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

When engaging with governments to build their capacity on the CFS-RAI principles it's important to conduct preliminary consultations with government counterparts to determine all relevant ministries/agencies that would be best suited to attend the various meetings and trainings over the years. It may also be beneficial to create country-specific knowledge products that enhance the understanding of the CFS-RAI principles such as through model template agreements. This is to ensure long-term institutional learning.

While working with the Malawi government, IISD also identified existing materials on the CFS-RAI principles and their application that could be leveraged on for the development of the training materials for the workshops, including presentations, briefs, and reports.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

IISD continues to advise the Malawian government on how to improve their legal frameworks to promote more responsible investment in the agricultural sector including through training on the CFS-RAI, situating them as one of the global tools used to promote better and fairer legal tools in attracting responsible investments in agriculture.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

A5 – Niger: Le Complexe de Magasins de stockage d'oignon à Echangeur Géothermique

Q1 Title of the experience

Le Complexe de Magasins de stockage d'oignon à Echangeur Géothermique

Q2 Geographical coverage

Tous les pays tropicaux

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Niger- Sahel – Hassane Bissala Yahaya

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Q5 Affiliation

Secteur privé

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Le stockage de l'oignon est une opération délicate qui exige beaucoup de paramètres techniques. Le préalable du stockage des bulbes d'oignon est assujéti à un itinéraire inéluctable qui passe par les conditions de la production et de la récolte. Il est important de conjuguer ces deux étapes avant de passer à l'étape de la conservation. Le **Complexe de Magasins de stockage d'oignon à Echangeur Géothermique** est une innovation pour la conservation de bulbes d'oignon conçue pour améliorer leur durée de conservation. Jusqu'ici les magasins de conservation d'oignon n'ont pas donné satisfaction aux producteurs ruraux. Des instituts de recherche se sont penchés sur la question de l'amélioration du stockage et ont étudié et expérimenté plusieurs modèles et seuls quelques-uns se sont montrés pertinents mais le taux d'adaptation en milieu paysan reste très faible. En Afrique de l'Ouest et du CentreNord, les paysans utilisent plus de 95% du modèle traditionnel pour la conservation d'oignon dont la durée de n'excède généralement pas les 2 à 3 mois avec des pertes de l'ordre de 20 à 30%. Dans ces conditions, il est difficile de rentabiliser l'opération de stockage, même si les prix doublent ou triplent après quelques mois.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principe 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principe 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principe 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principe 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principe 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principe 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Etat de la technique :

La majorité des modèles de magasins de conservation d'oignon introduite en milieu paysan ne prennent pas en compte les connaissances endogènes et la qualité des types de matériaux locaux.

Pour diverses raisons techniques et socio-culturelles tous ces modèles de magasins n'ont pas été adoptés par les paysans. Le manque de conciliation entre les préalables de traitement des bulbes d'oignon et la structure physique des magasins est à la base du rejet de beaucoup de prototypes proposés aux paysans. La performance des prototypes connus jusqu'ici, n'a jamais dépassée de manière significative celle des magasins traditionnels de stockage, d'où le manque d'intérêt des paysans. Quant aux usines de conservation de bulbes, ce sont des technologies provenant des pays industrialisés, sans aucune adaptation aux conditions locales des pays en voie de développement. Ces procédés de conservation ne prennent en compte la nature des contraintes auxquelles sont confrontés les milieux ruraux africains. Elles sont très coûteuses à l'achat, à l'installation, à l'entretien des équipements et aussi exigent un personnel qualifié et consomme beaucoup d'énergies. Pour la conception du **Complexe de Magasins de stockage d'oignon à échangeur d'air géothermique (Magasin « B »)** au moins dix modèles de structures de conservation d'oignon, installées en milieu paysan et connues jusqu'ici à travers le monde ont été bien étudiés. Cette étude a permis de mettre en relief les imperfections de leur principe de fonctionnement et les paramètres qui n'ont jamais été pris en compte pour améliorer la performance des magasins de stockage des bulbes d'oignon notamment en milieu rural. Le **Magasin « B »** est une innovation incrémentale, mais qui apporte une remarquable évolution dans la conservation de l'oignon en milieu rural, en intégrant tous les paramètres techniques basés sur les connaissances fondamentales de la science. Le **Magasin « B »** intègre sans bouleverser pas les habitudes du paysan dans sa conception, son intelligence et ses habitudes et gestes dans la manipulation des bulbes.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Société civile / ONG

Secteur privé

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Notre innovation est un outil efficient pour la relance de la production et de la commercialisation de l'oignon dans tous les pays tropicaux en l'occurrence africains.

Le principe de l'implication de groupes sociaux est basé sur tout d'abord sur une consultation participative des producteurs sur la performance de l'innovation et par la suite l'apprentissage sur l'utilisation et la fabrication.

La filière oignon est devenue aujourd'hui un enjeu essentiel non seulement pour toute la région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

L'importance de la filière dans le tissu socioéconomique se manifeste par :

- La contribution de cette culture à l'autosuffisance alimentaire en comblant le déficit céréalier avec des revenus tirés de la vente de l'oignon ;
- L'apport de revenus supplémentaires aux paysans leur permettant de faire face à certains besoins familiaux (achats habillement, paiement des impôts, dépenses des mariages et baptêmes, etc.) ;
- La limitation de l'exode rural par la mobilisation de la main d'œuvre au niveau local;
- La multiplicité de la création de nombreux emplois permanents directs et indirects pour les groupes de population vulnérables estimés à plusieurs milliers (producteurs, commerçants, exportateurs, transporteurs....).

Q11 Main activities

I. Formation des producteurs d'oignon sur conditions préliminaires de conservation :

1. Production au champ
2. Récolte: comment récolter, traiter et entretenir les bulbes d'oignon pour

éviter un risque de contamination important.

3. Pré séchage : technique de séchage et de curing des bulbes récoltés

4. Le tri et calibrage des bulbes (plus le bulbe est petit, mieux il se conserve).

II. Formation des producteurs d'oignon sur l'utilisation du Complexe de Magasins de stockage d'oignon à Echangeur Géothermique

Q12 Timeframe

Les opérations de conservation ont commencé en septembre 2020 et se poursuivent actuellement avec satisfaction.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Sommaires des données techniques du Complexe de Magasins de stockage d'oignon à Echangeur Géothermique, en zone sahélienne

Capacité de conservation du dispositif : Le dispositif peut supporter 20 magasins d'une capacité de 15 000 kg, pour une conservation de 6 à 9 mois en ventilation naturelle.

Condition limite d'ambiance : Constance entre 28 à 30 °C nuits et jours, Humidité de 60 à 78% suivant les saisons

Mode de stockage : Ventilation naturelle: Crib (caissette) de 2.2 x1.1 x 0.5 m (1.21m3) pour 350 kg avec 20 cm au-dessus des bulbes, Nombre de cribs par magasin 43, Capacité maximale d'un magasin : 15 tonnes (43 x 350 kg), Optionnel: ventilation forcée (Option alimentation en énergie solaire ou électricité)

Convection naturelle et forcée : Un Collecteur pour les Echanges Géothermiques est enterré à deux mètres de profondeur est connecté à plusieurs bouches de ventilation et d'extraction d'air, par un système de ventilation naturelle à double flux. Il fonctionne sous forme d'échangeur d'air géothermique (ventilation géothermique). C'est un système de ventilation qui profite de la constance thermique du sol pour réguler de manière naturelle et constante la température du magasin. Il est aussi doté d'un régulateur d'humidité.

Protection : Les magasins sont protégés au maximum du rayonnement direct solaire
Le renouvellement de l'air intérieur est lent et uniforme pendant les entrées et Sorties

Performances en pertes pendant la conservation : Pertes < 17 % après 8 mois de stockage

Avantages : Fabrication locale, très bonne performance technique, bien adapté au milieu rural, durée de vie de la fondation 50 ans, durée de la partie revêtement : 5 ans

Principes : Possibilité d'augmenter la capacité de stockage et la performance en utilisant de l'énergie solaire.

Les opérations de stockage de bulbes d'oignon avec notre technologie ont un an d'application. Plus de 150 tonnes d'oignon sont conservés dans des magasins l'objectif est la vulgarisation de la technique. Le tableau ci-dessous montre les caractéristiques et spécifications des magasins.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

La production de l'oignon se fait dans les régions du Niger et le nombre de producteurs estimé à plus de 250 000, la quantité d'oignon produite plus de 500 000 tonnes. La production est géographiquement bien répartie dans tout le pays.

Most significant changes

Changement dans le comportement des autorités locales: soutien pour la visibilité par des invitations à des expositions ou des rencontres avec des partenaires

Changement dans le comportement des paysans producteurs d'oignon et mise en place de nouveaux réseaux ou partenariats résultant de l'adoption ou de l'application des CFS-RAI

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Dans un environnement très précaire de production et de conservation d'oignon les producteurs nigériens d'oignon se trouvent dans une situation économique des plus défavorables. Les revenus qu'ils tirent de l'oignon sont largement minimisés par le manque d'instants agricoles et plus particulièrement de magasins de conservation adaptés. La logique individuelle dans laquelle ils se trouvent ne leur permet pas de générer les bénéfices suffisants pour augmenter leur revenus issus de la vente d'oignon. et les oblige à. L'objectif de ce CFSRAI est d'accroître la valeur commerciale de l'oignon et de minimiser les risques aux dépens du profit, grâce à l'utilisation des magasins innovants de conservation d'oignon.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

Un manque de partenaires financiers pour la vulgarisation de la technologie et les difficultés rencontrées dans l'utilisation du CFS-RAI est la levée de fonds.

Le taux d'inclusion financière au Niger très faible, en particulier dans le secteur rural. Outre des facteurs structurels (niveau élevé des taux d'intérêt, manque de ressources stables), l'augmentation de l'accès aux services financiers en milieu rural se heurte à plusieurs contraintes, notamment:

- L'absence de mécanismes de couverture du risque de défaut de paiement (mécanismes de garantie, fonds de calamité).
- La faiblesse des sûretés (notamment foncière) que les emprunteurs peuvent présenter aux institutions financières.
- Le manque de connaissance du secteur agricole par la plupart des institutions financières.
- Les faibles compétences des emprunteurs en termes de gestion économique et de maîtrise technique des processus de production, stockage et transformation

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Tous les efforts de l'Entreprise ont été orientés exclusivement vers la réalisation de projets pilotes. Cette phase a été d'une grande importance car elle a mis l'Entreprise à l'aise pour assurer les paysans.

Un Complexe de Magasins de stockage d'oignon à Echangeur Géothermique a été construit à Madaoua ville située à 500km de la capitale, et déjà plus 5 tonnes d'oignon sont conservées, un autre magasin de conservation d'oignon de 12,60 tonnes est en construction pour être acheminé à Madaoua. La promotion de cette technologie est prête pour aborder le marché et nous espérons bien avoir de nombreux contrats.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

1. Mécanisme technique la surveillance des CFS-RAI : Un fiche d'évaluation technique et participative de la performance du magasin a été mise en place avec la collaboration des producteurs pour suivre les avantages des magasins de conservation d'oignon. Un hygro-thermomètre est mis à la disposition des paysans pour enregistrer la température et

l'humidité relative du magasin. Les conditions de conservation de l'oignon doivent être d'environ 28°C et 65% d'humidité.

2. Pour surveiller l'utilisation des CFS-RAI dans le cadre d'un projet sur la filière oignon, le gouvernement nigérien a contribué à la mise en place des organisations paysannes pour favoriser une meilleure concertation participative sur les technologies offertes au monde rural. L'état nigérien dans le cadre général du plan de la relance économique, juge nécessaire de promouvoir la production et la conservation d'oignon, dans le sens d'une meilleure rémunération des producteurs par un équilibre entre les efforts des paysans et les activités économiques.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- Dynamiser la structuration et la coordination entre les principaux maillons de la filière oignon
- Assurer la production de l'oignon à partir d'engrais organique pour prolonger la durée de conservation
- L'amélioration de l'accès des producteurs d'oignon aux services financiers est amélioré ;

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Plusieurs projets évoluent dans la filière oignon existent mais il n'y a pas de plans concrets pour l'utilisation des CFS-RAI

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

A6 – Senegal : Vers une confédération de réseaux de jeunes agri-entrepreneurs sénégalais œuvrant en faveur d'un accroissement de l'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires

Q1 Title of the experience

Vers une confédération de réseaux de jeunes agri-entrepreneurs sénégalais œuvrant en faveur d'un accroissement de l'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires

Q2 Geographical coverage

National : Sénégal

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Sénégal

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Organisme des Nations Unies

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Les Principes RAI, et notamment son quatrième principe, visant à « faire participer les jeunes et renforcer leur autonomie » ont constitué le fondement normatif d'une série d'interventions visant aux jeunes agri-entrepreneurs sénégalais de faire valoir leurs intérêts et de se constituer en réseaux afin de mener un plaidoyer national en faveur d'investissements agricoles responsables dont ils bénéficieront.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principe 2 : Contribuer au développement économique durable et inclusif et à l'éradication de la pauvreté

Principe 4 : Faire participer les jeunes et renforcer leur autonomie

Principe 5 : Respecter la propriété de la terre, de la pêche et des forêts, ainsi que l'accès à l'eau.

Principe 9 : Intégrer des structures et des processus de gouvernance inclusifs et transparents, ainsi que des mécanismes de règlement des griefs

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La FAO a mené un atelier d'analyse des capacités sous-régional avec les pays du bassin du fleuve Sénégal en décembre 2018 utilisant son Outil d'analyse rapide des capacités « [Augmenter les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires par et pour les jeunes](#) ». L'une des principales contraintes identifiées au niveau du Sénégal fût le manque d'organisation et de coordination des nombreuses organisations de jeunes.

Suite à ce constat, la FAO, en partenariat avec RIKOLTO, a mené une série d'activités en 2020 visant à : 1) renforcer les capacités des organisations des jeunes à mener un plaidoyer en faveur des RAI ; 2) appuyer la création d'une fédération de réseaux de jeunes agri-entrepreneurs ; et 3) faciliter le dialogue politique entre agences gouvernementales et organisations des jeunes.

Ces interventions ont contribué à la création de la Confédération des Réseaux des Jeunes Agripreneurs du Sénégal (CRJAS), dont la mission consiste à contribuer à l'accroissement des investissements responsables au profit des jeunes agripreneurs du Sénégal.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Gouvernement → Ministères et agences gouvernementales du Sénégal

Organisme des Nations Unies → FAO

Société civile / ONG → RIKOLTO, organisations sénégalaises des jeunes

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Cette expérience a ciblé les jeunes travaillant dans l'agriculture, et notamment les jeunes issus du milieu rural. Les jeunes ont été les principaux bénéficiaires et acteurs de cette initiative.

La jeunesse souffre de manière disproportionnée du chômage, de la précarité et, en conséquence, figure parmi les catégories les plus à risque d'être exposées à l'insécurité alimentaire. Ainsi, selon [l'Agence nationale de la statistique et de la démographie du Sénégal](#), le taux de chômage s'élevait à 16,7% en 2020, toutes catégories d'âges confondues. Dans la même année, selon l'[OIT](#), 33,7% de jeunes âgés de 15 à 24 ans n'étaient pas en emploi, en études ou en formation, soit en chiffre deux fois plus élevé que le taux de chômage global.

Q11 Main activities

1. *Un atelier d'analyse des capacités multipartite en décembre 2018 à l'intention des pays du bassin du fleuve Sénégal (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie, Sénégal).*

Cet atelier, réunissant 30 participants du gouvernement, des organisations des jeunes, et des structures les appuyant, a résulté en une identification des principaux défis relatif à l'engagement des jeunes dans les systèmes agro-alimentaires. Au niveau du Sénégal, l'un des principaux défis identifiés fût le besoin de renforcer davantage la coordination des organisations des jeunes afin de leur permettre de mieux participer aux débats politiques et de mener des actions conjointes en faveur de leurs membres. Cet atelier a été réalisé grâce à l'appui généreux de l'Office fédéral suisse de l'agriculture et de la République française.

2. *L'identification des réseaux de jeunes agri-entrepreneurs gérant des TPE/PME au Sénégal et l'analyse de leurs besoins.*

Cette analyse, menée dans le premier semestre de l'année 2020 par RIKOLTO, avec l'appui de la FAO, a permis de répertorier 21 réseaux de jeunes agri-entrepreneurs, dont 81% ont été créés au cours des 10 dernières années. Les 21 réseaux sont localisés pour la plupart dans 5 régions du Sénégal (3 à St Louis, 2 à Louga, 10 à Dakar, 3 à Thiès, 3 à Ziguinchor). Quatre de ces 21 réseaux ont une couverture nationale.

L'analyse a, en outre, permis d'identifier huit thèmes de plaidoyer lors de la cartographie et un neuvième lors de l'atelier de renforcement de capacités. Les thèmes identifiés lors de la cartographie sont : l'accès aux NTIC, l'incitation aux investissements, l'accès au financement, la facilité pour la création d'entreprises, l'accès au foncier, l'accès à l'eau pour la production, l'accès aux intrants, l'accès à la formation. Le neuvième thème rajouté porte sur : la présence des jeunes dans les instances de décision.

3. *Le renforcement des capacités des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs gérant des TPE/PME en termes de plaidoyer d'action pour un investissement responsable dans leurs entreprises.*

RIKOLTO et la FAO ont organisé un atelier de renforcement des capacités réunissant vingt-cinq (25) jeunes représentants les 21 réseaux de jeunes agri-entrepreneurs identifiés les 28, 29 et 30 septembre 2020, à Saly. L'atelier avait pour objectifs principaux de : (i) Sensibiliser

les participants aux enjeux de l'investissement agricole responsable et au rôle particulier qui incombe aux différentes parties prenantes de promouvoir et faciliter ces investissements ; (ii) Renforcer la capacité des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs gérants des TPE/PME en termes de plaidoyer d'action pour un investissement responsable dans leurs entreprises auprès des agences gouvernementales et autres parties prenantes pertinentes.

L'atelier a abordé les sujets suivants : (i) La définition des concepts et précisions autour de la « création d'un environnement favorable à l'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires » ; (ii) L'approfondissement des besoins des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs gérant des TPE/PME identifiés, lors de la cartographie des réseaux conduite au début de l'année 2020 : cette phase s'est révélée nécessaire pour affiner certains besoins identifiés, exprimés de manière très générique ou vague ; (iii) L'initiation des jeunes au plaidoyer et au dialogue multi-acteurs des participants ; (iv) La préparation de l'atelier de dialogue multi-acteurs sur la thématique « Stimuler les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires : défis et opportunités des TPE/PME gérées par des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs », organisé back to back avec l'atelier de renforcement des capacités.

4. *L'accompagnement d'un dialogue multi-acteurs pour stimuler les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires: défis et opportunités des TPE/PME gérées par des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs».*

Un atelier de dialogue multipartite a été organisé du 1er au 2 octobre 2020, à Saly. L'atelier a regroupé 15 jeunes agri-entrepreneurs gérant des TPE/PME et 26 autres participants représentant des organisations de la jeunesse, les départements ministériels et agences gouvernementales, les institutions financières, les institutions de recherche et de formation. Il visait à fournir une plateforme de dialogue pour aborder les principaux défis et opportunités des TPE/PME gérées par des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs dans le cadre de l'investissement agricole responsable selon les priorités identifiées par les jeunes eux-mêmes dans l'activité n° 3.

5. *L'appui à un processus d'élaboration d'un cadre unitaire pour une plateforme d'échanges et d'actions entre réseaux de jeunes entrepreneurs dans les filières agricoles et les systèmes alimentaires.*

Suite à l'organisation des ateliers et événements, RIKOLTO et la FAO ont appuyé l'élaboration d'une feuille de route qui devrait, à terme, permettre la création d'une fédération des organisations des jeunes. La Confédération des Réseaux des Jeunes Agripreneurs du Sénégal (CRJAS) est née suite à la mise en application des recommandations de la feuille de route.

Q12 Timeframe

Commencé en décembre 2018, terminé en décembre 2020.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

1. Des connaissances sur les réseaux des jeunes au Sénégal, leurs besoins pour réaliser des investissements agricoles responsables, et leurs priorités en termes d'appui.
2. 21 organisations des jeunes ont bénéficié d'interventions de renforcement des capacités sur les CFS-RAI et l'action de plaidoyer.
3. Un dialogue multipartite engageant les jeunes et les responsables politiques a été appuyé.
4. La création de la Confédération des Réseaux des Jeunes Agripreneurs du Sénégal (CRJAS), réunissant la plupart des organisations des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs au Sénégal.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Le résultat à moyen terme escompté de cette intervention est la pérennisation de la CRJAS, afin qu'elle permette aux jeunes de se fédérer et d'engager un dialogue constructif et pérenne avec les responsables politiques sénégalais. Alors qu'une dynamique encourageante a été appuyée, il convient désormais de soutenir son inscription dans la durée.

Most significant changes

1. Une familiarisation de tous les réseaux de jeunes agri-entrepreneurs répertoriés (21) avec les Principes CFS-RAI.
2. Une conscience émergente chez les organisations des jeunes que la coordination permettra de réaliser des objectifs ambitieux.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

1. Des initiatives importantes avaient déjà été menées précédemment par le Gouvernement du Sénégal et la FAO, à l'instar de l'appui aux jeunes à travers le MODELE D'INSERTION JEUNES AGRIPRENEURS (MIJA). Les partenariats, capacités et informations générés à travers ces initiatives ont été indispensables pour garantir le succès de cette initiative.
2. Une dynamique très positive et constructive de la part de tous les acteurs impliqués. En effet, les nombreuses organisations des jeunes sont dynamiques et souhaitent créer un impact positif pour les jeunes ruraux. Les Ministères et agences gouvernementales sénégalaises se sont également impliquées d'une manière constructive et intéressée dans le dialogue multipartite. Dix différents Ministères et agences gouvernementales ont pris part à cet événement.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

La pandémie de la COVID-19 a entraîné de nombreux retards dans la réalisation des activités et ce indépendamment de la volonté des partenaires impliqués.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Les partenaires ont, dans un premier temps, consacré plus de temps à la phase analytique afin de recueillir davantage d'informations utiles. L'approfondissement du recueil, du traitement et de l'analyse des données fût très utile pour la conception des activités qui ont été menées par la suite.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

N/A

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- (i) La mise en oeuvre des Principes RAI nécessite, au départ, un "point d'entrée" bien défini permettant de cibler l'intervention de départ eu égard de la portée très large des Principes RAI. Au Sénégal (et dans d'autres pays où la FAO a travaillé sur ce sujet, à l'instar de la Tunisie, du Liberia, etc.), la thématisation des RAI à travers le prisme des investissements des jeunes fût un succès. D'autres "points d'entrée" tels que le genre, la protection de l'environnement, etc., peuvent également être très pertinents selon les contextes nationaux.
- (i) L'utilisation des Principes RAI nécessite un processus d'analyse approfondi en amont des interventions de renforcement des capacités afin d'identifier les priorités et besoins des différentes parties prenantes ciblées.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

La FAO continuera de promouvoir les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires, et d'appuyer plus spécifiquement les jeunes dans ses interventions.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

- Article en ligne : « [La FAO et Rikolto accompagnent les jeunes entrepreneurs du secteur agroalimentaire au Sénégal](#) »
- Page LinkedIn : [Confédération des Réseaux de Jeunes Agripreneurs du Sénégal](#)
- Événement en ligne: « [Le pouvoir aux jeunes: investissement responsable dans les systèmes alimentaires pour un développement durable](#) » (événement organisé par la FAO et l'Institut pour l'avenir de l'alimentation en 2021 à l'occasion de la Journée de la Terre, avec une intervention sur le travail réalisé au Sénégal)
- Événement en ligne : « [Stimuler et pérenniser les investissements des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs](#) » (événement organisé par la FAO, l'Office fédéral suisse de l'agriculture (OFAG) et la Haute école spécialisée bernoise (BFH), avec une intervention sur le travail réalisé au Sénégal)
- Outil d'analyse rapide des capacités de la FAO « [Augmenter les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires par et pour les jeunes](#) » (outil utilisé lors du premier atelier d'identification des capacités en décembre 2018).
- Guide pour organisateurs et facilitateurs utilisant l'outil d'analyse rapide des capacités : « [Augmenter les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires par et pour les jeunes](#) ».
- Publication : Fiedler, Y. 2020. [Stimuler et pérenniser les investissements des jeunes dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires - Recommandations politiques basées sur les enseignements tirés de onze pays africains](#). Rome, FAO.

A7 – Sierra Leone: A roadmap for responsible investment that empower women and promote gender equality in agriculture and food systems

Q1 Title of the experience

A road map for responsible investment that empower women and promote gender equality in agriculture and food systems

Q2 Geographical coverage

National

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Sierra Leone

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

UN Organization

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

CFS-RAI principles, and in particular principle 3, have been used as a general framework to explore with national stakeholders the current situation related to RAI and gender in Sierra Leone. An in-depth capacity assessment has been conducted to understand the existing and required capacities in Sierra Leone to enhance responsible agriculture investments that foster gender equality and women's empowerment, i.e. applying CFS-RAI principle 3.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Key stakeholders, including representatives of government, CSOs and private sector, gathered in a virtual capacity assessment to identify existing and required capacities to enhance responsible agriculture investments that empower women and promote gender equality in Sierra Leone.

During this 5-week tutored programme, the participants strengthened their knowledge on RAI and gender-responsive investments, analysed their national context and drafted a roadmap with priority actions to enhance gender-responsive investments in Sierra Leone.

The findings of this participatory analysis have been shared with a larger group of stakeholders in order to collect their views and identify potential synergies to implement the roadmap.

Going a step further, FAO and Solidaridad are contributing to the implementation of a priority action of the roadmap by designing and delivering a RAI learning programme to strengthen rural women's capacities to engage in RAI and in RAI-related policy-making processes.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The entire process adopted a multi-stakeholder approach. Civil society organizations representing rural women from several districts have actively participated all along the process.

As the process has been conducted mostly online, preliminary consultations have been organized in four districts to ensure collecting the views and opinions of rural women and their grass root organizations who have limited access to internet. The rural women consulted included chiefdom madam queens, village chair ladies, women's secrete societal heads etc.

Q11 Main activities

The activities targeted representatives of government, producers and women organizations, national and international NGOs, private sector and development agencies.

Main activities included the following:

1. Multi-stakeholder capacity assessment on RAI and gender

This 5-week tutored programme (online) aimed to:

- i) Raise awareness and provide basic knowledge on RAI, CFS-RAI principles and in particular gender-responsive investments;
- ii) Analyse the national context at different levels including the institutional set-up, policy and legal frameworks, organizations and services, and key agents of change;
- iii) Draft a roadmap to improve the current context and enhance responsible and gender-responsive investments in agriculture and food systems;
- iv) Create a network of relevant actors and provide a space for a multi-stakeholder dialogue.

2. Roadmap validation workshop

This 3-day multi-stakeholder workshop (online) aimed to:

- i) Prioritize the potential actions to enhance gender-responsive investments in Sierra Leone;
- ii) Validate the consolidate roadmap;
- iii) Co-plan the roadmap dissemination with the national RAI and gender core team

3. Sharing event

This 1-day multi-stakeholder event (face-to-face) aimed to:

- i) Share the roadmap to enhance gender-responsive investments in Sierra Leone with a broader audience;
- ii) Engage all relevant stakeholders and collect their views and additional inputs;
- iii) Identify potential synergies to facilitate the implementation of the roadmap.

Q12 Timeframe

- October-November 2020: Multi-stakeholder capacity assessment on RAI and gender
- March 2021: Roadmap validation workshop
- July 2021: Sharing event

Follow-up activities (ongoing):

- January-December 2022: Design and delivery of a learning programme to empower rural women to engage in RAI and participate in RAI-related policy-making processes (identified as a priority action in the roadmap)

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

25 participants (64% women) have improved their knowledge on RAI and gender/responsive investment

A participatory analysis has been conducted on the national context including: institutional set/up for agricultural investment; the policy and legal frameworks for gender-responsive investments in agriculture, and the organizations and services that empower women in agricultural investment.

A roadmap with priority actions to enhance gender-responsive investment in agriculture in Sierra Leone has been designed and validated by a broad range of key actors (37 participants).

A RAI and gender core team has taken ownership of the roadmap results and have contributed to disseminate the results within their organizations.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The main expected result in the long term is the implementation of the roadmap by all relevant stakeholders including state and non-state actors, which will contribute to:

1. Foster inclusive decision-making related to gender-responsive investments in agriculture and food systems by:
 - 1.1. Strengthening existing coordination mechanisms related to RAI and gender
 - 1.2. Strengthening rural women's capacity to engage in agricultural investment related decision-making
2. Enhance gender-responsiveness of the policy, legal and incentive frameworks in Sierra Leone by:
 - 2.1. Enhancing the gender focus of existing investments related policies, laws and strategies
 - 2.2. Improving the implementation of existing gender and investments related policies and laws
3. Improve services and organizations to empower women and promote gender equality in agricultural investments
 - 3.1. Increasing rural women's access to key services and organizations for economic empowerment
 - 3.2. Disseminating successful approaches to empower women and promote gender transformative changes in agriculture

The effective implementation of the road map will however depend on stakeholders' will and available resources.

In the medium term (e.g. in 2022), FAO in collaboration with Solidaridad will contribute to implementing one of the priority actions “strengthening rural women’s capacity to engage in agricultural investment related decision-making” by designing and delivering a Learning programme tailored to rural women’s needs. Approximately 120 rural women (from 4 pilot districts) will be targeted by this learning initiative (see also section (x)).

Most significant changes

One significant change is the fact that the Ministry of Agriculture and forestry, together with the Ministry of Gender and Children’s Affairs recognized the importance of the roadmap, and are willing to support its implementation. Stressing the inclusive and participatory nature of the roadmap, they encouraged all partners to join forces and mobilize resources to contribute to its implementation.

Another significant change is the creation of a RAI and gender core team, gathering stakeholders from key organizations for the sharing event and taking ownership of the results.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

One of the key catalysts was Sierra Leone’s previous commitment to implementing the *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the context of National Food Security* (VGGT) now anchored within government structures, which has led to the revision of the Agribusiness Investment Approval process (AIAP) with FAO’s support.

In November 2019, FAO conducted preliminary consultations with different stakeholder groups (gender experts from UN agencies and academia, representatives of CSOs, policy makers and private sector). Stakeholders recognized the ongoing efforts in Sierra Leone but have confirmed the need to better address gender in the context of agricultural investment including in the AIAP, and the formulation and implementation of RAI related policies, laws and programmes.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

The CFS-RAI provide a generic framework for stakeholders. Promoting their use implies developing specific methodology and material to support stakeholders in the identification of key concrete actions to implement CFS-RAI.

Specific constraints raised with the COVID-19 pandemic including restrictions on national and international travels and face-to-face gatherings and events.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

A capacity assessment methodology has been developed to identify existing and needed capacity in the country to apply CFS-RAI principle 3, looking at the institutional set-up, the policy and legal framework and the services and organizations that empower women to carry out and benefit from RAI.

The existing methodology has been entirely converted into an online participatory process to face the new constraints due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Preliminary in-person consultations by the FAO country office have been conducted at local level to collect the views and opinions of rural women and their grass root organizations who have limited access to internet and mobile devices.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

The use of the CFS-RAI principle 3 can be evaluated through the monitoring of the road map's implementation. However, its implementation depends on stakeholders' will and capacity to mobilize resources, as it is not part of a funded project.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Contextualization and a focus on a specific principle are key in order to identify concrete actions to support its application.

Therefore, for a successful use of the targeted CFS-RAI principle, it is crucial to conduct a capacity assessment to understand what is the current situation and what capacities need to be strengthened at institutional, organizational and individual levels.

The process needs to be participatory and inclusive to gather all relevant stakeholders to elaborate a common roadmap and facilitate ownership of the process and results.

Ideally, resources need to be mobilized to support stakeholders in the implementation of the formulated road map.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

In 2022, FAO will be contributing to implementing one of the priority actions of the road map: *"strengthening rural women's capacity to engage in agricultural investment related decision-making"*.

In collaboration with Solidaridad West Africa, FAO is designing a learning programme to empower rural women to engage in RAI and participate in policy-making processes related to RAI. The learning programme will be tailored to rural women's needs and delivered to women grass root organizations in 4 pilot districts (Port Loko, Bo, Kenema and Bombali).

A training of trainers on how to deliver the Learning programme will target trainers from Solidaridad and other relevant organizations. By adopting and integrating the methodology and training material into their own training programmes, they will contribute to scaling up the training of rural women.

A raising awareness and dialogue event with male local leaders and authorities will be organized on promoting gender-responsive investments and women's participation in the definition of by-laws, chieftaincy and decision-making processes related to RAI.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

FAO conducts a capacity assessment on responsible agricultural investments and gender in Sierra Leone (article):

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/en/c/1366111/>

FAO brings together stakeholders to refine the roadmap to foster gender-responsive agricultural investments in Sierra Leone (article):

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/en/c/1394997/>

Promoting gender equality and women's empowerment through responsible investment in agriculture (Video): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AcS8g6A94bs>

A8 – Tanzania: Dairy Nourishes Africa

Q1 Title of the experience

'Dairy Nourishes Africa'

Q2 Geographical coverage

Country

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Tanzania

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Private Sector

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

In Kenya and Tanzania, market-driven development of the dairy sector provided opportunities for smallholder dairy farmers (including women, given their prominent role in dairy production in both Tanzania and Kenya). However, the potential role of the dairy sector to create income and employment opportunities for smallholder producers, especially women, and long-term job opportunities for youth is not fully recognized by policy makers and in programme design. To further increase investment in the sector and assess the impact of employment and income opportunities that sustainable dairy development provides for youth and women requires a series of initiatives that are aligned with CFS RAI.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Investment in East Africa's dairy sector can help transform food systems delivering enhanced nutrition, environmental sustainability, and improved livelihoods as well as more inclusive societies. The programme provides access to affordable, safe, and nutritious dairy to vulnerable consumers and develops resilient local food systems. Dairy Nourishes Africa (DNA) using the approach of food

systems transformation, focuses investment on farmers and small enterprises that support inclusive market systems and value chains that results in increased nutrition for low-income consumers, improved farmer livelihoods and drives adoption of climate-smart agriculture practices that strengthen climate resilience.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government

UN organization

Private Sector

Other (specify) Tanzania Dairy Board, Tanzania Milk Processors Association, Office of the President for Regional Administration and Local Government

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

DNA is collaborating with the Ministry of Livestock through the Tanzania Dairy Board to promote pilot programmes for milk drinking in schools in southern & northern Tanzania. The pilots are designed in concert with government priorities to serve as a test case for national policies incentivizing nutritional behavior change.

Q11 Main activities

1. Access to finance by providing grant-matching for investments and linking to investors/funders;
2. Technical expertise to enhance processor extension services and support farmer adoption of sustainable and climate resilient practices;
3. Access to inputs (e.g., forage seeds, AI services) and developing demo training plots;
4. Volunteer experts to enhance raw milk quality;
5. Nutrition behavior change campaigns and consumer market research.

Q12 Timeframe

Started in January 2020 and on-going.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Actual:

1. 5.5L increase in average productivity per cow per day (from ~9.6L to ~15.1L/day) following 9 months of extension support for farmers linked to processor;
2. 57% increase in farmer incomes after 9 months leading to average annualized income improvements of \$524 per farmer because of improved productivity;
3. 33% Reduction in on-farm GHG emission intensity after 9 months sustainable intensification of milk production (one of 5 criteria tracked by DNA on the Dairy Sustainability Framework);
4. Improved access to extension services for +800 smallholder farmers providing training, access to inputs and helping establish fodder farms with +95% of farmers reporting adoption of improved practices.

Planned:

1. Double the annual revenue expected for smaller processor after 1 year of DNA interventions;
2. Enable enhanced product recipes and improved quality through better raw milk handling.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Based on the model in Tanzania during the pilot phase, DNA is prepared to expand across countries in East Africa (e.g., Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda), aligned with country-specific priorities.

1. Promote adoption of sustainable intensification practices and improved access to inputs;
2. Incentivize mitigation / sequestration processes for low-emission, climate-resilient dairy production systems;
3. Develop digital solutions across the dairy value chain and enhance access to inputs.

Most significant changes

1. Improving nutrition by growing dairy consumption in schools
2. Supporting women-owned business and employment
3. Creating jobs and improving smallholder farmer livelihoods
4. GHG Emissions intensity among 800 farmers reduced by 33%

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The CFS RAI include a broad range of economic, social, governance and environmental issues that provide basis and introduction to responsible investment.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

Some of the principles remain at a high level of discussion and development and do not provide country/regional specific guidance often needed.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Further in-country research and programme specific analysis undertaken.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Programme reporting (annual) will include assessments of progress on application of Principles, government guidance and feedback from community consultations.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

The CFS RAI's implementation would be enhanced by encompassing other investment guidelines (e.g., Global Compact, OECD) and possible updating to cross reference these approaches which would be mutually reinforcing.

Checklists, as adopted by VGGT, would also be useful, for application at project level.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

The Principles will be applied/referenced in further development of the Dairy Nourishes Africa programme.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

A9 – Tunisia: Stimuler et pérenniser les investissements agricoles responsables des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs en Tunisie

Q1 Title of the experience

Stimuler et pérenniser les investissements agricoles responsables des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs en Tunisie

Q2 Geographical coverage

Tunisie, Nord –Ouest de la Tunisie

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Tunisie, et en particulier dans les gouvernorat de Beja et du Kef

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Gouvernement → APIA : Agence de Promotion de l'investissement Agricole

Université → LER - INRAT : Laboratoire de l'Economie Rurale, Institut National de Recherche Agronomique de Tunis, Université de Carthage.

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

En Tunisie, le taux de chômage des jeunes reste très élevé, surtout chez les diplômés du supérieur, malgré des efforts soutenus visant à assurer leur insertion sur le marché du travail. Une situation qui s'est aggravée avec la crise sanitaire actuelle. En même temps, les régions de l'intérieur à dominante agricole et rurale accusent un grand retard de développement par rapport au reste du pays. De ce fait, la promotion de l'investissement par et pour les jeunes dans les filières agricoles à haut potentiel pourrait contribuer de manière significative à soutenir une croissance économique durable et inclusive dans ces régions, et diminuer, principalement, le taux de chômage des jeunes qui est l'un des principaux défis auxquels la Tunisie doit faire face. Par conséquent, il est primordial que ces investissements soient responsables afin de garantir des bénéfices durables pour les communautés locales, les paysans, les jeunes et les jeunes entrepreneurs et l'environnement au sens large. Une manière de promouvoir de tels investissements est d'appliquer les principes pour un investissement responsable tel que défini par le Comité de la sécurité alimentaire mondiale (CFS-RAI), dans les secteurs agricoles et les systèmes alimentaires.

En fait, dans notre projet les principes CFS-RAI ont été intégrés dès le début dans la première phase du projet, la phase de diagnostic et de planification stratégique. Cette première phase vise principalement l'application et l'adaptation d'une méthodologie innovante (mise au point par une équipe mixte FAO/Haute école spécialisée bernoise) basée sur une approche inclusive qui permet d'aboutir à un diagnostic général de l'environnement de l'investissement agricole en Tunisie. Ceci

nous a permis de cibler des filières à haut potentiel d'investissement dans des régions particulièrement touchées par le chômage des jeunes, d'une part, de développer une feuille de route et de présenter un panier de solutions portées par les jeunes et les acteurs des filières concernées afin d'améliorer cet environnement, en se basant principalement sur les principes RAI, d'autre part. Cette approche cherche à stimuler les investissements responsables des jeunes et l'activité entrepreneuriale au sein de ces filières, et par conséquent le développement territorial dans les régions les plus vulnérables.

En outre, les principes de l'investissement responsable CFS-RAI ont été présents durant la deuxième phase du projet. Celle-ci a consisté en la constitution de deux pôles, le pôle de réflexion PRIJA et le Pôle Agri-Accélérateur. Dans le premier pôle, les coordinateurs du PRIJA ont bien insisté sur l'intégration de ces principes lors de la formulation et la sélection des projets bénéficiaires. Ceci a été validé par le pôle Agri-Accélérateur qui a appuyé cette recommandation, par la suite, des formations sur les principes CFS-RAI, ont été organisées à l'intention des jeunes porteurs de projets.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principe 1 : Contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition

Principe 2 : Contribuer au développement économique durable et inclusif et à l'éradication de la pauvreté

Principe 3 : Favoriser l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes

Principe 4 : Faire participer les jeunes et renforcer leur autonomie.

Principe 6 : Conserver et gérer durablement les ressources naturelles, accroître la résilience et réduire les risques de catastrophe

Principe 7 : Respecter le patrimoine culturel et les connaissances traditionnelles, et soutenir la diversité et l'innovation

Principe 8 : Promouvoir une agriculture et des systèmes alimentaires sûrs et sains

Principe 9 : Intégrer des structures et des processus de gouvernance inclusifs et transparents, ainsi que des mécanismes de règlement des griefs

Principe 10 : Évaluer et traiter les incidences et promouvoir la responsabilité

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Au départ, nous sommes partis du constat de l'importance du secteur agricole et des systèmes alimentaires dans le développement durable de l'économie tunisienne, en termes de sécurité alimentaire et d'emploi, notamment pour les jeunes en milieu rural. Par conséquent, notre action a eu pour objectif d'analyser et d'identifier les perspectives du développement territorial et des investissements responsables par et pour les jeunes en Tunisie dans les secteurs agricoles et les systèmes alimentaires.

Dans ce contexte, le Laboratoire d'Economie Rurale (LER) de l'INRAT en collaboration avec l'APIA, et avec l'appui de FAO ont mis en place un partenariat stratégique qui s'articule en deux phases :

- Phase I : une analyse initiale permettant d'identifier les perspectives de développement pour les jeunes et les entraves à l'activité entrepreneuriale dans le secteur agricole et le système agroalimentaire, d'une part, et l'élaboration d'une feuille de route pour stimuler les investissements responsables par et pour les jeunes.
- Phase II : c'est la phase opérationnelle, qui consistait à la mise en place, dans un premier temps, d'un pôle de réflexion multi-acteurs (PRIJA), notamment les jeunes qui a eu comme mission le développement et la proposition des stratégies et actions concrètes pour réaliser les solutions de la feuille de route en se focalisant sur les thématiques clés identifiées. Dans un deuxième temps, un deuxième pôle a été mis en place c'est le pôle agri-accélérateur qui a

eu comme objectif principal le pilotage de solutions concrètes proposées par le PRIJA et qui sont envisageables à court terme et qui vise à soutenir un groupe de jeunes agri-entrepreneurs à réaliser leurs investissements, en se basant sur les principes pour un investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires (CFS-RAI).

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Gouvernement → Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche et des organismes sous tutelle, notamment l'APIA

Organisme des Nations Unies → FAO

Société civile / ONG → Différents partenaires techniques et financiers à l'instar de la GIZ

Secteur privé → un échantillon diversifié des acteurs privés représentant les différents maillons des deux chaînes de valeur étudiées (Huile d'olive et ovin-lait)

Université → Université de Carthage, Institution de la Recherche et de l'Enseignement Supérieur Agricoles (IRESA) -Laboratoire d'économie rurale de l'INRAT

Autre : les jeunes entrepreneurs, les jeunes diplômés, les organisations professionnelles (Groupement de Développement Agricole, les éleveurs de brebis du Nord, Associations d'éleveurs, etc.) cluster huile d'olive, autres acteurs des chaînes de valeurs étudiées, Les syndicats des agriculteurs (UTAP, Synagri et Conect-Agri, etc.), les institutions financières (public et privée).

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

- Les groupes vulnérables sont : Les jeunes ruraux, les jeunes diplômés au chômage, les jeunes entrepreneurs, etc.
- Ils ont été impliqués et écoutés, dès le début, dans les groupes de travail réalisés durant la première phase avec tous les intervenants, acteurs et parties prenantes impliqués dans l'activité entrepreneuriale des deux filières étudiées dans l'objectif de mener le diagnostic général.
- Une dizaine de jeunes diplômés ont été invités à participer aux cours en ligne d'initiation aux principes des investissements responsables CFS – RAI.
- Ces jeunes ont été invités, par la suite, à prendre part au moment de la constitution des groupes de travail du pôle de réflexion PRIJA (15% des participants des groupes de travaux se sont des jeunes entrepreneurs ou futur entrepreneurs) pour définir et valider les recommandations et solutions nécessaires dont l'objectif est de créer un environnement favorable pour l'investissement responsables.
- Pôle agri-accélérateur : 18 jeunes (dont 50% se sont des femmes) ont été encouragés et accompagnés à entreprendre dans les secteurs agricole et agroalimentaire, spécialement dans la région de Béja, avec un focus spécial sur le développement territorial et l'investissement responsable.
- Les différents groupes vulnérables ont participé à la validation des différentes notes d'orientation, des recommandations et des solutions qu'elles présentent (60% des participants sont des jeunes).

Q11 Main activities

Le partenariat mis en place entre le LER-INRAT, l'APIA et la FAO a été structuré en deux grandes phases : une première étape dédiée à la réalisation d'un diagnostic pour une meilleure planification stratégique et pour proposer une feuille de route avec des réformes/recommandations concrètes pour une meilleure inclusion des jeunes et pour leur implication dans la relance des investissements responsables, suivie d'une autre étape plutôt opérationnelle basée sur la mise en place des pôles de réflexion et agri-accélérateur préparant la mise en œuvre de la feuille de route.

PHASE 1 : Ce diagnostic a été fondé sur une démarche méthodologique participative et multidimensionnelle pour une meilleure planification stratégique. Il a été structuré en quatre étapes :

Etape 1 -Analyse de la situation actuelle : Une étude préliminaire approfondie du système agroalimentaire tunisien (SAA) a été menée pour en identifier les limites, ainsi que les faiblesses de l'écosystème entrepreneurial. Un diagnostic des conditions cadres a été fondé sur l'évaluation de la participation des jeunes et de leur accessibilité aux organisations et aux services renforçant leur intention et capacité d'investissement dans le SAA. Sur la base de ce diagnostic, une liste de régions et de filières agroalimentaires à haut potentiel d'investissement responsable a été identifiée d'où le choix d'une zone d'étude et deux filières ciblées (les filières huile d'olive et ovin-lait au nord-ouest tunisien). Une cartographie des parties prenantes a été aussi élaborée partant de leur évaluation quant à leur pouvoir d'influence, quant à leur intérêt pour les jeunes et quant à leur contribution aux investissements par les jeunes.

Etape 2 -Définition d'une vision commune : pour définir de manière participative et inclusive ce qu'est l'attractivité du SAA pour les jeunes et afin de délimiter leurs besoins pour y investir, un premier atelier a été organisé et a permis d'élaborer une vision commune de ce qu'est un environnement entrepreneurial attractif aux yeux des jeunes dans notre cas d'étude.

Etape 3-Synthèse : En confrontant les problématiques dégagées de la première étape avec la vision développée au niveau du premier atelier de l'étape 2, des solutions et des recommandations encourageant les investissements responsables par et pour les jeunes dans le SAA ont été développées.

Etape 4- Validation des solutions et création d'une volonté politique : Durant cette quatrième et dernière étape, l'ensemble des réformes et des recommandations ont été validées de manière inclusive et participative des différentes parties prenantes et une feuille de route a été élaborée avec 26 mesures concrètes (transversales et spécifiques aux filières territorialisées ciblées) visant à augmenter et à pérenniser l'investissement par les jeunes. Ces réformes ont été structurées en axes à des degrés de priorités différents.

PHASE 2 : Pour favoriser la mise en œuvre de la « feuille de route », deux structures ont été développées, à savoir le pôle de réflexion sur les investissements des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs (PRIJA) et le pôle agri-accélérateur.

Le PRIJA est une plateforme multi-acteurs animée par le LER-INRAT structurée de trois groupes de travail (coordination, financement et information) et dont l'objectif est de plaider auprès des différents décideurs dans l'objectif de mettre en œuvre la feuille de route. Les trois groupes de travail ont engagé la majorité des acteurs impliqués et ont adopté une approche inclusive des jeunes. Suite à une série de réunions qui ont eu lieu en ligne pour des raisons sanitaires, les trois groupes ont détaillé les solutions proposées dans la feuille de route, approfondi les mécanismes et les parties prenantes à impliquer dans la mise en œuvre des solutions. Ils ont proposé une différenciation entre les solutions réalisables à court terme pilotables au niveau du pôle agri-accélérateur et d'autres faisables plutôt à moyen et long terme, des solutions transversales et d'autres spécifiques aux filières huile d'olive et ovin-lait au nord-ouest tunisien. Pour une validation plus large des solutions optées au niveau des travaux de groupe et leur priorisation, des consultations en ligne ont été conduites.

Le pôle agri-accélérateur est un pôle d'appui géré par l'APIA et dont la mission est le pilotage d'un ensemble de solutions faisables à court terme et de fournir un appui direct aux jeunes agri-entrepreneurs suivant les recommandations du PRIJA (idéation-concrétisation, appel à candidatures pour des projets responsables, grille d'évaluation des projets basée sur les RAI, accompagnement, incubation, etc.)

Il importe bien de signaler qu'au bout de cette approche, la présente démarche et ses résultats ont fait l'objet d'un exercice de capitalisation.

Q12 Timeframe

Commencé le 03 septembre 2019 et terminé le 21 mars 2022

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

- Un diagnostic général de la dynamique de l'investissement agricole et perspective et potentialité de développement des investissements responsable par et pour jeunes au sein des filières agricoles tunisiennes qui a fait l'objet d'une première publication « *Dynamique de l'investissement dans le système agricole tunisien et perspectives de développement des investissements par et pour les jeunes* »
- Un premier document d'orientation (Policy Bref) issue de la première phase du projet. En effet, c'est une feuille de route détaillée, qui a pour but de promouvoir et pérenniser les investissements des jeunes, en particulier les investissements responsables ;
- 6 notes d'orientation et une septième de synthèse ont été publiées comme matériaux de plaidoyer qui présentent des solutions concrètes envisageables à court, à moyen, et à long terme qui ont comme objectif principal l'instauration d'un environnement favorable pour l'investissement responsable par et pour les jeunes qui consiste en trois volet stratégiques : une coordination institutionnelle efficace ; à un accès facile et solide à tous services et produits financiers ; et informations correctes et valorisables.
- 18 jeunes ont été accompagnés par le Pôle Agri-Accélérateur suivant certaines recommandations du PRIJA à court terme. Les 10 projets les plus viables, innovants et alignés avec les principes RAI ont bénéficié d'un appui matériel d'une valeur de 26000 USD pour inciter ces investissements à perdurer.
- 10 jeunes diplômés ont suivi un cours à l'initiation des principes des investissements responsables CFS-RAI.

Note : les liens d'accès aux différentes publications citées sont présentés dans la dernière ligne du Template (Lien(s) renvoyant à d'autres information)

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

- Un projet d'un nouveau modèle de gouvernance (public-public/public-privée) pour concilier des intérêts divergents des différentes parties prenantes afin d'améliorer la croissance économique et le développement durable dans les régions vulnérables ;
- Concevoir un environnement favorable à l'investissement des jeunes au sein des secteurs agricole et agroalimentaire, notamment dans les zones vulnérables ;
- Plus d'appui psychologique, technique et financier pour les jeunes déjà impliqués dans cette expérience (au niveau le pôle agri-accélérateur) afin de consolider leur profil entrepreneurial et renforcer leurs capacités à investir dans les secteurs agricoles et les systèmes alimentaires ce qui est essentiel pour réussir une sécurité alimentaire durable ;
- Impliquer plus de jeunes dorénavant et les inciter à participer dans ces diverses activités pour renforcer leur esprit entrepreneurial et leur autonomie ;
- Concevoir une approche territoriale pour donner plus de cohérence aux projets d'investissement et pour créer une vraie dynamique de développement inclusif dans les territoires en mesure d'inclure les jeunes.
- Entamer un débat politique autour de la question de l'inclusion des jeunes dans les processus d'investissement dans les systèmes agricoles et alimentaires ;
- Elaborer les éléments d'un plaidoyer en faveur des jeunes ;

- Volonté de l'APIA d'œuvrer en faveur d'une incorporation du concept « d'investissement responsable » dans une prochaine révision de la loi d'investissement.

Most significant changes

- Une conscience de plus en plus réelle chez jeunes concernant l'importance des principes CFS-RAI et de la valeur ajoutée générée à leur inclusion dans leurs vies quotidiennes ou dans leurs projets ;
- Prise de conscience totale des différents parties prenantes et intervenants dans les différents maillons de l'investissement des jeunes dans les systèmes agricole et systèmes alimentaires, de l'inclusion des acteurs et surtout les catégories vulnérables dans le processus décisionnel ;
- Après notre expérience, il est clair que les principes pour un investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires CFS-RAI peuvent être intégrés de manière fiable dans la conception et l'évaluation des projets.
- Renforcement de la collaboration entre les institutions de recherche et celles en charge de l'encadrement, d'appui et de l'accompagnement des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

- La crise socio-économique actuelle et le recul de la productivité et l'investissement
- Un taux de chômage des jeunes assez élevé, notamment des jeunes diplômés ;
- Une disparité socio-économique significative entre les régions, notamment les régions à vocation agricole ;
- Un secteur agricole, malgré sa faible participation dans l'économie tunisienne, qui reste important en termes de sécurité alimentaire et d'emploi (Il génère environ 10% du PIB national et assure 15 % des emplois).
- Le vieillissement des chefs d'exploitation agricoles et une conscience réelle de la part des acteurs clés quant à la nécessité de favoriser l'intégration des jeunes dans les filières.
- Le décalage aussi important entre les actifs des deux sexes et la vulnérabilité des jeunes femmes rurales et leur accès limité aux facteurs de production.
- Absence d'une stratégie claire de relance économique post révolution et post covid19.
- Les effets du changement climatique qui sont de plus en plus présents et se font sentir dans le monde entier.
- L'existence de quelques cadres législatifs favorisant l'investissement responsable (par exemple la loi ESS).
- L'accès des jeunes aux TIC et l'existence d'un environnement pouvant être mobilisé pour les encadrer (pépinières d'entreprises, centres d'affaires, etc.).
- Contextualisation avec le cadre de travail des nations unies (UN) et FAO, ainsi que le gouvernement tunisien. En effet, dans ce contexte on peut mettre l'accent à titre d'exemple sur l'augmentation des investissement et des exportations, ainsi que la promotion du secteur privé (PME et producteurs privés) et l'appui des régions défavorisées et aux population vulnérables.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

- La contrainte majeure est l'absence d'un environnement favorable pour l'investissement et surtout l'investissement des jeunes au sein des secteurs agricoles et agroalimentaires ;
- L'incohérence du cadre institutionnel et l'inefficience des institutions en charge de l'encadrement des jeunes investisseurs et le manque de coordination entre elles.

- Le chevauchement des missions du cadre institutionnel décrivant l'écosystème de l'investissement agricole.
- Méconnaissance de toutes les parties prenantes concernant l'investissement responsable et ses principes et ses objectifs à court, moyen et à long terme. Les objectifs économiques prévalent sur ceux d'ordre social et environnemental.
- La crise sanitaire due à la pandémie COVID 19 et aux restrictions sanitaires imposées, et ainsi que la faible maîtrise de la plupart des acteurs des nouveaux outils de communication ce qui nous a obligé à nous adresser à des catégories de personnes qui sont aux moins familiarisées avec ces outils.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

L'élaboration d'une feuille de route et la définition des solutions ainsi que la proposition des recommandations capables d'instaurer un environnement digne de confiance contribuant :

- à la réalisation des objectifs socio-économiques et permettant de stimuler l'investissement par et pour les jeunes ;
- à instaurer un nouveau modèle de gouvernance inclusif et transparent basé sur le partenariat public –privée ;

Réalisation des différents ateliers et séances de dissémination auprès des différentes parties prenantes, notamment les jeunes pour l'amélioration de leur prise de conscience concernant les principes et les objectifs de l'investissement responsable ;

L'usage de l'Internet et des nouveaux outils de communication comme la plateforme ZOOM, nous a permis de faire tout le travail en ligne et à distance, y compris les réunions des groupes de travail.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Pôle PRIJA :

Le caractère participatif du pôle PRIJA nous a permis de prendre en considération les principes des CFS-RAI, à plusieurs reprises, dans la définition des solutions et recommandations proposées.

Pôle Agri-Accélérateur :

Le pôle Agri-Accélérateur a fait le suivi de l'incorporation et l'utilisation des CFS-RAI à travers l'adoption d'un mécanisme de surveillance de multiples étapes :

- Lors de la sélection des participants, une grille de sélection a été définie dont plusieurs critères ont été introduits pour assurer la présence et l'utilisation des CFS-RAI ;
- Lors de la sélection des bénéficiaires et de l'évaluation de leurs projets, qui a abouti à la sélection des 10 projets lauréats.

Exercice de capitalisation :

La nature intégrée du partenariat tripartite APIA-INRAT-FAO a permis de rapprocher la recherche, le dialogue politique et l'appui des jeunes sur le terrain à travers la mise en place de deux pôles le PRIJA et le pôle Agri-Accélérateur qui a piloté certaines recommandations du PRIJA. Eu égard à sa structuration et à la nouvelle approche adoptée, à caractère inclusif et dominée entièrement par le contexte virtuel, une capitalisation de l'expérience a été menée. C'est un mécanisme permettant de surveiller l'efficacité de cette nouvelle approche dans la dissémination et l'inclusion des principes CFS-RAI.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- Le premier pas vers le nouveau modèle de gouvernance, dans notre expérience consiste à capitaliser l'approche intégrée recherche – accompagnement et le partenariat scientifique/institutionnel des agences gouvernementales pour une meilleure incorporation et mise en œuvre réussie des CFS-RAI.
- Mettre en place tout un plan d'enseignement, de vulgarisation et d'accompagnement dans la mise en œuvre des principes CFS-RAI auprès des différentes parties prenantes, notamment les jeunes, est un facteur déterminant pour la réussite.
- L'élaboration d'une stratégie nationale d'encouragement à l'investissement dans les secteurs agricoles et les systèmes alimentaires par et pour les jeunes vers 2030 intégrant des indicateurs de suivi et de mise en place des principes CFS-RAI.
- Définition d'un mécanisme de suivi de l'utilisation des principes RAI, tout au long du cycle de vie des projets agricoles et agroalimentaires.
- La contextualisation des principes CFS-RAI est extrêmement importante. En effet, ce concept propose de focaliser l'étude sur des pratiques enseignantes comme la question "des jeunes", puis la dimension "territoriale" dans le contexte tunisien.
- La définition des caractéristiques d'un marché niche capable d'absorber, d'accepter et de mettre en valeur les produits finis issus des projets qui adoptent les principes d'investissement responsables CFS-RAI.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

- Dans l'élaboration des textes de loi et des stratégies quinquennales, la Tunisie est de plus en plus attentive aux notions de changement climatique et de l'économie responsable. L'APIA œuvre pour faciliter l'accès aux finances climat par le biais de l'accréditation auprès des fonds spécialisés notamment le fonds vert et le fond d'adaptation. Ces données constituent des atouts et des bonnes initiatives pour faciliter la réalisation d'un plan d'actions relative à l'ancrage des CFS-RAI
- La définition d'un plan d'action concernant les solutions définies et les recommandations proposées aux différents niveaux, d'une stratégie de leur mise en œuvre à court, moyen et à long terme :
 - L'incorporation des principes CFS-RAI et la notion de l'investissement responsables dans les programmes d'enseignement supérieurs agricoles, dans les formations continues, etc. et même ailleurs.
 - Définir des primes d'appui à l'investissement responsables dans le nouveau code d'investissement.
 - Définir des marchés à l'intérieur comme à l'extérieur capable d'absorber et de valoriser les produits issus d'investissement responsables.
 - Approfondir les travaux de PRIJA en abordant d'autres thématiques capables d'améliorer davantage l'environnement d'investissement responsable agricole.
 - Renforcer la compétitivité et l'attractivité des filières agricoles, ainsi que l'émergente d'entre elles.
 - Continuer à suivre et à accompagner les jeunes bénéficiaires du pôle agri-accelérateur afin de construire d'eux l'exemple à suivre pour les autres.
- Un plan de plaidoyer et de communication bien développé est nécessaire pour améliorer la conscience de tout l'écosystème entrepreneurial envers l'importance des CFS-RAI
 - Travailler sur une note de synthèse très courte mais très exhaustive de notre expérience afin de l'envoyer au nom du Ministre de l'Agriculture peut faire l'objet

d'un plaidoyer auprès des instances concernées pour intégrer les principes RAI dans le cadre de la réforme de la loi des investissements.

- Diffuser toutes les notes d'orientation, la feuille de route, et tous les rapports dégagés de notre projet auprès de toutes les parties prenantes (institutions d'appui, agence de développement, institutions financières, institutions académiques, centre de recherches, etc.) afin d'améliorer leur prise de conscience et faciliter l'accès à l'information.
- Inciter les jeunes à participer au cours d'initiation aux principes de l'investissement responsables.
- Programmer des séances et des journées de formation et d'information auprès de tous les acteurs notamment les jeunes.
- Travailler sur des fiches de projets types et potentiels adoptant les principes RAI et les faire distribuer auprès des jeunes diplômés ou bien jeunes futur entrepreneurs.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

PRIJA - Publications

- [Note d'orientation n° 1: Des institutions et une coordination efficaces pour un environnement institutionnel favorisant l'inclusion des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs - Solutions à court terme](#)
- [Note d'orientation n° 2: Des services financiers et des incitations à l'investissement plus accessibles pour les jeunes agri-entrepreneurs - Solutions à court terme](#)
- [Note d'orientation n° 3: Des informations disponibles et accessibles pour un environnement favorable à l'investissement responsable des jeunes dans le secteur agricole et les systèmes agroalimentaires - Solutions à court terme](#)
- [Note d'orientation n°4: Des institutions et une coordination efficaces pour un environnement institutionnel favorisant l'inclusion des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs - Solutions à moyen et long terme](#)
- [Note d'orientation n°5: Des services financiers et des incitations à l'investissement plus accessibles pour les jeunes agri-entrepreneurs - Solutions à moyen et long terme](#)
- Pour un environnement institutionnel et financier favorable à l'investissement par les jeunes dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires en Tunisie - Policy Brief.
<http://www.fao.org/3/cb0884fr/CB0884FR.pdf>
- [Promouvoir et pérenniser les investissements des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs en Tunisie](#)

Pôle Agri-Accélérateur :

site web, dépliant et appel à candidatures (video et post sur Facebook).

[Cahier d'opportunités d'investissement dans les filières ovin-lait et huile d'olive du nord-ouest tunisien](#)

D'autres articles web et videos

- [Empowering young agri-entrepreneurs to invest in agriculture and food systems](#)
- [La FAO soutient 18 jeunes Tunisiens pour améliorer leurs projets d'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture](#)
- [Donner aux jeunes tunisiens les moyens d'investir dans les systèmes agroalimentaires](#)
- [L'APIA, avec la FAO et l'INRAT, lancent le "Pôle agri-accélérateur" pour soutenir les jeunes agro-entrepreneurs tunisiens](#)

48 | What are your experiences in the use and application of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) for improving food security and nutrition?
Compilation of contributions

- [Consultation nationale pour l'amélioration de l'environnement de l'investissement des jeunes dans les systèmes agricoles et alimentaires](#)

[Vidéo: Favoriser les investissements responsables des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs](#)

A10 – Zambia: Zambia’s Experience

Q1 Title of the experience

Q2 Geographical coverage

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Consultations are waiting for COVID pandemic to end. A former Amb. Of Zambia will guide us to hold online zoom webinar for Zambia.

Q4 Contact person

Richard Jordan

dpiconference@yahoo.com

Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Currently, I am preparing to use the UNEP CODES Roadmap, when released, to engage with a multi-strategic group of stakeholders based on my 40+ years of daily work as Dean of UN NGO representative in NY to create a roadmap for LDCs and SIDS.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women’s empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Quantum Health Discoveries Research Inst. Inc. in Carlsbad, CA, and I worked to send before end of year 2020 input on the science of food supply of mushrooms to the UNRISD contribution prepared in papers for the 2021 HLPF.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The trainings will be completed before the end of 2022.

Q11 Main activities

Publication of powerpoint presentations and creation of research papers and trial programs – no US FDA approval was needed.

Q12 Timeframe

2019 and ongoing

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The research papers are freely available and can be sent to FAO.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Discussions with former Zambian Amb. Ongoing for creation of a work plan before November 2022.

Most significant changes

Commercial design of a work plan ongoing, along with work through AU-ECOSOC and other mechanisms.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Personal knowledge of the Dean of UN NGOs, Richard Jordan, creating a work plan and media strategy for this project.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

Constraints and challenges are creating a synopsis of the 32-page booklet so that the entire team (17-page document with bios) can be on the same page

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Richard Jordan is creating a master plan for this.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

This will be included in Mr. Jordan's roadmap of implementation and monitoring.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

The template could be used for each of the 10 points in the 32-page document.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Mr. Jordan's roadmap will point to the Summit for the Future and for the 30th Anniversary of the WSSD in Copenhagen, along with other inputs from Our Common Agenda.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Quantum Research Discoveries Research Inst. And Myshroom.com

Asia and the Pacific

P1 – India: India's experience

Q1 Title of the experience

Global Forum on Food Security & Nutrition

Q2 Geographical coverage

National level

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

India

Q4 Contact person

Prof. Mrs. Vijaya Khader

vijayakhader@gmail.com

Q5 Affiliation

Government

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Importance of assessment of Food and Nutritional Security

Concomitant with the nutrition transition, a triple burden of malnutrition exists in the region, characterized by the simultaneous occurrence of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight or obesity within a country, region, household, or even individual. While the rate of undernutrition and levels of stunting, wasting, and underweight, particularly among under-five children.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Functionaries working towards nutrition at village level

It is well-known that health and well-being outcomes depend on various actions outside the health sector. The Sustainable Development Goals also emphasize the need for various actions through inter-sectoral collaboration. India is committed to achieving the health, nutrition, development and sanitation goals and has launched various programmes namely Ayushman Bharat with establishment of Health and Wellness Centres across the country, POSHAN Adhyayan with a strong component of Jan Andolan (people's movement) and Swachh Bharat Adhyayan to enhance sanitation related activities at village level.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government
Academia

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Increased knowledge and guidance to maximize the impact of food to improve nutrition and health. Strategies & programs to improve maternal nutrition ,Community based strategies to enhance and sustain breast feeding, Promote early childhood development ,Approaches to improve complimentary feeding & feeding practices ,Comprehensive approach to address acute malnutrition in children .

Q11 Main activities

Training , Group Discussions & Interaction meetings

Q12 Timeframe

Continues Program

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The impact of research contributions in value addition to fish and prawn products, artificial pearl culture covering thousands of fisher women in four states of India (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu states) have greatly helped to improve the welfare of fisherwomen besides economic empowerment. Various skill oriented training and awareness programs developed by Dr Vijaya Khader for fisher women enhanced their socio-economic status, earning Rs.10, 000 to Rs.40, 000 per month.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The research work was primarily directed to women's empowerment , livelihood Security, food and nutrition security and improving nutritional status of the vulnerable group of population through application of Science & Technology using agriculture, animal husbandry , poultry , fisheries and horticultural products.

Most significant changes

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Promoting malt based small scale food industry not only provided opportunity for rural women to develop entrepreneurship and employment but also provided food and nutritional security through income generation to the landless laborers families during the lean season.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Continuous focus on to empower women and adolescent girls through social engineering and training activities to increase household income and ensure thereby livelihood Security.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

P2 – LAO PDR: Development of legal instruments for responsible investment in agriculture in Lao PDR

Q1 Title of the experience

Development of legal instruments for responsible investment in agriculture in Lao PDR

Q2 Geographical coverage

National, provincial

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

LAO PDR

Q4 Contact person

Ronald Tundang

ronald.eberhard@iisd.net

Q5 Affiliation

Other (specify) Think tank – IISD

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The CFS-RAI was used as the overarching global normative framework to guide the development of a series of templates for investor-state contracts in Lao PDR.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Between 2014 and 2016, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) together with the United Nation's Poverty-Environmental Initiative (PEI) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) supported the government of Lao PDR in its efforts to improve its legal and policy frameworks for responsible investment in agriculture. With support from IISD and PEI, the Lao PDR Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment (MONRE) developed three legal instruments to improve foreign investment in large-scale agricultural projects: (1) a memorandum of understanding, (2) a model concession agreement and, (3) an annex on social and economic standards and obligations. At the request of the ministries, IISD also provided

practical, hands-on training to government on the negotiation and implementation of these three legal instruments, including a training for regional government agencies and officials.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government – MPI and MONRE

UN organization – UNDP PEI

Donor – Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)

Other (specify) – (think tank) IISD

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

N/A

Q11 Main activities

The drafting, review, and adoption of three templates to improve the legal framework for responsible investment in agriculture. This was done through inter-ministerial committees led by MPI and MONRE, with technical and legal support from UNDP and IISD. In addition UNDP and IISD conducted several rounds of training with government officials from the national ministries and regional agencies.

Q12 Timeframe

2014-2016

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The government put in place a moratorium on further foreign investment project until they had a chance to conduct an inventory of projects, and to review their legal instruments.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Through training provided by IISD and UNDP relating to the legal instruments mentioned above, government officials from the national and provincial governments in Lao PDR improved their capacity to negotiate and implement these instruments and to screen and select prospective investors and assess those investors most likely to deliver developmental benefits.

Most significant changes

The adoption by the government of Lao PDR of a series of contract templates to improve the quality of contracts between the government and foreign investors, and ultimately to improve the results from foreign investment projects.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

To achieve its development goals, the government of LAO PDR aims to support and promote environmentally and socially sustainable commercial production of agricultural products for supply of the domestic industrial processing sector, domestic sale and export. In this regard it has sought to ensure all investment projects that create or may create adverse environmental and social impacts are designed and implemented with the correct and appropriate environmental and social impact prevention and mitigation measures, including environmental management and monitoring plans and social management and monitoring plans in order to effectively prevent, minimize and resolve

adverse environmental and social impacts from investment projects and to make national socio-economic development sustainable.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

The templates are some of the most comprehensive legal instruments developed by a country in the past decade. They are incredibly detailed and an important illustration of how to move from principles to contract provisions. Unfortunately, it is still unclear to what extent they have been applied since the moratorium was lifted.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Not applicable.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Involving multiple ministries and agencies at the national and regional level that cover the range of principles.

Strong capacity of government officials or national consultants of the domestic legal and policy framework.

Support from international organizations with a strong technical and legal understanding of international best practice and standards governing foreign investment in agriculture.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Yes, through a new decree and template for responsible contract farming. This work is currently underway with support from IISD and MRLG.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

[Putting Lao PDR's Agricultural Contract into Practice](#): a workshop on implementing new legal instruments, 13-14 July 2016, Lao Plaza Hotel, Vientiane.

Contract templates available on request from MPI and MONRE.

P3 – LAO PDR: Youth in Agriculture in Lao PDR – Raising awareness and developing the capacities of youth on RAI

Q1 Title of the experience

“Youth in Agriculture in Lao PDR – Raising awareness and developing the capacities of youth on RAI”

Q2 Geographical coverage

National

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Lao PDR

Q4 Contact person

Mr. Bounheng Southichak
bounheng2005@gmail.com

Q5 Affiliation

Government

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The CFS-RAI Principles, along with the ASEAN RAI Guidelines were at the core of all project activities (ie., youth training in media literacy, panel discussions around RAI, and quiz contest on RAI principles), which were designed to raise awareness among youth on what the 10 principles are about.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women’s empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

The activities described are part of the Lao PDR component of a FAO supported project entitled “Raising Awareness on the Importance of Youth in Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI) and Developing the Capacities of Young People on RAI”. The project engaged the Lao Youth Radio, a government radio station hosted under the Lao Youth Union, to promote RAI to youths by way of media literacy training, panel discussions and quizzes.

- Media literacy trainings: 50 participants were selected to join the training. The profiles of participants include: students 40%, company employees 12%, government officers 10%, entrepreneurs 10%, organic farmer 8%, teachers 6% and unemployed 4%.
- Panel discussions: 15 guest speakers from the Government, NGOs, Entrepreneurs and Disabled people and Youth that joined the LIVE interview.
- Quiz contest: The online contest on RAI collected more than 2 million reaches, including over 17 thousand “likes”, over 1,300 “shares” and 13 thousand “comments”.

Forced by COVID, the original plans for face-to-face trainings moved online to host fifty young trainees working (or studying) in the agriculture sector, to be trained on media literacy and RAI principles.

Teaser posters were created to gather public opinion and foster better understanding on RAI. For instance, poster slogans promoted phrases such as “Do not use chemical fertilizers on the soil”; “Do not destroy forests to make way for agriculture activities”; “Get local people involved”; and “Save nature and seek market.”

To deeper understand the RAI principles, the Lao Youth Radio team created easy-to-digest artwork and information on RAI in a cartoon story-telling format. In addition, the posters and videos created by participants from the training were also posted on Lao Youth Radio FM 90.0 MHz Facebook Page - the page has more than 540,000 followers.

In the radio hosted panel discussions, topics related to the RAI principles were introduced, by inviting government officers, civil society, FAO, as well as entrepreneurs to share their insights and point of views, and hosted online via the Lao Youth Radio FM 90.0 MHz Facebook Page. The recap from each panelist was captured also in the form of posters and shared on the Facebook Page.

In the online quiz contest on RAI, more than 320 contestants from almost every province across the country entered the contest. Quizzes related to the RAI principles including based on information and knowledge from the posters shared online earlier were used.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government

UN and international development organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Youth

Unemployed

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

There are trainees who works with NGOs and some are students and farmers who created posters and videos to raise awareness on Food insecurity and malnutrition.

Q11 Main activities

Participants learned on how to craft their idea on nutrition and food insecurity into posters and videos so that it could touch people’s heart, and help to raise awareness on the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition.

Q12 Timeframe

Started in September - December 2021

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The key achievement of the project is that it has reached and inspired large number of audiences across the country. The immediate impact is that those audience have been exposed to the RAI principles, mostly for the first time and reacted by raising many questions, concerns and providing recommendations on how to realize and implement RAI principles in the Lao context.

The series of training have resulted in more youth engaged in agriculture-related activities to learn about the ASEAN RAI guidelines and improve their marketing and social media skills. Youths engaged in the topics that interest them such as on small business investment and marketing, contract-farming, and how young-entrepreneurs are coping, sustaining and/or recovering their businesses in the times of Covid-19. The infographic/online media tools have brought about changes to many young-entrepreneurs as they are able to draw their current agri-business into a short 60 second clip and transmitted online. Their infographic not only reached and inspired large audience, but also significantly increase sales/online orders (interviewed with three trainees one month after the training sessions ended).

The Panel Discussion Series have inspired many youth people, especially with messages from Lao young-entrepreneurs and young-women in leadership positions, which they can relate to. The panel discussion series were designed to promote RAI via radio spots and Live Facebook page, highlighting particularly the importance of young people and women in agricultural investments. The immediate impact is the real experience showcases of how RAI are all interlinked in the processing of investment. This includes environmental and social impact assessment and mitigations, land governance and customary tenure, the role of young people, women, rural ethnic groups and disabled persons in RAI and how to engage in RAI and become an agri-entrepreneur. The discussions highlighted that not only a sound legal and policy framework that enables RAI needs to be in place, but all good practices and lesson learns from various stakeholders including public, private (young and female-led entrepreneurs) and civil society actors need to be engaged and consulted to make RAI a reality on the ground.

The Online Quiz Contest on RAI using Kahoot Platform is an outstanding and lively media platform, where people were not only following series of panels discussions and RAI infographic media in order to effective engage in the Quiz competition, but it is also a family enjoyable platform to join, observe, and cheer-on the competition. It was a very fruitful, not only it can reach large audiences during Covid pandemic, but also promote activity among family members and connect people during this tough times.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The 50 beneficiaries from this training are from diverse backgrounds, with very limited skills on online media. After many training sessions, the trainees could produce catchy posters and informational videos related to their agricultural product or experience. They were also equipped with online media skills such as how to setup their own Facebook page, Tips and Tricks for Facebook, how to collect high reaches on Facebook.

Some trainees have already applied their learning into their real life and businesses. For some trainees, they could produce materials that could help to promote RAI principles as well as their own related works. The Whatsapp group created from this training become an exchange platform to

support each other and to showcase their posters/video contents. This will help to reach out to more audiences in the future.

Most significant changes

Understanding on the diverse and comprehensive set of principles of RAI is not only for policy makers, government officers or NGOs only, it has to be developed in a way that could be understood by the local people, especially young people.

The RAI Principle 4: Engage and empower youth, is crucial especially in the time of covid-pandemic where many sectors, including agriculture were disrupted. Many young people in Lao PDR turned their attention to social media in hope that it can help to lift them up from the economic hardship and to support their livings by approaches such as selling and promoting their products or activities online, to reach larger consumer groups. The concept of RAI for youth, should be broadened, with focus on gender, labor, culture, environment, economics and social inclusiveness.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Young population aged between 18-35 years old composes 60% of the total population in Lao PDR, and is considered the youngest population among the ASEAN countries.

Many young people have left their hometown for cities in search for better jobs and opportunities. Many have also returned back to their hometown during the COVID pandemic.

The recent improvement in internet connectivity across the country is helping young people to gain benefits from the social media to support what they are doing. The use of media skills to support RAI will help many young people to directly and indirectly improve their livings, as well as to outreach their information and products easier than before.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

When some trainees (and even trainers) first read through the RAI principles, they found many technical terms and found the principles are very difficult to understand. The principles often speak to different perspectives and address many stakeholder groups, which makes it difficult to relate to, particularly from the local context of youths' realities in Lao PDR.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

The project received support from FAO in clarifying the key messages of each RAI principle. Simplifying the RAI principles for the perspectives and contexts of youths in Lao PDR could help further develop and support understanding, so that RAI principles can be applied by the grassroots level, especially young people.

The message of CFS-RAI should be in a form that it is not too official or too political, but something easy to understand and could find the examples to support. The focus for young people these days are very short, and there are many distractions. In order to get attention from young people, it has to be fun, and at the same time educational. If young people gain something from what they are doing, they will be very proud and keep on doing good things for themselves and the society. To promote CFS-RAI, we should not only consider the implementation in a short time, but rather slowly and as a continuous process. Once one can find their own definition of the RAI principles, it will be in their understanding and application forever.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

For this project, monitoring tools are still in early days of development, but it can be observed via the online posts and platform that trainees use to promote their products and activities. The information sharing and networking on Whatsapp group among the trainees and trainers can be one of the good monitors to support the continued activities.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

During series of interview, many audiences learned that RAI will not be able to achieve its meaning and goals without bringing satisfactory results for both investors and community, especially young people. In addition, it will not create the well-being of people of all gender groups, all ages and all life if investors and entrepreneurs do not pay attention to the implementation of the Principle 3 and 4.

Based on the experience presented, some good practices that could be recommended for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI is to:

1. *Easy to understand content*
2. *Gain some skills for self-development*
3. *Fun and educational delivered message*
4. *Get all people involved as much as possible, especially young people*

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

From this experience, it is recommended to cross-cultivate RAI knowledge of government officers, NGOs with the communication skills and online media skills from young people, and to mutually strengthen the capacities of both group to better communicate CFS-RAI at the grassroot level, thus strengthening the Principle of RAI and participation of people in Lao PDR.

Future activities that could be implemented would be to use RAI principles to organize media workshops for both government officers and young journalists, then exchange workshop on best practices to promote RAI principles and to apply to the public.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Some links to the videos and infographics by trainees:

1. How to produce Photosynthesis bacteria
<https://www.facebook.com/816243455135583/posts/4737467999679756/>
2. Use local wisdom to make food sources for fishes
<https://fb.watch/9-PdL5-OND/>
3. Welcome to my durian farm
<https://fb.watch/a935K1JNil/>
4. Online Quiz Contest on RAI
<https://www.facebook.com/fm90laos/videos/1474331862951249/>

P4 – Philippines: Responsible Investments in Agriculture: A Private Sector Experience with Morination as ASEAN Case Study in the Philippines

Q1 Title of the experience

Responsible Investments in Agriculture: A Private Sector Experience with Morination as ASEAN Case Study in the Philippines

Q2 Geographical coverage

National

Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Philippines

Q4 Contact person

Sharon Jean Gonzales- Gulmatico
CEO, Morination Agricultural Products Inc.
mori@morination.com

Q5 Affiliation

Private Sector

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The agricultural sector in the Philippines only contributes to 9% of the national GDP. National policies in food security include the dependence on the importation of agricultural goods for farm production to food consumption. For an agricultural country, the Philippines is now the largest importer of rice. The current invasion in Ukraine has worsened the rising cost of fertilizers and other prime agricultural commodities making local farmers unable to compete with their ASEAN neighbors due to lack of skills, know-how, increased cost of production, and support. During the height of the pandemic, the Philippines experienced its largest trade deficit and economic contraction since the second World War. Small shareholder farmers remain in the peripheries and under the poverty thresholds. Even farmers who are climate-action players end up eating their climate change resilient seeds because no one is buying these, and their communities are still impoverished. There exists surplus of vegetables every harvest season and many growers end up throwing these away in a country where 1 in 5 families go hungry. And still, imported, smuggled, cheaper vegetables where traceability is questionable find their way to the tables, slowly killing the vegetable industry in its wake. The food systems have warped where the marginalized, which is majority of the population will always be the ones affected by this imbalance.

These challenges faced in the agricultural sector have the UN Systems, CSOs and the private sector rally in the transformation to more inclusive, sustainable, and just food systems in the region. In 2021, the UN Food Systems Summit has recognized that the private sector companies, and multi-stakeholders play important roles to take on these challenges. Morination has employed the use of the CFS RAI Guidelines as a roadmap in the transformation of the agri-food systems in its ecosystem and communities to deliver food security that is locally centered, protects the small shareholder farmers and fisherfolks and provides opportunities for community and societal development. The CFS RAI catalyzes sustainable economic development, benefit women, youth, and other vulnerable groups, and promote the planet's health. It supplies important guidance as Morination

facilitates safe and fair trade as one of the solutions to a transformed food system as we face the world of the new normal

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Morination is the ASEAN case study of the CFS Responsible Agri Investments. Grow Asia (which is the World Economic Forum and the ASEAN Secretariat's sustainable development arm) is monitoring Morination's compliance and implementation of the CFS ASEAN RAI. To move forward towards inclusion and sustainability, this initiative ensures that investments in the agri value chain contribute to regional development, food and nutrition security, equitable benefits, and the sustainable use of resources. The CFS ASEAN-RAI provides Morination and other stakeholders with a roadmap towards the practice of responsible investments and provides a benchmark for measuring impact. Additionally, the ASEAN RAI Community of Partners provides a platform where participants from the private sector and other multi-stakeholders can engage and share best practices and experiences. The CFS- ASEAN RAI's implementation is in conjunction and complements other core business initiatives of Morination. These are but are not limited to:

1. Morination operates on the A to B model or the Agriculture to Buyers' model, the hybrid of the B2B for all of its United Nations Supply and Delivery projects. The company is guided by the RAI as it engages with local impact enterprises in its ecosystem as their innovation, local know-how, and presence are crucial in activating the company's value chain. Their expertise makes possible goods, interventions, and solutions that could not be generated by Morination alone. For 7 years since, the company has worked with the UN in their peace, development, or humanitarian initiatives in hard-to-reach areas of high incidences of poverty, unemployment, and/or conflict.
2. Another initiative that MORINATION which compliments the CFS RAI is the Capacity Building for Adaptation of Inclusive Business Models from Source Mapping to E-commerce targeting the onboarding of 300,000 SFF in its digital platforms.
3. Morination has likewise implemented the OECD and FAO's Guidance on Responsible Agri-supply Chains. This is backed by over 40 governments and provides businesses with a framework on how to carry out supply chain due diligence in line with international standards, such as the Global Compact's 10 Principles and the CFS RAI. As a participant of the OECD Pilot on Responsible Agri Supply Chain in SEA, Morination had the opportunity, together with 20 agribusinesses, to understand how supply chain due diligence can help strengthen our risk management, meet key market expectations and support our contributions towards all the SDGs, notably food systems transformation.

4. The implementation of Million Moringa Movement is anchored on the RAI Principles where we plant a million moringa trees in each region. This is the company's core business initiative to end hunger, malnutrition, deforestation and to provide livelihood in our value chain. Morination has been developing strong linkages for moringa propagation in areas characterized by high incidences of poverty, unemployment, and unproductive lands. Pioneering this initiative are women moringa growers of Batangas who have been caring for their trees for 3 generations of women now. Despite the El Nino and typhoons, the company has been consistently harvesting moringa. When Taal Volcano decimated the agricultural sector surrounding it including the area of the growers, the plants left standing and now thriving are the moringa trees. Two months after the eruption, Morination purchased millions of seeds for planting to help these women growers as the world was enveloped by COVID.
5. During the pandemic, Morination witnessed its effects on its agri supply chain. Farmers were throwing away their crops due to the inability of the market to absorb these. Morination's marketing team engineered the Farms to Families' Vegetable Match Program using trade economics and the RAI principles. Morination then partnered with organizations so that together they can purchase their products and distribute these to families who needed them. From the start of the pandemic, this initiative has helped 25,000 families.
6. The Zero Hunger Pledge was launched on September 18, where global companies like Unilever, Bayer, Ajinomoto, Morination, and 40 other members of the Private Sector Mechanism made a USD 345-million-dollar pledge to end world hunger, an initiative borne from the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit. Morination was launched as a UN CFS Food Champion in fighting world hunger through our core business investments in food and agriculture supported by the CFS RAI guidelines.
7. Morination is also a business case of the UN World Committee on Food Security's Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in The Food Systems. An increasing number of people are not able to realize their right to adequate food. In 2020, between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger. The COVID-19 pandemic has disproportionately affected women and girls, in part because of gender inequality and discrimination. The RAI and the gender equality guidelines will prod urgent actions to address the challenges, gaps, and barriers that hinder progress in achieving gender equality in the context of food security and nutrition and achieving the SDG 5. These would set the tone as Morination is committed to providing an enabling environment for women to thrive in the areas of fair and sustainable trade and commerce guided by the CFS RAI.
8. Morination is a signatory of the UN Global Compact. This partnership between the UN and business aims to accelerate and scale the global collective impact of business by upholding and delivering the SDGs through companies' sustainable practices and policies and ecosystems. As Lead Convenor for the Business Expert Group on People for Small Business Recovery and the 10 in 10 Agenda for the UNGC Philippine network, Morination supports and works with the GCPN in aiding 1 million enterprises in their recovery. Morination is advocating for the UN GC Philippine network to adopt and implement the CFS RAI to achieve the SDGs by 2030 in the agricultural sector among its participants.
9. Development of Skills Up Program of 1000 vegetable farmers and those in the value chain using the RAI Guidance and having them GAP certified in a year's time.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government

UN and international development organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Other (specify) Tanzania Dairy Board, Tanzania Milk Processors Association, Office of the President for Regional Administration and Local Government

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Morination engages with farmers and all those involved in the ecosystem in applying the RAI principles.

Q11 Main activities

1. Capacity Building- Skills Up
2. Anchor partnerships with UN entities (IISD, FAO, CFS), line agencies, Grow Asia,
3. Trade and Commercial Engagements with farmers and women
4. RAI Advocacy
5. Market Access
6. Access to Capital
7. Source mapping of farms

Q12 Timeframe

January 2020 and Dec 31, 2030.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Actual:

1. Engagement with small shareholder farmers and fisherfolks from 500 SFFS to 15,000 SFFS annually
2. 100% increase in farmer incomes after 9 months leading to average annualized income improvements of \$524 per farmer because of improved productivity.
3. 100% food wastage for farmers in Morination's ecosystem
4. Engagement in fair and sustainable trade and commerce where 90% are women.

Planned: Using the RAI principles in achieving these goals:

1. 300,000 SFFs engagement and digital onboarding by 2030
2. Alignment of 5000 associations by 2030 in the agri value chain
3. Adaptation of climate smart agriculture
4. Youth engagement where median age = 40 y/o from 60 years old
5. RAI in a 100-hectare eco-tourism site, wellness destination
6. RAI in 10-hectare postproduction facilities for vegetable famers in Benguet, Philippines
7. Zero hunger by 2030
8. Engagement with 1 million small businesses in the Philippines by 2030
9. Reaching SbTI compliance

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

1. Morination was guided by Grow Asia in the adaptation of the ASEAN RAI guidance in the company.
2. ASEAN RAI was effective in streamlining the business operations of Morination
3. Grow Asia conducts regular meetings with ASEAN RAI stakeholders and/ or adopters
4. Effectivity of The ASEAN RAI Community of Partners in sharing best practices and experiences
5. Annual Science based Monitoring and Evaluation on Morination's compliance of the ASEAN RAI and its ESG impact to communities by Grow Asia

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

1. Scaling and mainstreaming the ASEAN RAI in the Philippines
2. Adaptation of other enterprises in the Philippines to the ASEAN RAI

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

1. Continuous execution and evaluation of the programs and activities involving the CFS RA in the company.
2. Grow Asia and The Philippines Partnership for Sustainable Agriculture's Continuous support engagement with the ASEAN RAI adapters

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

1 Annual Science based Monitoring and Evaluation on Morination's compliance of the ASEAN RAI and its ESG impact to communities by Grow Asia

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

The CFS RAI's and Grow Asia's continuous engagement and consultation with the private sector and other stakeholders will aid in achieving the scaling and mainstreaming of the CFS- ASEAN RAI.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

The principles will be applied/referenced in all Morination's core business and sustainability initiatives.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Europe and Central Asia

EcA1 – Azerbaijan: Investment in expanding operational capacity for cotton ginning

Q1 Title of the experience

Investment in expanding operational capacity for cotton ginning

Q2 Geographical coverage

National

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Azerbaijan

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Private Sector

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principle 1: Food security and Nutrition

- Improving income and reducing poverty through participation in cotton agribusiness to support smallholder farmers

Principle 2: Sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

- Creating and maintaining jobs for smallholder farmers through investment in increased cotton ginning
- Improving income, generating shared value through contracts with smallholder farmers growing cotton and supporting them through access to resources and inputs
- Promoting greater coordination, partnerships with smallholder farmers to improve livelihoods

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

- Reducing waste and losses in post-harvest operations and enhancing efficiency through investment in gins

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

- Regularly assess changes and measure impacts regarding quality of cotton and capacity/operational performance of cotton gins

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

A fully integrated cotton agribusiness located in Azerbaijan improved their ginning operations through investment in five new Turkish roller gins. The upgrade replaced fully depreciated Soviet-era gins which posed several quality, health, and safety issues. This upgrade has significantly improved the capacity to receive, store and gin raw cotton into export quality fibre bales from over 10,000 smallholder farmers across the country.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Private Sector

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The Investment in ginning operations added five new gins making a total of 11 gins centered around over 50,000 Ha smallholder farmers. The new facilities are capable of higher volume efficiencies supporting the livelihoods and income of over 10,000 smallholder growers to continue and increase production of cotton on their farms.

Q11 Main activities

Investment has been made into:

- Acquiring five new Turkish roller gins
- Upgrading cotton dryers, pre and post cleaning for trash removal and bales presses.
- Improving cotton storage facilities
- Farmer training on best practices

Q12 Timeframe

2018-2021

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

- Spread of additional ginning facilities over a large area makes it accessible to smallholder farmers
- The new ginning facilities have improved the quality of cotton as well as processing efficiency improving volumes of cotton processed.
- Ability to provide a market for cotton to more farmers
- The new gins addressed health and safety issues faced by the older Soviet-era gins

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

- Over 10,000 smallholder farmers benefit from access to ginning facilities within their local government districts
- This has allowed MKT to improve and strengthen relationships with smallholder farmers growing cotton
- With 11 gins in operation, all facilities are in operation at near maximum capacity. With delivery of cotton exceeding capacity, cotton fibre is stored at storage facilities where it is processed within 4-5 months after harvest which addresses waste and loss in cotton post-harvest due to constraints

Most significant changes

As MKT continues to expand operations and support a large network of smallholder farmers, continued investment in the agricultural sector has strengthened relationships with local government authorities and other stakeholders such as universities and Smallholder groups.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

MKT worked with external consultants, Bluegrass Partners to develop and implement a strategic plan addressing operational inefficiencies among other key topics.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

In supporting a large network of smallholder farmers, due to national and government regulation, offering incentives to produce higher quality cotton is currently a challenge.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

In order to implement greater incentives, MKT is invested in developing relationships with government authorities and other stakeholders to lobby change in regulation

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

- MKT has allocated Gin and Field teams which are focused on managing and addressing constraints of smallholder farmers in relation to agronomy.
- There is also continued tests for quality of cotton and ginning efficiency to manage operations. MKT has a target to test 1 in 10 of all bales produced at all gins. This is useful in managing storage and processing of cotton to minimize waste and losses post-harvest

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Take a multi-stakeholder approach to include perspectives of local authorities, governmental organizations, legal constraints, communities, universities and research organizations, financial institutions, and smallholder organizations

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

MKT is pursuing further investment in agronomic improvements to achieve greater yield, land sustainability and better farming practices for both smallholder farmers and in-house farms.

The project will use industry experts to implement a strategic plan written by Bluegrass Partners to expand and improve operations. It will address constraints such as soil conditions, water use and efficiency, improved use of growth regulators, seeds, weed control, machinery and equipment, technology, and harvesting logistics.

This will encourage education and training for smallholder farmers as well as increased production to support income

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Latin America and the Caribbean

L1 – Argentina: Desarrollo rural inclusivo: proyecto piloto en una comunidad rural deprimida

Q1 Title of the experience

Desarrollo rural inclusivo: proyecto piloto en una comunidad rural deprimida

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Argentina

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG

Sector privado

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

El diseño y la aplicación de una estrategia conjunta con la comunidad buscaba soluciones en el corto, mediano y largo plazo.

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres y potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes (Principio 4) a través del impulso de un desarrollo integral y endógeno del tejido empresarial artesano, creando una oferta de calidad generadora de puestos de trabajo y mayores ingresos para la localidad. **(Estimulando y favoreciendo la formación/capacitación de artesanos de la comunidad, así como la divulgación y enseñanza de las técnicas artesanales)**

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales

La historia y las tradiciones se reconocieron como una fortaleza y fueron directrices para la identificación de actividades de emprendimiento. Poner en valor los conocimientos tradicionales y ancestrales: actividades económicas, artísticas y culturales (artesanía local, restauración de objetos de significado histórico para el lugar: cerámica indígena, telares, etc.). Como ejemplo se rescató el trabajo de alfarería realizado por comunidades indígenas 1000 años antes.

Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes.

Para ello se conformó un Grupo de Acción Local (GAL), aplicando la metodología de Working With People (práctica profesional que conecta conocimiento y acción incorporando las componentes técnico-empresarial, ético-social y político-contextual). El GAL se ocupaba de compartir la información pertinente para la inversión de forma inclusiva, equitativa, accesible y transparente en todas las fases de los proyectos generados.

Principio 6: para cumplir con este principio se planificaron las siguientes acciones. Programa concientización ecológica y valorativa en general del entorno natural por parte de la población. En consecuencia se debía:

- ✓ Reasignar mayor importancia a la educación ambiental, desarrollando acciones con la escuela que implicando a toda la comunidad.
- ✓ Evaluar el desarrollo de regulaciones ambientales para la localidad.
- ✓ Establecer acciones que permitan la recuperación de los espacios degradados, a través de: la reforestación con especies nativas y la relocalizaciones de especies.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes

Q8 Brief description of the experience

El Objetivo del proyecto fue doble: desarrollo de capacidades y movilización de inversión privada para el fomento de proyectos de emprendimiento vinculados con el medioambiente, la producción local y el patrimonio turístico, complementarios al desarrollo rural. Contó con financiación pública de la Cooperación española (50%), de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) (25%) y del municipio de Verónica (Ciudad capital del Partido de Punta Indio) (25%) por un total de 15000€, que se utilizaron para el diseño de la estrategia, la promoción de las actividades y la cofinanciación de los emprendimientos.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Gobierno

Sociedad civil / ONG

Sector privado

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Los beneficiarios directos fueron 40 jóvenes, hombres y mujeres con inquietud y vocación emprendedora. Beneficiarios indirectos fueron los 660 habitantes de Punta Indio. Se ocupaban de compartir la información pertinente para la inversión de forma inclusiva, equitativa, accesible y transparente en todas las fases de los proyectos generados.

Q11 Main activities

- Realización de talleres sobre gobernanza y talleres temáticos sobre los emprendimientos identificados por parte de la UNLP.
- Compra de insumos y cesión de espacios por parte del ayuntamiento de Verónica para la puesta en marcha y desarrollo de los emprendimientos privados.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado en el años 2007, y generado un accionar y apoyo constante (llevando a cabo innumerables reuniones, talleres (con vecinos y todos los grupos representativos de la comunidad) de tipo temáticos, de planificación, de concertación, etc., formativos, seminarios, capacitaciones, jornadas de trabajo, etc., para el fomento de una estrategia de desarrollo local, basado en el desarrollo endógeno y participativo de la comunidad, promoviendo la creación de un Grupo de Acción Local para que sea

el promotor y ejecutor de dicha estrategia. Hoy a más de un década de haber puesto en funcionamiento dicha estrategia, podemos mencionar que hay resultados dispares: por un lado los condimentos políticos locales, tuvieron sus efectos en la falta de afianzamiento o consolidación del grupo de acción local como actor principal y responsable de dicha estrategia. No obstante muchas de las acciones planificadas siguieron y tienen continuidad a la fecha. Por otro lado, dicha experiencia recoge muchas lecciones aprendidas, que se han traducido en primer lugar en un nuevo proyecto de características similares en otro municipio de la misma provincia. “Conocimiento y acción en la planificación del desarrollo rural a través del turismo: Ayacucho, un estudio de caso (Buenos Aires, Argentina)” <https://revistas.javeriana.edu.co/index.php/ambienteydesarrollo/article/view/24014>. Y en segundo lugar, se elaboró un proyecto de ley (con los mismos lineamientos) denominado: Programa LEADER (Relaciones entre Acciones para el desarrollo de la economía rural sostenible) de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, que tuvo estado parlamentario en la Cámara de Diputados de la Provincia de Buenos Aires.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

- Conformación del Grupo de Acción Local de Punta Indio, una entidad civil promotora y coordinadora del desarrollo en la localidad y que ayuda a crear una institucionalización del proceso de desarrollo.
- Ejecución de 12 proyectos definidos en la estrategia: producción de plantas aromáticas, de hongos, apícola, de horticultura orgánica, vivero de especies autóctonas para el repoblamiento vegetal de espacios degradados, de lombricompostaje; producción de artesanía en arcilla, tejido a mano (emprendidos y financiados por los beneficiarios con apoyo del Ayuntamiento de Verónica para la compra de insumos y cesión de espacios); proyectos turísticos de Centro de Interpretación y museo temático; elaboración de un mapa zonal de sitios Históricos y agenda de actividades anual para administrar visitas guiadas con fines turísticos (emprendidos y financiados por el Ayuntamiento de Verónica).

Most significant changes

Se constató una satisfacción de la comunidad a través de algunas encuestas.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Cooperación española, Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) y el municipio de Verónica.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

La continuidad de la estrategia incluía distintas líneas de acción y etapas con el foco puesto en el desarrollo turístico, pero al no existir una regulación provincial o nacional en Argentina que contemple este tipo de iniciativa, lamentablemente no se puede hablar de sostenibilidad a la luz de los hechos y en lo que se refiere al conjunto de la estrategia.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

El equipo de trabajo que desarrolló la estrategia promovió una Ley que llegó al estado parlamentario en la Cámara de Diputados de la Provincia de Buenos Aires como: “Programa LEADER (Relaciones entre Acciones para el desarrollo de la economía rural sostenible) de la Provincia de Buenos Aires”. En estos momentos está en la Cámara de Senadores de la provincia de Buenos Aires para su futura aprobación, lo que hace ver la importancia de la actividad desarrollada de abajo/arriba.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Actualmente no hay indicadores cuantificables. La supervisión es a través de la observación directa por parte de los técnicos responsables de dar apoyo a los proyectos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Diversificación de la producción local: proyectos agrarios como alternativa al monocultivo, proyectos turísticos y proyectos de uso y preservación de los recursos naturales y de puesta en valor de la fauna y flora autóctona.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

La sostenibilidad se evidencia porque, a pesar de que los proyectos turísticos emprendidos por el Ayuntamiento de Verónica no han tenido continuidad, debido al esfuerzo de los propios emprendedores, los proyectos de inversión privada continúan activos y exitosos, siendo estos el camino a seguir en la puesta en valor los Principios CSA-IRA:

- La producción de hongos vende a supermercados y restaurantes de la región.
- La actividad apícola vende en el mercado local y a granel para la exportación.
- La producción hortícola orgánica se ha expandido con otros emprendedores.
- El vivero de plantas autóctonas continua y ha provisto de plantas al municipio para planes de reforestación.
- El productor de lombricompostaje vende al vivero de plantas autóctonas que los utiliza como insumo.
- La artesanía en Arcilla recrea antigüedades (recreando antiguos elementos usados por comunidades 1000 años atrás) que se venden como recuerdos.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

https://enrd.ec.europa.eu/leader-clld_es

<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/tesis?codigo=185426>

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/316621718_Developing_Competencies_for_Rural_Development_Project_Management_through_Local_Action_Groups_The_Punta_Indio_Argentina_Experience

https://www.aepro.com/files/congresos/2010madrid/ciip10_2033_2045.2881.pdf

L2 – Bolivia: Implementación de Parcelas Demostrativas para la Seguridad Alimentaria

Q1 Title of the experience

Implementación de Parcelas Demostrativas para la Seguridad Alimentaria

Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional: Cuenca Pedagógica Yesera, Tarija-Bolivia

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Bolivia; Departamento de Tarija: Provincia Cercado.

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Mundo académico / Educación

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Se ha aplicado el principio de seguridad alimentaria a través de la implementación de parcelas demostrativas con cultivos de arándano, frutilla, durazno y manzana.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Mediante un diagnóstico participativo, se identificó los sitios para la implementación de las parcelas demostrativas, siendo los cultivos plantas frutales de arándano, frutilla, durazno y manzana, considerados de alto valor nutritivo, orientados a promover la seguridad alimentaria y el empoderamiento de la mujer e incorporar cultivos con valor comercial.

En la experiencia participan el gobierno como financiador, las mujeres y sus familias de la Cuenca Yesera y la universidad Autónoma Juan Misael Saracho, a través de la implementación de las parcelas como laboratorios vivos junto a docentes y estudiantes.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Gobierno

Mundo académico/ Educación

Otro Comunidades de la Cuenca Pedagógica Yesera

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Participación de la población de la Cuenca Pedagógica Yesera, bajo el enfoque de género siendo las mujeres las principales beneficiarias. Involucradas en todo el proceso, desde la selección las parcelas hasta la obtención del fruto. Un proyecto intergeneracional en el que las mujeres de la comunidad

interactúan con estudiantes de la universidad, un proceso de enseñanza -aprendizaje y trabajo colaborativo en Comunidad-Universidad.

Q11 Main activities

- Fortalecimiento a las organizaciones comunales
- Capacitaciones a la población de la Cuenca Pedagógica Yesera.
- Implementación de parcelas demostrativas.
- Seguimiento y monitoreo.
- Evaluaciones periódicas.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado en octubre de 2019 y en curso.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Como resultado se obtuvo:

- 113 parcelas demostrativas implementadas.
- 113 familias capacitadas en el manejo de plantas frutales.
- 96 estudiantes implicados y capacitados
- 5 docentes implicados y formados en Principios IRA

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

La cosecha de frutas arándano, frutilla, durazno y manzana para el consumo humano y un excedente para su comercialización.

Most significant changes

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

El fundamental, el proyecto GESPLAN en BOLIVIA, que, gracias a la incorporación en la red internacional de universidades, nos involucramos y concienciamos en el trabajo de los principios IRA. La Universidad Autónoma Juan Misael Saracho con sus estudiantes y docentes, y la propia Cuenca Pedagógica Yesera a través de sus comunidades organizadas.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

- Disponibilidad y acceso del recurso agua para el riego de las parcelas demostrativas.
- La alteración del régimen pluviométrico y de temperaturas de la Cuenca Pedagógica Yesera.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Implementación del riego tecnificado para el uso eficiente del riego en las parcelas demostrativas.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Mediante la aplicación de planillas de seguimiento y control de las parcelas demostrativas. Además de informes trimestrales con sus respectivas indicadores de verificación

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- Uso de abono orgánico que existe en la zona.
- Participación e inclusión de género.
- Reuniones informativas y capacitaciones en cuanto al beneficio de las parcelas demostrativas.
- Incorporación de actores intergeneracionales, jóvenes universitarios y mujeres de la comunidad que comparten aprendizaje y conocimientos.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Mediante la aplicación del Plan de Gestión Local de la Cuenca Pedagógica Yesera, se tiene previsto continuar, actualmente estamos involucrados con 3 principios y para fortalecer el trabajo con los principios IRA, trabajamos de cerca con la coordinadora de GESPLAN en el país y para fortalecer el mismo firmamos un acuerdo Cuenca Pedagógica Yesera, Universidad Autónoma Juan Misael Saracho y GESPLAN.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://www.facebook.com/104897424414787/posts/447583356812857/>

L3 – Bolivia: Mujeres campesinas e indígenas empoderadas hacia la seguridad alimentaria sostenible

Q1 Title of the experience

“MUJERES CAMPESINAS E INDIGENAS EMPODERADAS HACIA LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA SOSTENIBLE”

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Con 45 comunidades integrantes, entre mujeres campesinas e indígenas. En el sur de Bolivia.

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Provincia O'Connor del departamento de Tarija-Bolivia.

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

- Principio 1. Contribuimos a la seguridad alimentaria y a la nutrición de nuestras familias, con la producción local de hortalizas, tubérculos y frutales. Siendo un gran aporte en todo este periodo de confinamiento, hemos podido acceder a los productos directamente de las parcelas.
- Principio 3. Se fomenta la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres, mediante acciones a favor de los derechos de las mujeres, con capacitaciones en incidencia política y control social, nuestra voz es escuchada y considerada aprovechando que contamos con un programa radial alternativo y con comunicadoras populares en las comunidades que son las encargadas de ampliar nuestra voz.
- Principio 5. Respetamos la tenencia de la tierra de acuerdo a usos y costumbres de las comunidades, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua aplicando tecnologías adecuadas, accesibles y sostenibles, como la cosecha de agua.
- Principio 8. Promovemos sistemas agrícolas alimentarios inocuos y saludables, con el fomento a la producción alternativa orgánica respetando y valorando los conocimientos ancestrales, y en armonía con la naturaleza.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La Asociación de Mujeres de la Provincia Oconnor (AMPRO) como una asociación para el empoderamiento de la mujer, se encuentra bien conformada, contando con comisiones para la incidencia y el control social, comunicadoras populares, comisión para la gestión e implementación de proyectos, la asociación se ha consolidado con su personería jurídica en el año 2017, la cual valida nuestro accionar en toda la Provincia Oconnor del departamento de Tarija que hasta la fecha cuenta con 1200 mujeres que son parte de nuestra organización de mas 45 comunidades con sus organizaciones comunales. Nuestro accionar está estrechamente ligado a los principios IRA, ya que nuestra organización principalmente trabaja en la igualdad de género y la participación de las mujeres, el empoderamiento económico mediante la producción sostenible orgánica respetando y valorando los conocimientos ancestrales, y en armonía con la naturaleza. Trabajamos con los Principios IRA, porque creemos que aportan de forma armoniosa y sostenible los procesos de igualdad de género, producción sostenible y preservación del medio ambiente así como la valorización de las culturas y formas de vida existentes, apuntando a una sociedad más justa con igualdad de condiciones tanto para hombres como para mujeres de los sectores más vulnerables.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Las mujeres mayores y jóvenes han participado como sujetos implicados en su proceso de empoderamiento intergeneracional, participando en las organizaciones de la sociedad civil, cada una en los talleres, capacitaciones, trabajos comunales y trabajos en las propias parcelas involucrando a la familia por completo, lo que ha permitido trabajar los principios IRA y valorar a la familia e inculcar valores a los hijos.

Q11 Main activities

- Participar en capacitaciones en producción Agroecológica, cuidado y prevención del medioambiente
- Desarrollar campañas de concienciación y capacitación sobre la violencia de género a mujeres de las diferentes comunidades.
- Gestionar espacios de comercialización locales, implementando ferias los domingos, para productos agroecológicos.
- Recolectar y reciclar los residuos, trabajando en campañas para prevenir el deterioro del medioambiente

Q12 Timeframe

AMPRO como una asociación para el empoderamiento de la mujer y protección del medioambiente, inicia en marzo 2004, consolidado con su personería jurídica en el año 2017, actualmente se encuentra bien fortalecida y en funcionamiento.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

- 5 talleres de capacitación en derechos humanos, violencia contra la mujer sobre la ley 348, con 180 mujeres líderes participantes.
- 4 cursos en derecho ambiental basado en la Ley 1333 y el cambio climático en el que participan 210 mujeres socias de AMPRO.
- 6 talleres en fortalecimiento organizacional, facilitado por diferentes ONG con 300 mujeres asistentes.
- 8 talleres sobre la implementación de huertos orgánicos, elaboración de abonos e insecticidas naturales

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Se tiene realizados los talleres y cursos con diferentes temáticas en la línea de los principios IRA, que a mediano y largo plazo se pretende involucrar a las 1200 socias mujeres campesinas e indígenas que conforman AMPRO.

Most significant changes

El cambio más significativo al interior de AMPRO, es el fortalecimiento de la asociación y el empoderamiento de las mujeres, el cambio en la forma de producir los alimentos, con respeto y cuidado de la madre tierra.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

El fundamental, el proyecto GESPLAN en BOLIVIA, que, gracias a la incorporación en la red internacional de universidades, nos involucramos y concienciamos en el trabajo de los principios IRA. Como AMPRO participamos en los talleres organizados para trabajar los principios y también firmamos un acuerdo de colaboración que nos fortalece.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

El acceso a agua para riego de las parcelas Transporte para llevar productos al mercado
Que valoren nuestros productos sin químicos
Desastres naturales con pérdidas humanas y materiales
Financiamiento para proyectos locales

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

- Cosecha de agua
- Organización para transportar los productos de forma conjunta
- Gestionar un espacio para venta de productos agroecológicos
- Gestion con autoridades y organizaciones, para apoyar a las familias
- El financiamiento no ha sido resuelto

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Elaborar un plan de implementación y seguimiento de los Principios IRA, que involucra a las familias participantes y también a la directiva de AMPRO, que contempla el registro y seguimiento de las acciones desarrolladas.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- Fortalecimiento institucional
- Empoderamiento de la mujer
- Desarrollar el trabajo intergeneracional
- Coordinación con actores locales para sumar acciones
- Derechos ambientales, cambio climático
- La asociación como una herramienta para sumar e incluso hacer frente a la pandemia
- Aplicación de conocimientos locales en la producción de alimentos con abonos naturales

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Si, el plan elaborado con un trabajo final del programa formativo, que se evaluará y monitoreará para desarrollar una mejora continua, en la aplicación de los principios IRA.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1FwEU4sKeml7YebghevD1yrYSrClGxz5d/view?usp=sharing>

L4 – Colombia: Sustitución de Cultivos Ilícitos en zonas de posconflicto en Colombia – Asociación de Productores de Cacao de Vistahermosa - Meta “AGROCAVIS”

Q1 Title of the experience

Sustitución de Cultivos Ilícitos en zonas de posconflicto en Colombia – Asociación de Productores de Cacao de Vistahermosa - Meta “AGROCAVIS”

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Colombia – Municipio de Vistahermosa – Meta

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la sostenibilidad económica productiva

En el marco de la producción y la transformación de grano de cacao se estableció un centro de compra y acopia de grano de cacao como opción para incrementar los ingresos de los campesinos con precios más justos que permitan la seguridad alimentaria con productos que no se producen en la región.

Esas prácticas cumplidas por todos los productores aseguran la compra del grano de cacao con un precio más justo y competitivo.

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

La compra del producto está asegurado en el centro de compra y acopio, pues se cuenta con un aliado comercial (la nacional de chocolates) y se recibe un pago al precio nacional por kilo de forma directa a los productores lo que permite mejorar los ingresos y hacerlos más competitivos y productivos

En el Centro de Acopio de grano de cacao se cumplen las normas laborales y se presta especial atención al desarrollo social y mejoramiento de la calidad en la producción.

En torno al Centro de Acopio han ido surgiendo otras ocupaciones que han generado puestos de trabajo con condiciones dignas que mejoran los ingresos de quienes los ocupan.

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres.

El Centro de Acopio fomenta la ocupación y el empoderamiento de las mujeres ya que se fomenta la participación y empoderamiento de estas en recolección, cosecha y pos-cosecha al igual que se fomenta la igualdad de género en talleres y encuentros con lideresas.

Principio 7. Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

El centro de compra y acopio ha fomentado la conservación de los bosques y promueve proyectos de conservación de los bosques al igual que se estudian los suelos aptos para la producción y la siembra de árboles que luego aumentarían la producción del cacao.

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

El Centro compra y acopia de grano de cacao promueve a diario la producción agrícola de cacao y su transformación artesanal con fines de implementar su consumo sin químicos lo cual redundaría en el mejoramiento de la salud de toda la comunidad.

Los socios que controlan el Centro de Acopio cuidan que se cumplan las condiciones higiénico-sanitarias y verifican el origen del producto.

Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Periódicamente el Centro de compra y acopio rinde cuenta a los socios de la cantidad de grano recolectado y vendido los precios de compra y venta del producto al igual que realiza la rendición de cuentas y impulsa la bancarización como una forma segura de promover el desarrollo de los asociados.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La finalidad de la instalación de un centro de acopio y transformación del cacao es mejorar la producción y calidad del grano, un eficiente manejo de las plantaciones y técnicas de manejo adecuadas que permitan elevar los índices de productividad e ingresos económicos de las familias de la asociación de productores. El proyecto del centro de acopio impacta directamente en la incorporación de buenas prácticas de beneficio y transformación del cacao como una actividad lícita y de sustitución de cultivos ilícitos como la coca y la consolidación de un territorio como espacio de paz en el marco del posconflicto en Colombia.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Gobierno

Sociedad civil / ONG

Sector privado

Otro: Agencia Norteamérica para el Desarrollo USAID

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Los productores de cacao han brindado su apoyo incondicional al punto de compra y acopio de grano de cacao, pues se han empoderado de los procesos y han empezado a transformar sus productos hacen traer sus productos a la compra entendimos que se hace necesario unirnos para mejorar mejorar la producción y tener capacidad de negociación para que la región sea atractiva para los

comercializadores nacionales e internacionales de cacao.

Q11 Main activities

Mejorar la calidad de la producción del cacao y el aumento de las áreas de siembra bajo la condición de arreglos agroforestales con el fin de mejorar el precio del grano de cacao e incrementar los ingresos de los asociados y fortalecer la asociación.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado a principios de los 2001 y en curso

Q13 Results obtained / expected

El sistema del Centro de Acopio ha ayudado a mejorar la calidad de vida de los productores ha aumentado sus ingresos y ha mejorado el sostenimiento y la estabilidad alimentaria

Esperamos que en el año 2023 la calidad de vida de los asociados haya mejorado y se vea reflejado más en la no deserción de niños, niñas y adolescentes en escuelas y colegios al igual que en el bienestar de todas las familias de los asociados.

Most significant changes

...Transición de una economía ilegal a una legal en el marco de la sustitución de cultivos ilícitos y la conservación del medio ambiente...

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Presidencia de la Republica de Colombia – Programa Plan de Consolidación Integral de la Macarena PCIM
USAID.
SOCODEVI
AGROCAVIS

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

La falta de voluntad política local, la falta de infraestructura propia de la asociación y de los asociados, el incremento de la producción y mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población y con ello de incorporar a sus prácticas los Principios CSA-IRA.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Las estructuras se han abordado con comodatos. la necesidad de aumento de la producción se han abordado, con la concientización a los asociados para nuevas siembras, presentación de propuestas a inversionistas extranjeros y la unión con la empresa privada

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Actualmente no hay indicadores cuantificables. La supervisión es a través de la observación directa por parte de los técnicos responsables de dar apoyo a los proyectos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

La Rendición de cuentas ha sido un factor fundamental para la construcción de confianza entre los asociados, la vinculación de mujeres y jóvenes y el avance en los procesos de formalización de la propiedad.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Si. La idea es que los proyectos derivados de la FCCC persigan la inclusión de los Principios CSA-IRA. E insistir en la ejecución directa de las asociaciones y los proyectos. impulsar la siembra de 1.500.00 hectareas mas de cacao, seleccionado en finos de sabor y aroma. Mejorar la cantidad y la calidad del grano de cacao. Perseguir la competitividad y el mercado internacional para ello los técnicos de apoyo y asesoramiento de los proyectos no solo formarán a la sociedad civil en materia de los CSA-IRA sino que cuidarán porque todo lo aprendido se lleve a la práctica en el medio rural.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

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L5 – Ecuador: Acopio comunitario de leche (Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe 2022)

Q1 Title of the experience

Acopio comunitario de leche (Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe 2022)

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Ecuador

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

En el marco de las competencias del “Reglamento de Control y Regulación de la Cadena de Producción de la Leche y sus derivados”, se establecieron en el Centro de Acopio las normas para lograr inocuidad alimentaria y prevención de prácticas inadecuadas que pueden inducir a error, confusión o engaño. Esas prácticas cumplidas por todos los productores aseguran la entrega a las empresas lácteas de un producto seguro.

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

El producto seguro del Centro de Acopio tiene la aprobación del Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería para recibir el pago de precio de sustentación por litro de tipo de leche cruda pagado por la industria láctea.

En el Centro de Acopio de Turucucho se cumplen las normas laborales y se presta especial atención a la eliminación del trabajo infantil, ni por motivo de sustitución de una familiar. En torno al Centro de Acopio han ido surgiendo otras ocupaciones que han generado puestos de trabajo con condiciones dignas que mejoran los ingresos de quienes los ocupan.

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres.

El Centro de Acopio fomenta la ocupación y el empoderamiento de las mujeres, quienes desempeñan de mejor manera muchas de las actividades que se realizan en el Centro y que requieren cuidado e iniciativa. La mujer aplica con creatividad los conocimientos adquiridos en torno a la gestión de la leche y su comercialización.

Principio 7. Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

El acopio técnico de la leche ha reducido considerablemente la pérdida de la misma por acidez. La limpieza de los tanques y el buen manejo reduce el riesgo de pérdida del producto.

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

El Centro de Acopio cumple las normas de la Agencia Nacional de Regulación, Control y Vigilancia Sanitaria (Arcsa) Los socios que controlan el Centro de Acopio y reciben la leche cuidan que se cumplan las condiciones higiénico-sanitarias y verifican el origen del producto.

Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Periódicamente el Centro de Acopio rinde cuenta a los socios de la cantidad de leche recibida y entregada, así como de los ingresos pagados por la fábrica y entregados a los socios según el volumen de leche entregado al Centro de acopio.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La finalidad de la instalación de un centro de acopio y enfriamiento de leche es mejorar la producción y calidad de la leche, un eficiente manejo de pasturas y técnicas de manejo adecuadas que permitan elevar los índices de productividad e ingresos económicos de las familias de la asociación de productores. El proyecto del centro de acopio impacta directamente en la incorporación de buenas prácticas de ordeño de mañana y tarde y un plan de mejora de pastizales y atención sanitaria al hato.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

La capacitación de la Universidad Politécnica Salesiana aporta con los requisitos y cuerpo legal vigente para la acreditación ante el Ministerio. Los comuneros realizan las obras físicas y la FCCC entrega un préstamo de USD 30.000,00 necesario para la adquisición de tanques y equipos técnicos.

La inversión en cada finca es posible al sistema de microcréditos del Comité Intercomunal de la Fundación Casa Campesina, con lo que la acción del acopio de la leche se extiende a otras comunidades y mejora la producción.

Q11 Main activities

Mejorar la producción y calidad de la leche así como incrementar los ingresos de las familias de la asociación por medio de la capacitación

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado a principios de los 2000 y en curso

Q13 Results obtained / expected

El sistema del Centro de Acopio ha ayudado a mejorar en los productores los ingresos por la leche.

Las políticas aplicadas en el acopio de la leche tienen efecto positivo sobre el manejo ganadero asegurando su sostenibilidad. Aún en tiempos de bajo consumo, como ha sucedido en estos dos años de presencia en la población del Covid-19 y no presencialidad en las escuelas, el Centro de Acopio ha seguido impactado positivamente en la comunidad.

Analizar como el sistema de financiación ha ayudado a incrementar la renta de las personas de la Asociación ha incentivado a otras comunidades para invertir en tanques de acopio de leche. En la actualidad la venta de leche es la actividad económica principal de Turucucho. La visita al Centro de Acopio y a las actividades de ordeño es para el visitante una oportunidad para experimentar cómo llega la leche a nuestra mesa.

Most significant changes

Gracias al Centro de Acopio comunitario los productores realizan el ordeño dos veces al día y todos los días, en la mañana desde las 4 hasta las 6 y en la tarde igual desde las 16 hasta las 18 horas. La producción de leche promedio de Turucucho es de 9 litros por vaca y por día. Una finca normalmente posee 6 vacas de ordeño. En la comunidad se recolecta alrededor 3.780 litros de leche por día que es vendida a la fábrica Nestle, sus supervisores controlan rigurosamente los todos los equipos del Centro para evitar la contaminación de biológica.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

La Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, la Fundación Campesina Casa Cayambe y la propia Comunidad del cantón

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

Tradicionalmente ha sido un problema la entrega de la leche a las empresas lácteas asentadas en el poblado de Cayambe. Esta limitación condicionaba la posibilidad de aumentar la producción y mejorar las condiciones de vida de la población y con ello de incorporar a sus practices los Principios CSA-IRA.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

La Universidad Politécnica Salesiana en alianza con la Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe (FCCC) realizan programas de capacitación para potenciar capacidades y motivar iniciativas. La comunidad es protagonista en la formación del proyecto Centro de Acopio de Leche y los comuneros asumen su responsabilidad como miembros del Centro de Acopio.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Actualmente no hay indicadores cuantificables. La supervisión es a través de la observación directa por parte de los técnicos responsables de dar apoyo a los proyectos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Las Buenas Prácticas en esta asociación comunitaria de acopio lechera deben garantizar que la leche y los productos lácteos producidos sean saludables y adecuados al uso para el que están previstos y también que la explotación lechera sea viable desde las perspectivas económica, social y medioambiental. Algunas de las buenas prácticas implementadas son: Utilizar los productos químicos y los medicamentos veterinarios tal y como son prescritos; Asegurarse de que con las rutinas de ordeño no se lesiona a los animales ni se introducen contaminantes en la leche; Asegurarse de que después del ordeño la leche es manipulada adecuadamente; entre otras.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Si. La idea es que los proyectos derivados de la FCCC persigan la inclusión de los Principios CSA-IRA y para ello los técnicos de apoyo y asesoramiento de los proyectos no solo formarán a la sociedad civil

en materia de los CSA-IRA sino que cuidarán porque todo lo aprendido se lleve a la práctica en el medio rural de Cayambe.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://www.agricultura.gob.ec/centros-de-acopio-de-leche-de-pichincha-buscan-su-acreditacion/>
<https://lectoescritura.blog.ups.edu.ec/1432/ups-noticia-5382554-40-representantes-de-17-centros-productores-de-leche-en-cayambe-para-discutir-problematicas-del-sector?lang=es>
<https://repositorio.uasb.edu.ec/bitstream/10644/6052/1/T2544-MAE-Torres-Estudio.pdf>

L6 – Ecuador: Desarrollo rural comunitario mediante el uso autogestionado y sostenible del microcrédito Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe 2022

Q1 Title of the experience

Desarrollo rural comunitario mediante el uso autogestionado y sostenible del microcrédito Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe 2022

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Ecuador

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Los microcréditos aprobados están destinados a la producción de alimentos y su diversificación, como es el caso de cultivos de hortalizas. Atención especial se hace con el destino de los recursos del crédito a la producción de fertilizantes orgánicos y al acceso al agua limpia.

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

La producción agrícola comunitaria se basa en el autoempleo, y con el microcrédito aumenta su capacidad de dar ocupación a más miembros de la familia. El microcrédito respalda a los campesinos indígenas para evitar sistemas de ventas anticipadas de cosechas o dependencias financieras de comerciantes.

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres.

El aprendizaje se constata como principal logro en la participación de las mujeres en el uso del microcrédito. Este sector de la población desarrolla rápidamente interés y aprendizaje, y a su vez transmite sus conocimientos a otros miembros de la comunidad.

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

El Programa de Microcrédito permite a numerosas familias que los hijos con capacidad para seguir universidad puedan combinar sus estudios de Agropecuaria con el trabajo agrícola en la parcela familiar. Con los conocimientos adquiridos aumenta la capacidad de las organizaciones comunitarias para innovar y promover el uso de nuevas tecnologías.

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

El microcrédito se destina principalmente a mejorar la calidad de los insumos agrícolas y a reducir las amenazas del medio y del mercado. La lógica proyectual presiona para afrontar nuevas acciones de mejoras y cambios en el territorio.

Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Las cuotas son mensuales lo que permite hacer un seguimiento con indicadores de eficacia de los cultivos y evaluación de resultados. También contempla la posibilidad de atender resultados negativos mediante la ampliación de plazos o la concesión de nuevos créditos.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La Casa Campesina concreta con las comunidades indígenas el Comité Intercomunal de Microcrédito y gestiona recursos para microcréditos destinados a mejorar en calidad y cantidad la producción agropecuaria. El Comité Intercomunal de Microcrédito comienza gestionando USD 2.500.000,00. Se inicia con 56 comunidades indígenas legalmente constituidas, que solicitan entre 60 y 80 microcréditos mensuales con un plazo de pago de 16 meses e intereses similares a los de la banca local.

Las directivas de las comunidades aprueban las solicitudes de los comuneros, y se nombran responsables para apoyar la gestión de los microcréditos y asegurar el trabajo conjunto entre la institución y la organización comunitaria para asegurar el funcionamiento del Programa de Microcrédito.

Mirando los resultados, que han pasado a formar parte de las prácticas productivas y comunitarias de la población, resulta evidente que la experiencia del Proyecto Microcrédito se ha construido desde las iniciativas, capacidades, necesidades y sentimientos de comunidades andinas, una práctica hecha ciencia con las siglas de WWP, Working With People.

El Proyecto ha contribuido a potenciar la organización indígena local para ejercer la democracia y la participación en la toma de decisiones del Gobierno Cantonal

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Actualmente la FCCC concreta su acción en la población de las comunidades indígenas de los cantones Cayambe y Pedro Moncayo, con una población cercana a los 80.000 habitantes, distribuida en 96 comunidades del cantón Cayambe y 15 del cantón Pedro Moncayo. El Proyecto de Microcrédito se identifica con los objetivos expresados en los principios IRA. Las acciones del Proyecto de Microcrédito son resultado de las propuestas de la organización comunitaria como lugar de decisión y negociación.

Q11 Main activities

Potenciar la organización indígena local para ejercer la democracia y la participación en la toma de decisiones del Gobierno Cantonal.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado en la década de los años 90' y en curso.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

El Proyecto puede ser calificado como de falta de objetividad por no tener indicadores sociales de referencia cuantificables. Sin embargo, es evidente la satisfacción de la población y la constatación de

los cambios producidos. Son evidentes las competencias desarrolladas para seguir transformando su propia realidad.

El Proyecto gana en claridad de logros con los indicadores cuantitativos.

El Programa de Microcrédito comienza el año 2022 con los siguientes datos:

Número de comunidades que forman el Comité Intercomunal de

Microcrédito: 111 comunidades.

Fincas familiares entre 3 y 15 hectáreas, potencialmente usuarias del microcrédito: 5.000

Monto total del capital del Programa de Microcrédito: \$9.180.140.

Número de microcréditos concedidos durante el año 2019: 794 créditos.

Número de microcréditos concedidos durante el año 2021: 258 Interés anual: al 13%

Índice de mora: al cierre del año 2019 se registra un porcentaje de 1.91%.

Impacto de la pandemia: el índice de mora al cierre del año 2021 es de 7.07%.

La sostenibilidad está asegurada por el pago de intereses y la baja morosidad. Del capital total de \$9.180.140, la cantidad de \$4.117.776 corresponde a los aportes recibidos para capital, y \$5.062.364 a capital generado por los intereses pagados por los usuarios.

Most significant changes

La intervención en la producción agropecuaria se gesta y desarrolla a manera de proceso que conjuga la acción con la planificación, elementos que van mutuamente retroalimentándose y en cuyo encuentro se fortalece la sostenibilidad del Proyecto desde la planificación participativa de abajo-arriba. La acción generada desde el microcrédito lleva a un nuevo descubrimiento de la solidaridad en espacios vitales de producción y comercialización donde se construye día a día la participación para el desarrollo local. El microcrédito logra distribuir beneficios equitativamente y regenerar el medio.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

La identidad de “pueblo indígena” es el principal campo de cohesión social donde se produce un nuevo pensamiento contextual con poder de resonancia en toda la ruralidad andina. Es esta fuerza, como valor agregado a la cultura, la que construye el paradigma sostenible del Buen Vivir y sirve de motor tractor para la inclusión de los Principios CSA-IRA.

Q17 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

En los últimos cinco años la economía del Ecuador presenta una fuerte caída en sus niveles de crecimiento económico, situación que aumenta la pobreza en las comunidades indígenas. La recesión limita la producción agrícola minifundista e incrementa la migración del campo a la ciudad. En esta situación la organización indígena de Cayambe prioriza la producción de autoconsumo. Esta opción encuentra limitaciones financieras oficiales para activar la producción destinada al mercado

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

A través de condiciones más flexibles a la hora de la concesión de préstamos por parte de la Fundación CCC.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Actualmente no hay indicadores cuantificables. La supervisión es a través de la observación directa por parte de los técnicos responsables de dar apoyo a los proyectos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Formación de la sociedad civil rural de las comunidades indígenas que optan a los préstamos de la Casa Campesina así como seguimiento cercano y continuo de los proyectos por parte de los técnicos de la Fundación para la puesta en práctica de los Principios.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Si. La idea es que los proyectos derivados de la FCCC persigan la inclusión de los Principios CSA-IRA y para ello los técnicos de apoyo y asesoramiento de los proyectos no solo formarán a la sociedad civil en materia de los CSA-IRA sino que cuidarán porque todo lo aprendido se lleve a la práctica en el medio rural de Cayambe siguiendo así con más de 25 años de crecimiento socioeconómico del cantón.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://dspace.ups.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/10725/1/La%20Fundacion%20Casa%20Campesina%20Cayambe%20y%20el%20modelo%20de%20desarrollo.pdf>

<https://dspace.ups.edu.ec/handle/123456789/11438>

<https://dspace.uniandes.edu.ec/handle/123456789/11619>

<http://rfd.org.ec/ongs>

L7 – Ecuador: Producción agroecológica de hortalizas en las comunidades del canton Cayambe. Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe, 2022

Q1 Title of the experience

Producción agroecológica de hortalizas en las comunidades del canton Cayambe. Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe, 2022

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional (el área del Proyecto está asentada en las estribaciones del volcán Cayambe, en la zona central de las cordilleras Central y Oriental de los Andes Ecuatorianos)

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Ecuador

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

El proyecto se origina en el interés de las comunidades indígenas de Cayambe por mejorar su nutrición con productos sanos. Las asociaciones agroecológicas son fruto del esfuerzo de las mujeres para afrontar la desnutrición infantil. Durante el aislamiento por el Covid-19, las productoras agroecológicas han sido las inspiradoras de la producción para una buena dieta familiar con una gran variedad de producto.

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

El Proyecto genera más y mejores empleos para las familias asociadas a través del emprendimiento y el apoyo a la producción y comercialización de hortalizas, con lo que se crean nuevas fuentes de ingreso y se reducen la pobreza.

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres.

El aprendizaje se constata como principal logro en la participación de las mujeres en la producción agropecuaria. Este sector de la población desarrolla rápidamente interés y aprendizaje, y a su vez transmite sus conocimientos a otros miembros de la comunidad.

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Las actividades de protección de vertientes de agua, forestación con plantas nativas y exóticas, recuperación de suelos erosionados, instalación de sistemas de riego por aspersión, y construcción de reservorios, son comunes en las parcelas con huertos de hortalizas

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

El microcrédito en la producción hortícola agroecológica se destina principalmente a mejorar la calidad de los insumos agrícolas y a reducir las amenazas del medio y del mercado. La lógica proyectual presiona para afrontar nuevas acciones de mejoras y cambios en el territorio.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe identifica como proyecto de inversión “El fortalecimiento a la producción y comercialización asociativa de productores agroecológicos”. A partir del 2018 el Comité Intercomunal de Crédito abre una línea de microcrédito a 120 productores agroecológicos de once comunidades indígenas de Cayambe.

El Proyecto comienza con 9 asociaciones agroecológicas, mayoritariamente formadas por mujeres. En la actualidad las primeras 120 socias originales son 280 mujeres socias y 25 hombres socios en la producción agroecológica de hortalizas.

El interés del cultivo de hortalizas es motivado por ser una fuente de alimentación sana para la familia, pero son las ferias agroecológicas las que aumentan los beneficiados sea desde la condición de productor o de consumidor. Son aproximadamente 1000 familias urbanas que adquieren y consumen los productos ofrecidos por la organización tres veces a la semana.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Mediante el compromiso a:

- Capacitarse en producción agroecológica.
- Promocionar y difundir los espacios de ferias de las asociaciones agroecológicas.
- Ofrecer a la población productos de calidad e inocuos.
- No utilizar productos químicos en los cultivos

El involucramiento y la participación de la población beneficiaria en todas las etapas del proyecto, desarrolla un proceso permanente de gestión y capacitación técnica en los beneficiarios que mejora los niveles de conocimiento de tal manera que una vez concluido el proyecto, todas las obras y actividades emprendidas puedan ser asumidas, gestionadas y administradas por los propios beneficiarios, rompiendo la dependencia de agentes externos y asegurando la continuidad del proyecto en todos sus componentes y actividades.

Q11 Main activities

Promover la producción, consumo y comercialización de productos agroecológicos.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado en 2018 y en curso.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

El apoyo que el Proyecto ha brindado a los beneficiarios les ha permitido no solo tener una dieta familiar sana, sino también mejorar sus ingresos familiares.; resultados que dan sostenibilidad al Proyecto.

Las bondades nutritivas de los productos, así como las facilidades en la comercialización han impactado favorablemente en los consumidores.

Las asociaciones de productores/as de hortalizas agroecológicas promueven la conservación de suelos y el manejo técnico del agua y su optimización. El cuidado del ecosistema es común entre los socios con la formación de barreras vivas y la elaboración de bio preparados.

El Proyecto se presenta como una alternativa para obtener recursos que permitan realizar actividades que ayuden a incrementar el volumen de ventas de las familias con capacidad de producción; además ayudará a replicar estas experiencias en las comunidades del área de intervención.

Most significant changes

Anualmente el 40% de las productoras capacitadas implementan nuevas técnicas agropecuarias en sus parcelas y aumentan el 20% del volumen de la producción.

Las Asociaciones del Proyecto han organizado 3 ferias promocionales que promueven el consumo de productos agroecológicos en la zona de influencia.

Las mujeres y hombres capacitados en aspectos: técnicos, administrativos, organizativos, de gestión, de fortalecimiento comunitario y temas agropecuarios tendrán la suficiente capacidad y conocimiento para continuar con todas las actividades emprendidas por el proyecto garantizando su continuidad y replicabilidad.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

La Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe, que inició programas de “Huertos Escolares” y los Comités de Mujeres que vieron en las hortalizas productos sanos para fortalecer su propuesta de seguridad alimentaria.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

La producción de hortalizas agroecológicas incide en la necesaria modernización de los sistemas de riego y en la construcción de invernaderos en algunos sectores. Esto, sumado al desconocimiento de los productores en material de Principios CSA-IRA fueron las principales limitaciones en la puesta en marcha de los mismos.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Mediante La capacitación dada por los estudiantes de Agropecuaria de la Universidad Politécnica Salesiana a las Comunidades en material agroecológica y los préstamos de la FCCC para impulsar la modernización de los terrenos.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Actualmente no hay indicadores cuantificables. La supervisión es a través de la observación directa por parte de los técnicos responsables de dar apoyo a los proyectos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Las asociaciones de productoras/es agroecológicos promueven la producción, consumo y comercialización de productos agroecológicos a sus clientes basándose en las buenas prácticas:

- Las bondades nutritivas de los productos agroecológicos.
- Precio y peso justo en la comercialización.
- Concientización de que al comercializar estos productos no se afecta a las familias que las producen, porque no se utiliza químicos.
- Cuidado del medio ambiente.
- Producción de productos tradicionales

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Si. La idea es que los proyectos derivados de la FCCC persigan la inclusión de los Principios CSA-IRA y para ello los técnicos de apoyo y asesoramiento de los proyectos no solo continuarán formando a la sociedad civil en materia de los CSA-IRA sino que cuidarán porque todo lo aprendido se lleve a la práctica en el medio rural de Cayambe.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Sin información

L8 – Ecuador: Recuperación de sistemas de producción andina

Q1 Title of the experience

Recuperación de sistemas de producción andina

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Ecuador

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG
Mundo académico/ Educación

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

El proyecto de la Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe (FCCC) nació por interés de las comunidades indígenas de mejorar la nutrición especialmente de niños/as con productos sanos y la UPS sigue investigando sobre ello.

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

La producción de alimentos de las fincas se orienta al mercado local generando empleos para las familias incrementándose los ingresos y reduciéndose la pobreza.

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Es evidente la participación de las mujeres desde los Comités de mujeres, las asociaciones y grupos comunitarios de productoras agroecológicas que hoy conforman organizaciones más grandes como el Movimiento cantonal de mujeres y las Red de Economía Solidaria y Soberanía Alimentaria del Territorio Kayambi (RESSAK) y en la investigación son parte esencial del proyecto.

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

En los procesos de formación e investigación se potencia y garantiza la participación de jóvenes con un rol activo para generar arraigo a la comunidad y su proceso de desarrollo.

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

El acceso y control de la tierra y el agua permite que las mujeres puedan mejorar su condición y posición con respecto a los hombres.

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Se promueve al uso de tecnologías y prácticas que incluyen el cuidado y respeto a la tierra, al agua y a la naturaleza considerándolos no solo como recursos productivos sino como patrimonio ambiental.

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación

Se busca recuperar y valorar los saberes, conocimiento, historia y tradiciones de las comunidades.

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Las alternativas a un modelo de producción con alto uso de energía, insumos y agroquímicos se investigan y validan para promover su utilización en la producción de alimentos que garanticen calidad e inocuidad para las familias y consumidores

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Las comunidades ubicadas en el área de intervención de la FCCC se han dedicado desde hace más de 20 años a la producción de alimentos para autoabastecimiento de las familias. El proyecto “Fortalecimiento a la producción y comercialización asociativa de productores agroecológicos” permitió que accedieran al crédito para implementar los huertos familiares. El enfoque agroecológico fue impulsado por la acción de otras instituciones en la zona por lo cual el discurso se generalizó en las comunidades y fue dando paso a la formación de un movimiento de mujeres productoras agroecológicas a nivel bicantonal (Cayambe y Pedro Moncayo).

A la par han existido apuestas mucho más profundas sobre el cuidado y uso de los elementos de la naturaleza para producción y sobrevivencia de las familias. Así, desde la Universidad Politécnica Salesiana (UPS) se ha impulsado proyectos de vinculación e investigación sobre el Buen Vivir, agroecología y prácticas de agricultura sustentable. Se ha apoyado la construcción del Plan de vida de las comunidades Pesillo y Paquiestancia donde una de las dimensiones es la Chacra y se ha analizado en las relaciones con otras dimensiones como son la Comunidad, la Familia y la Geobiodiversidad.

En ese sentido, se plantea la investigación para responder a la pregunta ¿Cómo las prácticas agrícolas sustentables implementadas en el periodo de postpandemia en los sistemas de producción influyen en la resiliencia de los territorios comunitarios de la Sierra norte del Ecuador, en marco de principios IRA? Se desarrolla bajo un enfoque participativo lo cual ha permitido que los conocimientos científicos se unan a los saberes ancestrales para identificar estrategias para superar la problemática no solo productiva sino del desarrollo y Buen Vivir.

El objetivo del proyecto que está en desarrollo es analizar las prácticas agrícolas sustentables implementadas en la postpandemia y su influencia en la resiliencia de territorios comunitarios, mediante la definición de indicadores en los ámbitos ambiental, social, político, económico y tecnológico, con el fin de evidenciar el aporte de la agricultura al Buen Vivir de las comunidades en el marco de los principios IRA

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

A través de la investigación -acción – participativa (IAP) se involucran los productores y dirigentes de la comunidad Pesillo en el proyecto desde su diseño, implementación, obtención de información, reflexión y análisis de los resultados, así como en la elaboración de conclusiones. Se realizan visitas al sitio donde está la chakra andina y algunos implementan las prácticas en sus propias fincas.

Q11 Main activities

Elaboración del plan de vida comunitario de Pesillo.

Identificación de indicadores del Buen Vivir en las dimensiones:

Familia, Chakra, Comunidad y Agrobiodiversidad

Identificación y estudio de saberes andinos de la chakra con dirigentes del Pueblo Kayambi y la comunidad de Pesillo.

Implementación de chakra en la unidad educativa del milenio de la comunidad Pesillo en base a saberes y cosmovisión andina.

Sistematización de la experiencia.

Divulgación las prácticas en ámbitos educativos y comunitarios.

Implementación de chakra en la comunidad Pesillo y definición de futuras investigaciones

Q12 Timeframe

La elaboración del plan de vida se realizó desde el año 2018 a 2021 interrumpida siendo interrumpida por el período de confinamiento 2019- 2020.

La investigación inició el año 2021 y termina el 2023.

Q13 Results expected / obtained

En los proyectos de investigación se evidencia el impacto en los resultados que se esperan obtener que son los siguientes:

Académicos: 2 trabajos de titulación de postgrado y 2 de grado. 2 estudios de caso y 2 artículos científicos.

Tecnológicos: Adaptación y validación de tecnologías: uso sustentable del agua: el riego por goteo en pastizales, uso del suelo sustentable con generación de microclimas; uso de bionutrientes.

Ambientales: Identificación de prácticas para disminuir la presión de uso de tierras donde se ubican las fuentes de agua; disminuir la aplicación de pesticidas y fertilizantes en la producción; obtención de alimentos de inocuos y de calidad.

Económicos: A nivel de finca se espera que, por aplicación de las prácticas, los productores ahorren por menor uso de fertilizantes y pesticidas; incremento de ingresos por mejores rendimientos y diversidad de la producción. Ahorro por compra de alimentos para la familia.

Culturales / Social: Rescatar y fortalecer la cosmovisión Andina de la producción de alimentos.

Valoración de conocimiento y saberes ancestrales.

Avance del proyecto

Uno de los objetivos específicos fue el determinar el uso eficiente de los elementos naturales en los procesos de producción agrícola, mediante la identificación e implementación de prácticas de

producción innovadoras, articulando los diferentes saberes del enfoque de producción de la chakra, de la agroecología y de la agricultura biodinámica. El marco teórico para la identificación de la fundamentación de las prácticas y análisis de la información se presenta en el anexo 1.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

La Universidad Politécnica Salesiana y la Fundación Campesina Casa Cayambe.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

El uso de los principios CSA-IRA al ser de origen y enfoque diferente a lo que es la cosmovisión andina calzan parcialmente en algunos de los indicadores del Buen Vivir, específicamente en los referidos a uso de los recursos naturales. Sin embargo, se espera que sean un referente para que los productores, así como las instituciones que definen acciones en el territorio tomen decisiones que apunten su utilización.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Docentes de la UPS se han capacitado en varios programas sobre los principios CSA-IRA y los han incorporado en el diseño e implementación de proyectos de investigación. En alianza con la Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe (FCCC) se promueven los principios en los espacios de contacto con las comunidades.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Los proyectos de investigación y/o desarrollo pueden cumplir con un check list de incorporación de los Principios CSA-IRA en cada uno de las etapas de manera que se pueda realizar un proceso de evaluación expost.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

En esta experiencia entre las principales prácticas para incorporar los principios CSA-IRA en la investigación están:

- Identificar teorías y saberes sobre el tema investigado (búsqueda bibliográfica)
- Incorporar a los comuneros/as en todo el proceso de investigación a través de procesos de investigación -acciónparticipativa.
- Difundir los resultados a nivel comunitario y científico

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Se espera que los proyectos de investigación de la UPS incorporen los Principios CSA-IRA para lo cual es indispensable que investigadores/as, estudiantes y productores se formen sobre ellos.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Herran, J., De Nicolás, V., & Vidueira, P. (2014). Communication project for development: 25 years of experience in Andean Rural Communities in Ecuador. In 18th International Congress o Project Managment and Enginnering. (pp. 1707–1716). Alzañiz. España.

Gortaire R, 2016. Agroecología en el Ecuador. Proceso histórico, logros y desafíos. Disponible en:

<http://www.cuadernosdeantropologiapuce.edu.ec/index.php/antropologia/article/view/85/70>

Gueier, 2021. Agricultura biodinámica. Una síntesis científica.

Disponible en : <https://www.lacabra.eu/wpcontent/uploads/2021/03/La-Agricultura-Biodinamica-una-sintesiscientifiica.pdf>

L9 – Ecuador: Sistemas de optimización del agua en la agricultura Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe, 2022

Q1 Title of the experience

Sistemas de optimización del agua en la agricultura Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe 2022

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Ecuador

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG
Mundo académico/ Educación

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Los sistemas de riego por aspersión implementados cambian la orientación, de una producción de cereales a la ganadería de leche. Sin embargo, para el caso de Ecuador también se fomenta la soberanía alimentaria con la obtención de alimentos tradicionales que en primeros momentos la FCCC denominó huertos orgánicos, luego huertos agroecológicos y en la actualidad se habla del concepto de chakra andina.

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

La utilización de la energía de la gravedad permite implementar sistemas de riego por aspersión sin el uso de energía, disminuyéndose los costos del riego, se evitan daños ambientales y se dispone de agua en todas las épocas del año. Se puede mantener una producción constante con varios ciclos de cultivo, en sí, se optimizan los medios de producción que finalmente redundan en mejores ingresos económicos de los regantes y de los territorios.

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

El riego generalmente era visto como una actividad exclusiva de hombres, sin embargo, con el método de riego por aspersión se incrementó la participación de la mujer tanto en sus fincas como en instancias dirigenciales como es el caso de la comunidad Paquiestancia que en la actualidad tiene al frente de la organización a una joven mujer. Esto se logra por un proceso de capacitación constante que ha realizado la UPS en el territorio.

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Al momento de instalar los primeros sistemas de riego por aspersión, se tuvo la voluntad de los jefes/as de hogar, pero al ser una innovación tecnológica novedosa los jóvenes fueron involucrándose en las actividades de diseño e instalación. En la actualidad en la comunidad Paquiestancia en un nuevo proyecto de riego, la instalación está a cargo de uno de los tantos jóvenes que fueron capacitados.

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

En el territorio no existen problemas de tenencia de la tierra, pero antes de la implementación de los sistemas de riego por aspersión existían conflictos por acceso al agua entre e intra-comunidades. Al ser presurizada el agua se facilita el acceso y su captación; a nivel de la finca lo que permite mejorar la distribución mediante turnos.

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Ante los cambios climáticos y del sistema económico, las comunidades indígenas con el apoyo de la FCCC y la UPS logran implementar el riego tecnificado con innovaciones propias de la región Andina. La participación de los productores es fundamental, provocando una resiliencia individual y territorial.

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos

tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación Al implementarse los sistemas de riego se interrelacionan los conocimientos locales con los contemporáneos. Así en el diseño y posterior instalación fueron acogidos los criterios de los productores, ellos conocen donde nace el agua por donde fluye y según los principios del Buen Vivir la distribuyen, en ese sentido se puede reconocer que la inversión en la optimización del agua en la agricultura provocó una innovación tecnológica y social.

Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes

El agua como elemento fundamental para el desarrollo rural permite considerar costumbres, tradiciones y conocimientos obligando estructurar organizaciones propias que gestionan y manejan el riego, conllevando a tener incidencia en los sistemas de gobernanza a nivel local y nacional. Se generan políticas propias al interno del sistema de riego y proponen políticas a nivel nacional como por ejemplo la inclusión del concepto de la gestión comunitaria del agua en la Constitución y leyes.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación

Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La FCCC y la UPS acompañan en el proceso de desarrollo del territorio del pueblo Kayambi, ubicado en la sierra norte del Ecuador con la optimización del agua en la agricultura, mediante la tecnificación de la infraestructura del riego y la innovación social, particularmente en 5 comunidades: Sto Domingo 2, Paquiestancia, Cariacu, Puliza y La Chimba

La tecnificación del riego se centra en la presurización del agua utilizando la gravedad como fuente de energía y el método de riego por aspersión para la aplicación del agua en los cultivos, esto permite

mejorar la productividad agrícola sea por el incremento de la superficie cultivada, por el incremento de los ciclos de siembra y dosificación del agua según los requerimientos hídricos de los cultivos. Para la implementación de los sistemas de riego la FCCC ha proporcionado apoyo financiero individual y colectivo gestionado por el Comité intercomunal de créditos.

En la innovación social, muestra la capacidad de los productores en ser proponentes de su propio desarrollo, considerando como base la organización comunitaria acorde a sus dinámicas socioculturales, económicas y ambientales.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

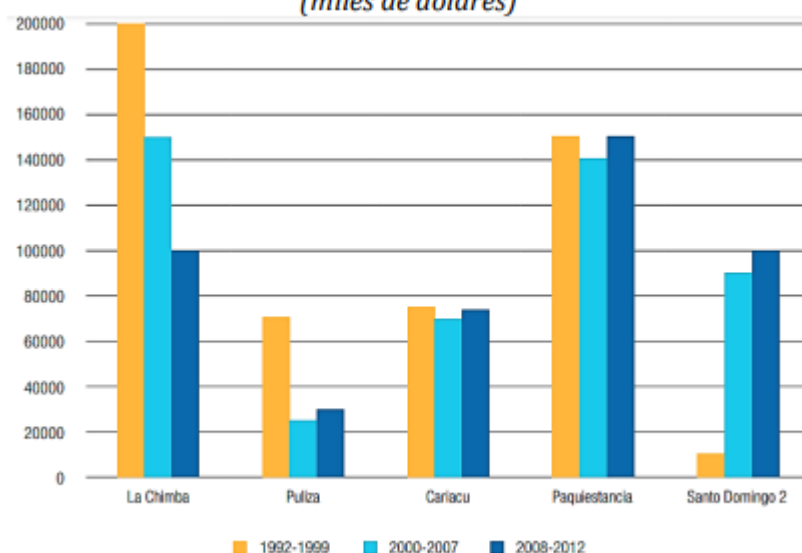
Sociedad civil / ONG

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Los productores de las comunidades tienen una participación en todas las etapas y fases del proyecto. Así, son parte en el diseño, ejecución y operación de los sistemas de riego, aportando con sus conocimientos, mano de obra y siendo responsables de los créditos que otorga la FCCC.

**Monto de crédito otorgado por el Fondo de Créditos de Casa Campesina
(miles de dólares)**



Fuente: Herrán, (2017)

La UPS implementa programas de capacitación y estudios de prefactibilidad de los sistemas de riego que permiten lograr el fortalecimiento organizativo y la toma de decisiones hacia la mejora de la gestión del sistema a nivel parcelario y comunitario.

Q11 Main activities

Mejorar la eficiencia del uso del agua en la agricultura mediante la implementación de sistemas de riego por aspersión.

Incrementar la rentabilidad de la producción agropecuaria, con la implementación de cultivos mas rentables, como la producción de leche, producción de rosas y para tener una seguridad alimentaria se fomenta la producción de alimentos sanos.

Q12 Timeframe

La inversión de riego tiene tres periodos: 1992-1999, 2000-2007 y 2008-2012, mientras que los procesos de capacitación continúan en la actualidad.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Se optimiza el uso del agua en la agricultura permitiendo el incremento de la producción agropecuaria.

Disminuye el nivel de conflicto por el uso del agua entre los productores. Se logra disminuir la presión por el acceso del agua en las fuentes de agua (páramos y bosques andinos).

También se concientiza la importancia de mantener las fuentes de agua mediante su protección.

Se cambian los sistemas de producción agropecuaria tradicionales (cereales) a sistemas de producción más rentables como la producción de leche y de rosas.

Con el riego las comunidades mantienen la producción de alimentos disminuyendo su vulnerabilidad ante amenazas externas como la pandemia ocasionada por el COVID-19.

El riego permite evidenciar la necesidad de la organización y el fortalecimiento de las habilidades y destrezas de los productores de forma que les permita ser resilientes.

Most significant changes

Se mejora la eficiencia general del uso del agua en la agricultura de un 30 a 60%, lo que incrementa la producción de leche de 20 a 40 litros-hadía y se genera la posibilidad de tener de un ciclo a 2 ciclos de producción en cultivos como maíz, papas y otras hortalizas.

En la actualidad por el conocimiento, capacidad de inversión y disponibilidad de agua implementan sistemas de producción intensivos como la producción de rosas en los territorios comunitarios, con base en la agricultura familiar.

Las organizaciones comunitarias demuestran la capacidad de gestión y manejo del agua y son parte de la gobernanza del agua siendo este un elemento común en armonía con el resto de seres.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

La Universidad Politécnica Salesiana, la Fundación Campesina Casa Cayambe y las propias Comunidades del pueblo kayambi.

Sin embargo, en los 8 últimos años al pasar las competencias de riego a los Gobiernos Autónomos Descentralizados (GAD) provinciales, estos también se vuelven catalizadores de los principios IRA.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

El uso de métodos tradicionales de riego como el de surcos y melgas evidencian un desperdicio del agua. Por lo que la tecnificación e innovación del riego permite optimizar el agua y claramente se incorporan los principios IRA en esta actividad. Sin embargo, se requiere que estos sean interiorizados por parte de los productores.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

La Universidad Politécnica Salesiana en alianza con la Fundación Casa Campesina Cayambe (FCCC) realizan programas de capacitación para potenciar capacidades y motivar iniciativas locales.

Las comunidades son protagonistas en la implementación de los sistemas de riego por aspersión y son las encargadas con sus organizaciones de gestionar y manejar en agua en la agricultura.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Actualmente no hay indicadores cuantificables. La supervisión es a través de la observación directa y revisión de literatura por parte de los técnicos responsables de dar apoyo a los proyectos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Las buenas prácticas de uso eficiente del agua deben estar encaminadas en el incrementar la rentabilidad de la producción agropecuaria y garantizar la soberanía alimentaria que para el Ecuador es mandatorio. Así, en esta experiencia entre las principales prácticas se pueden considerar las siguientes:

- Promover la participación de la comunidad en las diferentes etapas del proyecto
- Utilizar la presurización del agua y el método de riego por aspersión y goteo que tiene como fuente de energía la gravedad.
- Recomendar la distribución del agua según la disponibilidad del agua y los requerimientos hídricos de los cultivos.
- Fortalecer la organización para que haga incidencia en la generación de la política a lo interno del territorio irrigado y en la política pública local y nacional
- Incorporar en los procesos de capacitación la premisa de que a más de la producción para la comercialización se debe garantizar la producción de alimentos sanos.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Si. La idea es que los proyectos derivados de la FCCC y de la UPS persigan la inclusión de los Principios CSA-IRA y para ello los técnicos de apoyo y asesoramiento de los proyectos no solo formarán a la sociedad civil en materia de los CSA-IRA sino que establecerán mecanismos de seguimiento de la aplicación de los Principios CSA-IRA en los proyectos ejecutados y en la evaluación de los mismos.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://ciencia.lasalle.edu.co/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1248&context=ciencia>
<https://dspace.ups.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/20359/4/Agua%20y%20Seguridad%20Alimentaria.pdf>

L10 – México: Incremento de la resiliencia y desarrollo económico de productores de maíz mediante la producción y comercialización de semilla propia en los Valles Altos Centrales de México

Q1 Title of the experience

Incremento de la resiliencia y desarrollo económico de productores de maíz mediante la producción y comercialización de semilla propia en los Valles Altos Centrales de México

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

México

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Gobierno

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y nutrición:

Al incrementarse los rendimientos se mejora la capacidad de los agricultores de producir alimentos para sí mismos y para otras personas y se mejoran sus ingresos.

Principio 2. Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Los productores de maíz aumentan sus ingresos al incrementar sus rendimientos y al comercializar su propia semilla accediendo a nuevas oportunidades de manera más equitativa.

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

El Proyecto de inversión hace uso de los recursos genéticos locales reconociendo el papel que desempeñan los pueblos indígenas y las comunidades locales.

La utilización de la semilla HS-2 se hace posible gracias a la integración de conocimientos tradicionales y científicos combinando enfoques agroecológicos con la intensificación sostenible e incrementando la resiliencia de la agricultura.

La mejora de semillas es una medida de adaptación al cambio climático.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Un grupo de investigadores del Colegio de Postgraduados de México obtuvieron el maíz híbrido HS-2, con un alto potencial productivo. Para su transferencia, se dispuso en el año 2015 una inversión de

\$1.2 millones de pesos (alrededor de 54 mil dólares estadounidenses), aportados por el gobierno federal para sembrar una superficie de 800 ha, recurso destinado para la compra de semilla, insumos y sembradoras de precisión. Para ampliar la superficie sembrada del HS-2, se requiere de un monto de \$ 6.9 millones de pesos mexicanos (alrededor de 314 mil dólares estadounidenses) para sembrar 10 ha de producción de semilla y 1500 ha de siembra comercial. Los beneficiarios aportarían el 20% de la inversión total.

El proyecto se llevaría a cabo estableciendo lotes de producción de semilla con empresas familiares y establecimiento de módulos escuelas con participación de productores y organizaciones empresariales.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Gobierno

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

La utilización de la semilla HS-2 se hace posible gracias a la integración de conocimientos tradicionales, de las poblaciones más afectadas y científicos combinando enfoques agroecológicos con la intensificación sostenible e incrementando la resiliencia de la agricultura.

Q11 Main activities

Investigación en la mejora de las semillas para el aumento de producción de maíz.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado en 2015 y en curso en 2022

Q13 Results obtained / expected

- En el año 2015 se sembraron 800 ha de 400 productores. En los siguientes cuatro años entre 350 y 400 productores han adquirido semilla para sembrar entre 660 y 800 hectáreas. El 85 por ciento de los 400 productores que participaron en el proyecto piloto han continuado comprando la semilla durante los siguientes cuatro años. El trabajo de los productores, así como el interés y apertura mostrados para producir la semilla es indicador del grado de satisfacción.
- Con el proyecto de las 800 ha se incrementó la producción en 3,3 veces (pasando de 2,7 a 9t/ha de grano de maíz) en 25 comunidades. Con base a esta experiencia se ampliaría la superficie en 1500 hectáreas
- Semilla a precio accesible para el productor
- Generación de ingresos por la venta de semilla híbrida HS-2

Most significant changes

- El incremento de la productividad resulta en una relación beneficio/coste = 1.80, es decir, por cada peso invertido, se recupera el peso y se generan 0,80 pesos adicionales.
- La tolerancia a enfermedades de la variedad híbrida es un instrumento para el manejo integrado de plagas, la sanidad de las plagas y la protección del medioambiente.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Colegio de Postgraduados de México y Gobierno Federal

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

En los Valles Altos Centrales de México, los productores utilizan maíz nativo; aunque este maíz cumple las condiciones de disponibilidad y accesibilidad, carece de calidad y aptitud varietal ya que se trata de un maíz con el que obtienen bajos rendimientos, y además presenta problemas de acame.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

En respuesta a los desafíos planteados, un grupo de investigadores del Colegio de Postgraduados de México obtuvieron el maíz híbrido HS-2, con un alto potencial productivo.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Actualmente no hay indicadores cuantificables. La supervisión es a través de la observación directa por parte de los técnicos responsables de dar apoyo a los proyectos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- La reproducción de semilla directamente por parte de los productores repercute en la autosuficiencia y es un factor para la resiliencia.
- La participación de los productores en el proceso y su formación empodera a los productores para que sean capaces de lidiar con la realidad cambiante y compleja de la actividad agrícola.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

La alternativa de comprar semillas comerciales certificadas de mayor calidad y aptitud varietal no cumple la condición de accesibilidad por parte de los pequeños productores debido a su precio. Además, estas semillas se comercializan por un pequeño número de grandes empresas resultando en la dependencia de los agricultores y aumento de su vulnerabilidad, así como en una pobreza varietal con la consiguiente pérdida de biodiversidad. Se debe continuar investigando e implantando los Principios CSA-IRA en los procesos para poder hacer frente de manera eficaz a lo planteado.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<http://revistaagroproductividad.org/index.php/agroproductividad/article/view/894/757>
<https://digital.cic.gba.gob.ar/bitstream/handle/11746/7058/Carzola%20De%20Giusti%20La%20universidad%20motor%20de%20transformaci%C3%B3n%20de%20la%20sociedad%20PDFA.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

L11 – Peru': Alianza UNMSM-ACRICUCEN para el desarrollo de la producción comercial de cuyes en el valle del Mantaro

Q1 Title of the experience

Alianza UNMSM-ACRICUCEN para el desarrollo de la producción comercial de cuyes en el valle del Mantaro

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Perú

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

La experiencia se basa en el desarrollo de un sistema de producción pecuario en un grupo de productores asociados del valle del Mantaro, si bien tiene mucha relación con el principio 2, también hubo avances en otros principios y se describen a continuación:

Principio 1. Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y a la nutrición

La carne de cuy ha sido una importante fuente de proteína animal para el poblador andino de Perú desde períodos pre incas. En esta experiencia los miembros de la Asociación de Criadores de Cuyes del Centro (ACRICUCEN) desarrollaron competencias técnicas para mejorar la productividad en sus sistemas de producción, y su producto mejoró en cantidad y calidad. Esto permitió mejorar el autoconsumo y una mayor oferta de carne de alta calidad nutricional para los consumidores.

Principio 2. Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

El principal propósito de esta experiencia fue mejorar los ingresos de los productores de cuyes, en ese sentido, se desarrollaron una serie de capacitaciones en aspectos técnicos, organizativos y de gestión dados por la UNMSM y otras instituciones, que permitieron el desarrollo de sus sistemas productivos de cuyes y el incremento de sus indicadores económicos. Además, la presencia de los sistemas productivos de cuyes de los miembros de ACRICUCEN en las diferentes zonas del valle del Mantaro ha influido para que otros pequeños productores empiecen a crecer y se generen puestos de trabajo directo e indirecto.

Principio 8. Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables.

La producción de alimentos inocuos y saludables es otra característica importante en los socios de ACRICUCEN quienes aprendieron a ser cuidadosos en cada parte del proceso de producción de cuyes, mostrando una clara tendencia a reducir el uso de agroquímicos y fármacos, los cuales son empleados

solo cuando es necesario y cumpliendo con las indicaciones técnicas de uso. Así mismo, cuentan con un centro de beneficio que cumple los estándares y norma sanitaria vigente y estan capacitados en el procesamiento posproductivo para presentar el producto carne de cuy empacado al vacío con estándares de calidad.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La experiencia se inicia con el interés de un grupo de productores en desarrollar sus sistemas de producción de cuyes con el apoyo de la UNMSM, este deseo se concreta mediante un proyecto de servicios de extensión y un segundo proyecto de formación de competencias, luego, el grupo incursiona en otros proyectos, que los lleva a fortalecer y potenciar sus sistemas de producción de cuyes. Este grupo de productores avanzó en su crecimiento, sin embargo, proyecta seguir desarrollandose desde una visión integral que incorpore los demás principios e interacción con otros actores hacia el desarrollo sostenible.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Los socios de ACRICUCEN recibieron conocimiento y desarrollo de competencias con el apoyo de la UNMSM y algunos recursos de proyectos por la vía del cofinanciamiento para implementar sus centros de producción. Siendo la mayor inversión a través del ahorro y acceso al crédito. En la actualidad el incremento de sus ingresos les permite mejorar su calidad de vida y vienen apoyando a otros pequeños productores de sus entornos a seguir creciendo.

Q11 Main activities

Ciclos de capacitación en todo el proceso productivo del cuy, procesamiento posproductivo y comercialización. Programa de formación de técnicos extensionistas en producción de cuyes.

Q12 Timeframe

La experiencia se inicia a mediados del 2003 y en curso.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

En el corto plazo se dio la formación de los cincuenta socios de ACRICUCEN, que consistió en el desarrollo de ciclos de capacitaciones en: producción de pastos, alimentación, reproducción, sanidad, mejoramiento genético, gestión y comercialización. Además, dada la variabilidad de contexto de cada productor se dio asistencia técnica y asesoría personalizada a cada productor. Todo el proceso se realizó entre 2004 y 2005.

El programa de formación de técnicos extensionistas en producción de cuyes se desarrolló entre 2008 y 2009 y conto con la participación de 30 personas, 20 de ellos miembros de ACRICUCEN. Este programa tuvo dos ediciones posteriores con participación de 40 personas.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

El incremento de los ingresos de los productores de cuyes de ACRICUCEN mejoró de 239 soles mensuales en el 2004 a más de 1400 soles mensuales en el 2006. Posteriormente los productores fueron creciendo a diferente ritmo y en la actualidad se estima que un 30% de los productores cuente con ingresos superiores a los 3000 soles mensuales.

Los cuyes de los socios de ACRICUCEN son preferidos no solo por sus cualidades cárnicas si no también como reproductores, que tienen un mejor precio, pero con menor frecuencia de ventas. En el 2015, luego de un largo proceso los socios de ACRICUCEN, en alianza con la UNMSM lograron la autorización sanitaria de su centro de beneficio de cuyes, lo que les permite mejorar la calidad e inocuidad del producto carne de cuy.

Los productores de cuyes de ACRICUCEN influyen y apoyan el crecimiento de pequeños productores de su alrededor y se estima que unos 250 pequeños productores se encuentren en proceso de crecimiento.

Most significant changes

Los productores de ACRICUCEN son actores y gestores del desarrollo local en el valle del Mantaro y tienen el reconocimiento local y nacional.

Los productores de ACRICUCEN son consecuentes con las buenas prácticas productivas para ofrecer un producto inocuo y saludable. Así mismo, practican y defienden la preservación del medio ambiente.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

La practica de los principios 1, 2 y 8 se dio en todo el proceso de desarrollo de ACRICUCEN sin ser conscientes de ello y estuvo influenciada por las capacitaciones de la UNMSM. Después de los talleres y encuentros del 2017 y 2018, en que UNMSM se incorpora a la red de universidades coordinado por GESPLAN de la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, se realizaron talleres de difusión de los principios CSA-IRA. En adelante, ACRICUCEN reconoce la importancia y necesidad de incorporar los principios CSA-IRA en sus proyectos.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

Una de las principales limitaciones es que en algunos productores que ya criaban cuyes les resultó difícil incorporar nuevas tecnologías. La otra limitación fue el casi total desconocimiento de lo que es inocuidad alimentaria y su relación con la salud. Finalmente, ACRICUCEN todavía tiene limitaciones para llevar emprendimientos conjuntos.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

La asesoría y asistencia técnica personalizada ha facilitado la adaptación de tecnologías en los sistemas de producción de cuyes de ACRICUCEN y fue sorprendente que los productores nuevos sean los que mayor crecimiento mostraron.

Respecto a la inocuidad la intuición de los productores en asociar la naturalidad con la salud ha fortalecido el conocimiento de inocuidad alimentaria.

En relación con los aspectos asociativos los socios reconocieron la deficiencia y están propiciando talleres y diálogos en coordinación con la UNMSM para fortalecer internamente a la asociación.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Lo que hizo la UNMSM para conocer el estado de cumplimiento de los principios CSA-IRA en los productores pecuarios, incluyendo los de cuyes, ha sido realizar un taller de difusión y una encuesta de percepción sobre el cumplimiento de los principios CSA-IRA.

Recientemente, algunos miembros de ACRUCUCEN participaron en el Programa Empresarial sobre los Principios CSA-IRA de FAO y aportaron con algunos indicadores y objetivos que facilitarán medir el avance de cumplimiento de los principios en mención.

Q18 What good practices would you recommend for successful results?

El desarrollo de las buenas practicas pecuarias y de procesamiento posproductivo del cuy son actividades relacionadas a los principios 1, 2 y 8, sin embargo, es posible incluir la practica de otros principios en estas mismas actividades.

La sensibilidad de los productores rurales por la naturaleza es una fortaleza que facilita el entendimiento de los principios CSA-IRA y que puede aprovecharse en la implementación de los demás principios

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

ACRUCUCEN tiene intenciones de contribuir al desarrollo rural sostenible de su región y los principios CSA-IRA orientan ese camino. En ese sentido se compromete al cumplimiento de estos principios bajo la colaboración y respaldo de la UNMSM.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://andina.pe/Agencia/noticia-productores-junin-lanzan-carne-cuy-empacado-al-vacio-640001.aspx>

https://alicia.concytec.gob.pe/vufind/Record/UNAS_2302ec129eb4ddc0aef700feb81e3d48

<https://www.agrorural.gob.pe/crianza-de-cuyes-en-huancayo/>

L12 – Peru': Desarrollo rural inclusivo invirtiendo en formación para el liderazgo de la mujer y el uso sostenible de la lana de alpaca en el altiplano Peruano

Q1 Title of the experience

Desarrollo rural inclusivo invirtiendo en formación para el liderazgo de la mujer y el uso sostenible de la lana de alpaca en el altiplano Peruano

Q2 Geographical coverage

Nacional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Perú

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Sociedad civil / ONG
Mundo académico/ Educación

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y a la nutrición

Las artesanas usan los ingresos generados por las ventas de sus productos para financiar sus actividades agropecuarias.

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Las señoras de la CMA han incrementado sus ingresos por la mayor comercialización de sus artesanías, ayudando a combatir la pobreza, dando una alternativa a las artesanas que han exportado a diferentes países sus productos.

Principio 3 : Fomentar la igualdad de género y empoderamiento de las mujeres

La totalidad de las integrantes de la CMA son mujeres y ellas se han convertido en líderes de su propio proceso de desarrollo.

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia

La actividad artesanal de la CMA ayuda a preservar el medio ambiente pues da un uso a la fibra de alpaca, cuyo pastoreo evita la desertificación de las altiplanicies. El tejido de prendas no genera muchos desechos y los mismos son reutilizados en la elaboración de productos reciclados.

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación

La CMA basa su éxito en el respeto a las tradiciones y costumbres de la cultura Aymara combinando la cosmovisión andina con la modernización de sus procesos y la puesta en valor de sus productos.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Q8 Brief description of the experience

En el año 2007 la CMA inicia un proyecto cogestionado con la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM) en el que contaron con \$ 250,000.00 de financiación pública para la realización de talleres de formación de capacidades técnicas sobre confección, control de calidad, actividades de post producción, etc. así como de gestión y trabajo en equipo.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Mundo académico / Educación

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

La CMA participó de manera activa desde el comienzo del proyecto involucrando a más de 300 mujeres en los talleres organizados para la mejora de sus competencias técnicas, relacionales y contextuales en un primer momento, asumiendo después un mayor protagonismo como gestoras propias del proyecto.

Q11 Main activities

Defensa de los derechos de la mujer, capacitación en liderazgo, seguridad alimentaria y salud y complementos a su renta a través de la artesanía.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado en 2007 y en curso

Q13 Results obtained / expected

- Se han mejorado los ingresos de las beneficiarias en un 30%
- Se han capacitado líderes y se ha establecido un organigrama y una metodología de trabajo en equipo
- Se han diversificado los productos realizando prendas de mujeres, hombres, niños, bebés y artículos de hogar
- La CMA se ha profesionalizado y comercializa sus productos a través de su página web

Most significant changes

- Cada dólar invertido ha generado 3 dólares para las beneficiarias
- Se han comercializado prendas en nueve países
- La diversificación de la actividad ha ido más allá de los resultados esperados ofreciendo el servicio de confección a terceros para producir sus propios diseños.
- Los ingresos generados han permitido invertir en su limitada actividad agrícola y en su Seguridad alimentaria

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

La Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (GI GESPLAN) y la CMA

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

La Coordinadora de Mujeres Aymaras (CMA) es una asociación de artesanas integrada por mujeres de la etnia Aymara procedentes de comunidades en pobreza y que desarrollan sus actividades a más de 3800 msnm en el altiplano peruano. Sus condiciones de pobreza, marginación y situación geográfica han sido el mayor escollo a la hora de poder implantar el uso de los Principios. Además, la dispersión de las mujeres en diferentes Comunidades hace muy difícil la gestión del proyecto.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Por medio de los talleres de capacitación de la UPM a las mujeres integrantes de la CMA se consiguió formar una estructura institucional fuerte y organizada, facilitando la gestión y la comunicación entre las mujeres aymaras.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Actualmente no hay indicadores cuantificables. La supervisión es a través de la observación directa por parte de los técnicos responsables de dar apoyo a los proyectos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

La profesionalidad de la CMA ha sido compatible con el respeto a las costumbres y a la idiosincrasia de las artesanas. La CMA basa su éxito en el respeto a las tradiciones y costumbres de la cultura Aymara combinando la cosmovisión andina con la modernización de sus procesos y la puesta en valor de sus productos.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

La CMA continúa sus actividades y cada vez más sus integrantes se encargan de su institución, aprendiendo y llevando las diferentes actividades empresariales de acuerdo a lo que necesitan. La CMA va poco a poco asumiendo los gastos de operación del Proyecto aumentando el nivel de autosuficiencia

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://mujeresaymaras.com/es/>

<https://www.tvperu.gob.pe/noticias/regionales/mujeresaymaras-de-puno-participaran-en-feria-peru-moda-2019>

Regional level contributions

R1 – Animating the CFS-RAI tool in Southeast Asia with Rural Development NGOs and Rural Peoples' Organizations

Q1 Title of the experience

Animating the CFS-RAI tool in Southeast Asia with Rural Development NGOs and Rural Peoples' Organizations

Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, Philippines, Vietnam

* Myanmar, dropped because of the political conflict in the country

Q4 Contact person

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Secretary General

AsiaDHRRA

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Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

AsiaDHRRA's Strategic Goals revolve around the empowerment of rural people's organizations (farmers, fishers, women, youth, IPs) or RPOs. Along this its member rural development NGOs at national level need to develop capacities to effectively support and accompany grassroots partner organizations at sub-national level along RPOs organizational development and growth, policy lobby, and in their economic/business undertakings. On the other hand, the RPOs supported by AsiaDHRRA under its Farmers' Fighting Poverty (FFP) programming are now at the stage where they are mobilizing investments to scale up their economic activities. It becomes paramount for them to understand the RAI principles to build their confidence in engaging the private sector and other prospective investors, for fair and principled investments. Also used as advocacy tool by RPOs when they engage public programs, that investments should be governed based on/guided by the Principles, including giving priority to rural women and youth, and not at the expense of the environment. The impact of AsiaDHRRA work will be measured on the capacity of RPO partners to sustain their relationship with relevant stakeholders, including public and private sectors.

As the RPOs transition to becoming cooperatives fully engaged in the value chain, the RAI Principles will serve as guide post in their important role in respective industries and on special territories of action. The cooperatives are expected to showcase RAI models, in support of policy reform and knowledge sharing.

RAI is a catch all strategic policy instrument for AsiaDHRRA. Its priority agenda for rural youth, women, for the environment, for inclusivity, for sustainable financing, etc. are strongly covered.

AsiaDHRRA is prospectively looking at RAI as long-term programming linked to its priority areas of work -- farmers' fighting poverty, gender and youth mainstreaming for rural development and poverty eradication, digital agriculture, agroecology, and policy advocacy at national and regional level (ASEAN).

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

All principles apply, but more specifically on:

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Q8 Brief description of the experience

AsiaDHRRA participates in the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for CFS process and had invested in grounding the RAI consultations at sub-regional (Southeast Asia), contributing to the CSO inputs towards its final approval. From the global process, it pro-actively approached FAO to socialize the instrument at national level in Asia. Three years later, the 1st LoA with FAO included a regional CA on RAI and youth in agriculture and a FAO-CSO national consultation workshop in Philippines. RAI was introduced to NGOs, FOs, government, and private sector via a consultation and a training of trainers. The importance of the instrument was strongly affirmed, generating strong participation from the core stakeholders.

2019- 2020: Supporting youth and RAI in ASEAN (Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam); 2020 - 2021: Supporting RAI in ASEAN with focus on youth and gender ASEAN (Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam); 2021 - 2022: Empowering youth and women organizations (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines).

Fourth period (2022 – current): Learning programme to empower women and youth organizations to engage in RAI.

The capacity assessment affirmed not only the importance/timeliness of RAI but also the need to empower youth on RAI, e.g., the push for policy support in favor of investments for and by young farmers in agriculture. LOA 2 looked into how women participate and benefit from RAI, with a study and case documentation in aid of policy advocacy. LOA 3 aims at developing and delivering a learning programme to empower women and youth to engage in RAI. In 3 ASEAN countries: Laos, Philippines and Cambodia.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government

UN organization, in particular, FAO

Civil Society (Rural Development NGOs and RPOs -- Farmers' Organizations, Cooperatives)

Private Sector (national enterprises)

Academia

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

AsiaDHRRA had been involved in assisting FOs and Cooperatives in engaging in agricultural value chain to improve farm incomes. The CFS-RAI is an important framework that will put clear relevance and strategies to build partnership with government and private sector.

Q11 Main activities

At this juncture of RAI implementation, FOs/cooperatives thru their representatives have benefited from activities done, and the cooperation in general particularly in proper understanding of CFS-RAI/ASEAN guidelines for RAI and its importance. Confidence in engaging investors and policy makers have resulted to new investments/partnerships in favour of smallholder businesses.

Closer accompaniment and more support is needed given the challenge of language and capacity to participate.

Q12 Timeframe

RAI activities: (December 2019 - September 30, 2020)

- *Promoting meaningful participation of youth and women in agriculture (principle #3 and #4 of CFS-RAI and ASEAN RAI guideline #3)*

Regional level:

1. Capacitated 24 members of DHRRA network as Trainers on Capacity Assessment for RAI and Youth in Agricultural Sector (Source document: Web, RAI section on [project reports](#))
2. Developed materials for information dissemination e.g., Monograph on the Principles of Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI); procured copies of the ASEAN Guidelines for Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (AGRAI) from GROW ASIA and distributed to national partners; (Source document: Web, RAI section on [project reports](#)).
3. Disseminated and popularized RAI info through Webinar: Asian Family Farmers and Covid 19: Impact, Innovations, and Investment on July 21, 2020
Details: (Source document: Web, RAI section on [updates](#)).
4. Coordination and collaboration (Source documents: Web, RAI section on [updates](#))

National level:

1. Six national workshops: Conducted a 2-session webinar on RAI instead (PH, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam and Thailand (Source documents: Web, RAI section on [updates](#))
2. 12 Mapping and case studies, final outputs expected by the end of the month (September 2020) (Source documents: Web, RAI section on [updates](#))
3. Scoping study 6 countries; one consolidated regional report (Source document: [RAI 2021 accomplishment report](#)).

Remark: Partnership with Grow Asia continued

RAI activities: (December 1, 2020 - March 30, 2022)

LoA 3 focused on the conducting the Trainers' Training and the Mapping Study on Gender and Youth.

On Trainers' Training Results

- 28 participants were trained to become trainers: Philippines (4 pax), Cambodia (7pax); Thailand (4 pax); Vietnam (5 pax); Lao PDR (5 pax); and Myanmar (3 pax)
- Trained as AG/RAI advocates and/or trainers/facilitators (at least two certified Trainers/Facilitators in each country, those who demonstrated strong interest and active participation during the training)
- Each country team have conducted their re-echo sessions
- 5 ToT Modules on RAI were developed and conducted (synchronous and asynchronous); for promotion and application.

Figure 1

Modules	Date Conducted	Attendance Rate
Module 1 - Part 1	Oct. 18, 2021	93%
Module 2 - Part 1	Oct. 25, 2021	93%
Module 2 - Part 2	Oct. 28, 2021	82%
Module 3 - Part 1	Nov. 8, 2021	75%
Module 3 - Part 2	Nov. 10, 2021	68%
Module 3 – Part 3	Nov. 12, 2021	82%
Module 4 - Part 1	Nov. 22, 2021	76%
Module 4 - Part 2	Nov. 25, 2021	84%
Module 4 - Part 3	Nov. 29, 2021	76%
Module 4 - Part 4	Dec. 2,, 2021	80%
Module 5 - Part 1	Dec. 6, 2021	88%
Module 5 - Part 2	Dec. 8, 2021	80%
Module 5 - Part 3	Dec. 10, 2021	68%

Shown in Figure 1 are the dates when the modules were conducted and the rate of attendance per module. The slowing trend in attendance was attributed to pressure of pax schedule considering that most of them are working either in offices or in the farms.

The general feedback of participants with respect to the contents and processes ranged from “good to very good”. Most participants were satisfied on the relevance of the topics and with the process of ToT delivery. Areas of improvement are on time/schedule management and the need to have more space for group discussions and workshops. Of interest in the ToT was the effort to process the level of participation via the follow-up “Learning Checks and the Questions” raised to the resource persons. The learning checks were meant to draw out the participants insights and learning after working on their assignments.

MyanDHRRA leaders and AsiaDHRRA agreed to temporarily suspend the implementation of RAI project in Myanmar but MyanDHRRA staff and leaders will be allowed to participate, when possible, in the online Trainers Training and in RAI meetings.

Closer coordination with GrowAsia happens thru a quarterly meeting and continuous effort to converge actions both at regional and national levels. To date, AsiaDHRRA is the CSO lead partner in Grow Asia’s Learning and Accreditation Program and the 25 participants from this ToT will move up to Grow Asia’s planned Cadre Training and Accreditation on RAI in 2022.

On the Consolidated Regional Study on Gender and Youth in Agricultural Investment

Result:

1. A scoping study was conducted in 6 countries in LoA 1 which was consolidated in a report entitled “Scoping Study on Youth Participation in Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI) in South-East Asia”.
2. Similarly, the first phase of a scoping study on “Gender and Agriculture” was initiated in three countries (Cambodia, Philippines and Lao PDR) and was consolidated into a regional report. In LoA 2, the second phase of the “Gender and Agriculture” scoping study was conducted in two countries, covering Thailand and Vietnam (less Myanmar).
3. The **Regional Report on Gender in RAI was finished, pre-publication stage at the moment**. It was used as input in the on-going drafting of the ASEAN Rural Development Master Plan, for submission to ASEAN leaders during the 2022 ASEAN Leaders Summit.

RAI activities: (September 1, 2021 - March 15, 2022)

- Expanded advocacy objectives at the country level and with focus on Youth and Women in agriculture; and culminating with a regional process (Source document: Web, RAI section on [project reports](#) slide #11)
- Empowering women and youth organizations to engage in Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI) in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines. (Source document: [LoA #3 mid-year report](#))

Output 1: Specific capacity and learning needs of women and youth organizations to engage in RAI are clearly identified.

Activity #1.1: Mapping of key youth and women’s organizations to engage in the and benefit from RAI in Cambodia, Philippines and Lao PDR.

Activity 1.2: Capacity and learning needs assessments of women and youth organizations to engage in and benefit from RAI in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Philippines. The identified potential organizations were classified into four groups namely; Farmers Organizations (includes fishers/upland), Non-Government Organization (or CSOs), Cooperatives, and Academe.

Results: Identified the capacity and learning needs of the potential organizations that could effectively promote the participation of women and youth in RAI. This set of identified knowledge, skills and attitudes will be used in the development of planned RAI training modules in next stage.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Summary of RAI activities 2019 – present	
(December 2019 - September 30, 2020)	(September 1, 2021 - March 15, 2022) Three countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Philippines)
Regional level: 1. Capacitated 24 members of DHRRA networks (Training for Trainers) 2. Developed materials for information dissemination (Monograph) 3. Disseminated and popularized RAI info through Webinar 4. Coordination and collaboration	Delivering Output 1 Activity 1.1 - Mapping of key youth and women's organization to engage in RAI 1. Developed Mapping Tool 2. Identified potential organization Activity 1.2 - Capacity and learning needs assessments of women and youth to engage in RAI 1. Mapping results 2. Results of LNA workshop
National level: 1. Six national workshops: Conducted a 2-session webinar on RAI 2. 12 Mapping and case studies, final outputs expected by the end of the month 3. Advocacy activities	
Total: 7	Total: 4

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

- In the medium term, we can observe a growing number of FO and NGO leaders who are aware of the CFS-RAI/ASEAN guidelines for RAI principles and its importance.
- DHRRAAs are able to internalize the importance of CFS-RAI/ASEAN guidelines for RAI and plan to integrate them in all its program – empowering young farmers and women in agriculture. They also begin to identify and develop platforms as potential partners in advocacy.
- The accumulation of learning and experience about CFS-RAI/ ASEAN guidelines for RAI becomes an important jumping board to deepen possible programming and strategies for expand CFS-RAI/ASEAN guidelines for RAI advocacy.

Most significant changes

- DHRRAAs (through their staff and partners) have developed awareness and knowledge about CFS-RAI/ ASEAN RAI guidelines for RAI. They can explain it, its importance and relevance to their work.
- DHRRAAs have become a recognized and dependable partner by FAO and relevant government agencies in the covered countries.
- Increasing number of FOs who are given orientation about CFS-RAI/ASEAN RAI guidelines for RAI which is a potent path towards rolling this down to the grassroots for implementation.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

FO/Coop growth. Partner Farmers' Organizations and Cooperatives have reached levels of growth where investments are needed to scale up operations. They saw the importance of being more knowledgeable and confident in negotiating with investors (public, private). RAI was perfect tool.

ASEAN economic growth. Some member states, especially less economically developed, e.g., CMLV, are drumbeating need for increase in investments. Nuanced RAI to AGRAI (ASEAN Guideline for RAI) was seen to serve the interest of countries of getting more responsible investments, to be protected, to be able to perform regulatory functions vis big businesses, esp. foreign investors).

CSO advocacy for sustainable development and inclusive growth. Triple bottom line of profit, people, planet.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

The relative difficulty in engaging private sector (PS) remains a challenge in catalyzing national multi-stakeholder mechanisms needed to sustain conversations and sharing of experiences on AG/RAI.

The organizational weakness of some FOs do not make them serious advocates able to demand accountability from government and/or private sector.

Language constraint especially in country roll-outs where representatives from FO/coops have to undergo virtual (due to the COVID-19 pandemic) trainings. Not only the use of online technology but the deepening of understanding/comprehension, which are affected by level of education and experience.

The roll-out of RAI at national level has followed a programmatic path, with clear progression and growing understanding of its importance among stakeholders. There are bottlenecks and challenges, but these have to be faced because RAI is crucial to be pushed and promoted, in favor of a triple bottom lines of profit, people, and planet. AsiaDHRRA's capacity to implement RAI is also growing, but the organization needs programmatic support, to go beyond implementation of activities but be able to plan more programmatically, and expand partnerships to mainstream and scale up, involving other CSOs beyond its network.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

AsiaDHRRA and national partners keep its engagement with Grow Asia dynamic, with the view that Grow Asia provides venue at regional and national levels to inter-act with the Private Sector thru the Country Partnerships designed as multi-stakeholder platforms, mainly composed of government and private sector. Uses its Constructive Engagement Module to develop confidence among FOs and NGOs to relate with Private Sector more confidently and intelligently.

AsiaDHRRA invests in accompanying FOs in their growth and development thru its FO growth framework, where receiving and providing quality investments serves as an indicator of growth.

It invests in translating core documents into national languages to facilitate understanding, and in providing interpretation support during trainings. But this remains a challenge because of budget restriction.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Project Context. To date, only the DHRRRA Core Groups have been developed at national level, which has FOs, NGOs, and private sector participating; Its role in tracking investments is yet to be defined, but discussed and planned for in the future.

There has been initial discussion with Grow Asia on the agenda of monitoring the use of RAI. AsiaDHRRRA has put forward to FAO its interest in convening a mechanism, either creating a new one or building upon existing ones, for a joint effort in strengthening adherence/compliance to the set principles of AG/RAI

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Learning Needs Assessment (LNA)

- The tool developed in the LNA is a good guide in the process of the LNA. It identified the needs of the target stakeholders in terms of knowledge, skills and attitude that they need to better perform their roles and actions.

Training of Trainers (ToT)

- The online process was a significant experience especially during the height of the pandemic when face to face training was not possible. Nevertheless, the online system will probably be here to stay as a complimentary approach to capacity development.
- An internet-based platform of interacting with trainees is a good thing to develop in the future. Our online training experience will be good input in the development of such digital platform.
- Our TOT experience involved a requirement from the trainees to implement an “on the job: re-echo training to put their learning on actual experience. It has a corresponding system for “trainers’ certification”. Some outstanding trainees maybe certified by AsiaDHRRRA as part of its Pool of Trainers.

Investing in developing a multi-stakeholder mechanism at national level

- In the implementation of CFS-RAI/AGRAI, the DHRRAs begin to identify new partners and convene some platform as potential partners in RAI.
- AsiaDHRRRA, together with the DHRRAs, is able to conduct youth and gender related mapping on RAI at the national and regional level which provided initial knowledge about RAI in the region.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

AG/RAI is seen by AsiaDHRRRA as able to connect almost all of its advocacies and programs in support of empowering RPOs. AsiaDHRRRA hopes to develop a long-term program on RAI.

One aspect of AsiaDHRRRA plan for the future is to strengthen the FOs in terms of integrating CFS-RAI/AGRAI in their organizational actions in various aspects – mechanism of participation of women and youth in agricultural investment particularly in value chain, partnership building with government and private sector, and policy lobby to make local policy environment supportive to RAI.

To be able to sustain the relevance at national level, the important task of monitoring the championing and use of RAI vis investments from government and big business is essential. Investment should be given to developing national multi-stakeholder mechanism that will keep RAI alive and dynamic, with CSOs (NGO and RPOs) meaningful engagement.

Ongoing:

- CSOs and RPOs; and training module development for Gender and Youth in Agriculture 3 countries are involved (Cambodia, Philippines, and Laos)
- National lobby on RAI related policies started - Magna Carta for Young Farmers in PH, Agriculture Masterplan in Cambodia, rural development chapter of National Economic Plan in Thailand.
- National and regional fora, consultation-workshops on RAI and Youth

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://asiadhr.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/4b-RAI-Updates-2019-2020.pdf>

R2 – Compromisos y acciones en la aplicación de los Principios CSA-IRA en legislación regional y nacional, y en los planes trabajo del Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO)

Q1 Title of the experience

Compromisos y acciones en la aplicación de los Principios CSA-IRA en legislación regional y nacional, y en los planes trabajo del Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño.

Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional – América Latina y el Caribe.

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Argentina, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, República Dominicana, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, Uruguay, Venezuela, Surinam - Aruba, Curazao y San Martín (países constituyentes del Reino de los Países Bajos)

Q4 Contact person

Senadora Silvia Giacoppo, Presidenta del PARLATINO.

presidencia@parlatino.org

Q5 Affiliation

Otro: Parlamento Regional - Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO)

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

- Mediante la inclusión de los Principios CSA-IRA en el plan de trabajo conjunto entre FAO y PARLATINO con motivo del COVID 19, el cual contempla acciones en el marco del Decenio de la Agricultura Familiar, y en ese contexto, la generación de ambientes propicios a la inversión responsable en la agricultura y sistemas alimentarios, según lo establecido en los Principios CSA-IRA.
- Mediante la inclusión de distintas acciones enmarcadas en la aplicación de los Principios CSA-IRA en el Plan de Trabajo bianual 2022-2023 de la Alianza PARLATINO-FAO, entre ellas el acompañamiento a la discusión de una Ley Modelo para el desarrollo del cooperativismo y asociativismo rural en países de la región con vías a la recuperación con transformación, y la generación de herramientas técnicas y/o capacidades para identificar brechas de género e implementar mecanismos para la inclusión económica y el empoderamiento de las mujeres, en especial aquellas indígenas y juventudes.
- Mediante compromisos regionales para promover y aumentar las inversiones responsables en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios ante la crisis por la COVID-19 ([Declaración conjunta del Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño y la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura “Aumento de la inversión responsable en agricultura y sistemas alimentarios ante la crisis por COVID-19”](#)).
- En el desarrollo, revisión, uso y difusión entre los parlamentos, parlamentarias y parlamentarios, y asesores legislativos de la [“Guía práctica para parlamentarios y asesores - Inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios”](#).
- Aplicando los Principios CSA-IRA en la elaboración de Leyes Modelo que sirven como marco de referencia para los parlamentos nacionales de la región.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Q8 Brief description of the experience

- En **agosto de 2020**, el Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO), con el apoyo técnico de la FAO, emitió una declaración instando a los gobiernos y parlamentos de la región a promover el aumento de las inversiones responsables en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios mediante promoción un entorno normativo, jurídico, reglamentario e institucional propicio que aplique los Principios CSA-IRA. El objetivo de la declaración radica en la necesidad de contribuir a la mitigación y recuperación de los efectos causados por la COVID-19 en América Latina y el Caribe, reconstruir sistemas alimentarios más resilientes frente a crisis futuras, asegurar mayor seguridad alimentaria y mejor nutrición de la población, y promover la realización progresiva del derecho a la alimentación adecuada.
- En **abril de 2021**, en continuidad a los compromisos efectuados, el PARLATINO, mediante un grupo de parlamentarios y asesores, culmina un proceso de apoyo en el desarrollo de la publicación “Inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios - Guía práctica para parlamentarios y asesores” a través de un lanzamiento efectuado en la reunión conjunta de las comisiones de Agricultura y Medio Ambiente del parlamento regional. En la comisión se ratifica su uso y difusión entre los parlamentos, parlamentarias y parlamentarios, y asesores legislativos pertenecientes a la red del PARLATINO.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Organización de la ONU (FAO)

Otro Parlamento Regional - Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO)

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

La participación es de carácter indirecto.

Los Parlamentarios, como representantes electos de la ciudadanía, tienen una relación directa con la población de su país más que cualquier otro funcionario estatal, por ende, son representantes per se de los segmentos de la población con inseguridad alimentaria y desnutrición.

Q11 Main activities

29 mayo 2020 –La Junta Directiva del Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO) aprobó el cronograma de las comisiones permanentes del organismo para reuniones virtuales en los meses de junio, julio y agosto de 2020, con el fin de discutir las leyes modelo en la agenda regional en materia de seguridad alimentaria, derechos humanos, combate de la delincuencia y temas laborales ante la pandemia de COVID-19, incluyendo una discusión sobre la generación de ambientes propicios a la inversión responsable en la agricultura y sistemas alimentarios- propuesta de trabajo de la FAO 2020.

18 junio 2020- La directora de la División de Asociaciones y Colaboración con las Naciones Unidas (Sra. Marcela Villarreal) presentó los Principios CSA-IRA y la [Nota de orientación jurídica para parlamentarios en América Latina y el Caribe No 5- Legislar para promover una inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios](#) ante la Comisión de Agricultura, ganadería y pesca del PARLATINO.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado en 2018 y en curso.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Aprobación de legislación regional (leyes modelos) en coherencia con los Principios CSA-IRA, y de los compromisos asumidos por PARLATINO:

- [Ley Modelo para la prevención y reducción de las pérdidas y desperdicios de alimentos \(2022\)](#)
- [Ley Modelo de sistemas comunitarios de agua y saneamiento \(2021\)](#)
- [Ley Modelo de cambio climático y seguridad alimentaria \(2021\)](#)

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Además de su rol fundamental para la promulgación de leyes y la aprobación de presupuestos, y de garantizar la rendición de cuentas de los gobiernos por el cumplimiento efectivo de los compromisos, los parlamentarios y los asesores ocupan una posición estratégica, ya que pueden informar las agendas políticas y legislativas con el fin de fomentar más y mejores inversiones en la agricultura.

Haber llevado a cabo compromisos políticos y desarrollado Leyes Modelos en virtud de los Principios CSA-IRA, sirve como referencia para que los Parlamentos miembros de PARLATINO adopten medidas útiles que permitan articular e iniciar el debate sobre la armonización de los marcos jurídicos nacionales y la creación de nuevas legislaciones a fin de contribuir a un entorno propicio para las inversiones responsables en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios.

Most significant changes

Incorporación y conocimiento de los Principios CSA-IRA por parte de las máximas autoridades de este Parlamento Regional, así como su incorporación en las leyes aprobadas.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

- Contexto regional
- Participación de miembros del Parlatino en la “[Capacitación en materia de inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios dirigida a parlamentarios y asesores de los Frentes Parlamentarios Contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe \(FPH-ALC\)](#)” (Guatemala, julio 2018)
- [Declaración de la Cumbre Parlamentaria Mundial contra el Hambre y la Malnutrición](#), suscrita en las Cortes Generales de España en octubre 2018, que subraya la necesidad de “crear un entorno propicio para las inversiones responsables en el sistema alimentario”.
- Capacitación de Parlamentarios y Asesores en los Principios CSA-IRA (Guatemala 2018).
- Capacitación de Asesores en los Principios CSA-IRA (Guatemala 2019).
- Alianza FAO – PARLATINO, y sus planes bianuales de trabajo conjunto, donde se establece como línea estratégica de trabajo la promoción de las inversiones responsables.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

La complejidad para su eficiente comprensión y alcance.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Con asesoramiento técnico de la FAO.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

No se han establecido mecanismos específicos.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Como parlamento Regional se recomienda la difusión y sensibilización sobre este tema al interno de los Parlamentos de la región.

Fomentar la capacitación de parlamentarios/as y asesores/as sobre qué son y cómo se aplican los Principios CSA-IRA, así como el acompañamiento durante el proceso legislativo para responder dudas o entregar orientaciones sobre su correcta aplicación.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Existe un plan de trabajo vigente, y conjunto entre PARLATINO y la FAO, donde se establece como línea estratégica de trabajo la promoción de las inversiones responsables en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios, mediante la utilización de los Principios CSA-IRA.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://parlatino.org/news/presentan-guia-para-inversion-responsable-en-agricultura-y-proyecto-sobre-contaminacion-marina/>

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/es/c/1393849/>

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/es/c/1294780/>

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/es/c/1305873/>

R3 – Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Blended Learning Programmes for Six Western African Countries

Q1 Title of the experience

“Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems” – Blended Learning Programmes for Six Western African Countries

Q2 Geographical coverage

West Africa

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

UN Organization

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The CFS-RAI Principles constituted the normative foundation for the e-learning courses “Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems”, as well as the blended learning programmes as such.

Based on baseline studies, as well as the participants’ own priorities, the programmes focused on Principles 1, 4 and 5 (in the case of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal), as well as Principles 1, 4 and 6 (Liberia and Sierra Leone).

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Q8 Brief description of the experience

FAO and its implementing partners (see section below) organized a series of blended learning programmes for Western African policy makers, parliamentarians and technical government staff to strengthen their capacities to enhance the enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems with the objective of: (a) empowering key actors to become change agents for RAI; (b) creating communities of practice at the national and sub-regional levels; (c) supporting the implementation of the CFS-RAI at the national level through country action plans.

Each programme consisted of three interrelated yet distinct steps: (i) an extensive online learning part; (ii) a face-to-face workshop which resulted in national and individual action plans; and (iii) a one-month mentoring phase to follow up on the finalization of the plans.

FAO and its implementing partners delivered:

1. A two-phase learning programme for policy makers and technical government staff from Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal with IPAR (Phase I in 2019; Phase II in 2019-2020); and
2. A two-phase learning programme for policy makers, parliamentarians and technical government staff from Liberia and Sierra Leone (Phase I in 2020; Phase II in 2021), building on the successful structure and content of the learning programmes delivered with the Senegal River Basin countries.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government → as participants

UN organization → FAO (lead)

Civil Society / NGO

→ Information, Training and Outreach Centre for Africa (ITOCA); Initiative prospective agricole et rurale (IPAR); ZOA Liberia; Welthungerhilfe Sierra Leone (WHH): Implementing partners for the blended learning programmes; and

→ International Institute for Environment and Development (e-learning content development)

Academia → Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (e-learning content development)

Donor → Germany, France, Switzerland (funding)

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

FAO worked with NGOs and CSOs representing the poor and food insecure to design and deliver the blended learning programmes. For the Senegal River Basin countries (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal), FAO worked in partnership with IPAR. For Liberia and Sierra Leone, FAO worked in partnership with ZOA Liberia and Welthungerhilfe Sierra Leone.

Q11 Main activities

The blended learning programmes were organized as follows (activity flow applicable for both the francophone group [Senegal River Basin countries: Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal] and the anglophone group [Liberia and Sierra Leone]):

Phase I:

1. Three / four weeks online learning and collaborative activities to acquire an understanding of the CFS-RAI Principles, principal dimensions of the enabling environment for RAI, key actors, and the salience of the CFS-RAI in the context of national political and economic priorities;
2. One week face-to-face regional workshop to strengthen the knowledge base, proceed with the country context analysis and draft national action plans (in Liberia and Sierra Leone, national workshops were organized due to the COVID-19 pandemic);
3. One month mentoring phase to support the finalization of the action plans.

Phase II:

4. Three / four weeks online learning and collaborative activities on issues which were identified as priorities during Phase I (for the Senegal River Basin countries: incentives and public investment in youth; investment approval processes; inclusive consultations in the context of agricultural investment. For Liberia and Sierra Leone: youth empowerment in the context of RAI; enhanced environmental data management in the context of RAI; inclusive policy making for RAI);

5. One week face-to-face workshop (joint event for Senegal River Basin countries in 2020; joint event for Liberia and Sierra Leone in 2021) to carry out in-depth country analyses on the priority areas addressed in the online sessions, and draft national action plans;
6. One month mentoring phase to support the finalization of the action plans.

Q12 Timeframe

For Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal:

1. Phase I was delivered in 2019: three weeks of online learning in February 2019; a one week face-to-face workshop in Dakar, Senegal, in March 2019 (for all four countries); and a one-month online mentoring phase in April 2019;
2. Phase II was delivered in 2019-2020: three weeks of online learning in November and December 2019; a one week face-to-face workshop in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in January 2020 (for all four countries); and a one-month mentoring phase in February 2020.

For Liberia and Sierra Leone:

1. Phase I was delivered in 2020: one month of online learning in September - October 2020; country validation workshops of learnings in Monrovia, Liberia; and Freetown, Sierra Leone; in November 2020; and a one-month mentoring phase in November – December 2020;
2. Phase II was delivered in 2021: one month of online learning in September - October 2021; a one week face-to-face workshop in Monrovia, Liberia, in November 2021 (for both countries); and a one-month mentoring phase in December 2021.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The learning programmes benefitted 60 policy makers, parliamentarians and technical government staff from six countries (Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone) spanning a broad range of Ministries and governmental agencies, including but not limited to: Agriculture, Economy, Finance, Fisheries, Land, Youth Employment, Gender, and Investment Promotion, the Parliament and the Offices of the Prime Minister/President. Each of the participants was empowered to become an agent of change, and strong communities of practice were created.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

National action plans to create an enabling environment for RAI were drafted for each of the countries. Some significant results observed include:

Liberia:

1. Set-up of a multi-stakeholder platform on responsible agricultural investment (RAI-MSP) in Liberia as an outcome of the second phase learning programme in November 2021. The RAI-MSP is an active platform co-hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Investment Commission. Initially, the MSP is an intergovernmental platform. Since its official launch on 13 April 2022, the MSP is expected to be progressively broadened to include non-state actors from civil society and the private sector.
2. Revision of the investment screening policy in Liberia (ongoing), as part of a partnership between the National Investment Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (outcome of the Phase II learning programme), as well as support to enhancing screening policies in Senegal (planned).

Mauritania:

1. One of the most ambitious plans of the Mauritanian team was the creation of an investment promotion agency. According to an follow-up with the participants, the learning programme has contributed to inform the reflections leading to the creation of the Agence de promotion des investissements en Mauritanie (APIM) in 2021.

Senegal:

1. Creation of a unified federation of youth organizations in Senegal (Confédération des réseaux des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs du Sénégal – CRJAS), which has integrated RAI in its mission. The policy makers participating in the blended learning programme had insisted that their ability to engage in an effective dialogue with youth organizations was limited as a multiple of organizations existed in Senegal. FAO and RIKOLTO jointly supported the creation of the federation in 2020.
2. National policy dialogue on RAI and youth, held in November 2020.

Sierra Leone:

1. Revision of the crop compensation policy in Sierra Leone (ongoing), supported by FAO (outcome of the Phase I learning programme).
2. Establishment of a Centralized Environment Data Management Unit in the context of RAI in Sierra Leone (planned, outcome of Phase II learning programme).

Most significant changes

In addition to the results obtained listed above, the most significant changes are

- i) The creation of strong, and sustained communities of practice at country level;
- ii) Enhanced awareness of the participants about the need to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems and strengthened governance (incl. multi-stakeholder concertation) to achieve this goal.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

In all countries, the learning programmes were embedded into broader initiatives which positively influenced the use of the CFS-RAI.

In Liberia and Sierra Leone, the learning programmes were part of a multi-year trust-fund project “Enhancing the enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems”, supported by the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition to the learning component, the project also supported the generation of knowledge and evidence on RAI; trainings for civil society organizations; and policy dialogue.

In Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, the learning programmes were carried out following a request of the Senegal River Basin platforms on the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

I: One of the key challenges was to sensitize the participants on the multidimensional socio-economic and environmental considerations and impacts related to “responsible investment in agriculture and food systems”, beyond issues which were relatively well known by the groups (e.g. land tenure, food security).

II: Another critical challenge was the delivery of the first phase blended learning programme in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

I: Additional time was spent to sensitize participants on all the CFS-RAI Principles.

II: The initially planned joint face-to-face workshop could not take place. Instead, the team opted for a longer online learning cycle, with additional zoom meetings and shorter (two-day) national face-to-face meetings.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

The mentoring phase allowed to monitor the finalization of the action plan. Phone calls and other informal means of communication have been used to provide further follow up support as needed.

It would also be possible to monitor the national action plans' implementation, which is however dependent on each country's will, and available resources. Follow-up monitoring surveys were administered by FAO for the SRB countries in

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

1. The blended learning approach is an excellent means to strengthen the capacities of key actors to become agents of change for RAI, and to create groups of engaged stakeholders which support each other in enhancing the enabling environment for RAI.
2. The implementation of the RAI Principles requires a thorough identification of entry points which are useful for each local context and from which a dialogue can be started (e.g., in the case of the six countries: youth empowerment; food security and nutrition; land tenure rights; and environmental protection).
3. Selecting and involving key national actors who can generate the change and implement the CFS-RAI is critical throughout the process. As the learning programmes moved from Phase I to Phase II, the design was tailor-made to respond to priorities indicated by the participants.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

FAO and its implementing partners are providing further support to the implementation of the action plans, particularly in Liberia and Senegal, where a strong momentum has been achieved.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Learning programme in SRB countries:

- [FAO launches new learning programme to enhance responsible investment in agriculture \(Phase I\)](#)
- [Learning programme results in action plans to enhance responsible investments in agriculture in the Senegal River Basin Region \(Phase II\)](#)
- [Video: The agricultural investment approval process](#)
- [Video: The importance of inclusive and effective consultations](#)
- [Video: Maximizing the impact of public investments for young agri-entrepreneurs](#)

Learning programme in Liberia and Sierra Leone:

- [Policy makers from Sierra Leone and Liberia engaged in learning programme to create an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture \(Phase I\)](#)
- [FAO commences second phase of learning programme on responsible agriculture investment for 40 policymakers from Liberia and Sierra Leone \(Phase II\)](#)

E-learning courses:

134 | What are your experiences in the use and application of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) for improving food security and nutrition?
Compilation of contributions

- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Fundamentals](#) (available as well in [Arabic](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#))
- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Analysis](#) (available as well in [French](#))
- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Reform](#)
- [Empower youth to engage in responsible investment in agriculture and food systems](#)

R4 – Fortalecimiento de capacidades para parlamentarias/parlamentarios y asesoras / asesores en torno a los Principios CSA-IRA (Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe (FP)

Q1 Title of the experience

Fortalecimiento de capacidades para parlamentarias/parlamentarios y asesoras/asesores en torno a los Principios CSA-IRA.

Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional – América Latina y el Caribe.

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Cobertura regional: Parlamento Andino (PARLANDINO), Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO), Parlamento del MERCOSUR (PARLASUR), Parlamento Centroamericano (PARLACEN), Foro de Presidentes y Presidentas de Poderes Legislativos de Centroamérica y la Cuenca del Caribe (FOPREL).

Cobertura nacional: Argentina, Belice, Bolivia, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Granada, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Uruguay.

Cobertura territorial: Lima (Perú)

Q4 Contact person

Diputado Jairo Flores, Coordinador del Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe.

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Q5 Affiliation

Otro: Red Parlamentaria Plural- Frente

Parlamentario Contra el Hambre de América Latina y el Caribe (en adelante (FPH-ALC)

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

- Mediante el fortalecimiento de capacidades de parlamentarias/parlamentarios, asesores/asesoras en los Principios CSA-IRA y en materias de inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios.
- En el desarrollo, revisión, el uso y la difusión de la “[Guía práctica para parlamentarios y asesores – Inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios](#)”, por parte de parlamentarias/parlamentarios y asesoras/asesores pertenecientes a la red del FPH-ALC.
- Aplicando los principios CSA-IRA en la elaboración y discusión de leyes.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes

Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Q8 Brief description of the experience

El fortalecimiento de las capacidades del Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre de ALC ha consistido en 2 capacitaciones presenciales llevadas a cabo en el Centro de Formación de la Cooperación Española en La Antigua Guatemala en 2018 y 2019, y a partir de estas el acompañamiento de la FAO-ALC a la aprobación de legislaciones coherentes con los Principios CSA-IRA a través de la incorporación de la temática en los planes de trabajo de cada capítulo nacional del Frente.

Las necesidades manifestadas en las capacitaciones de 2018 y 2019, y el involucramiento de los miembros del FPH y sus asesores/as a través de una encuesta llevada a cabo en 2019, de tres reuniones de seguimiento y de la revisión textual, permitieron el desarrollo y la publicación de la [“Guía práctica para parlamentarios y asesores - Inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios”](#) de parte de la FAO y del Instituto Internacional para el Desarrollo Sostenible (IISD).

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Organización de la ONU: FAO

Sociedad civil / ONG: PROCASUR

Donante: Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AMEXCID) y Programa de Cooperación Internacional Brasil-FAO.

Otro: Parlamento Regional - Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO).

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

La participación es de carácter indirecto.

Los Parlamentarios, como representantes electos de la ciudadanía, tienen una relación directa con la población de su país más que cualquier otro funcionario estatal, por ende, son representantes per se de los segmentos de la población con inseguridad alimentaria y desnutrición. En la discusión de legislaciones nacionales, los parlamentos suelen abrir un proceso de consulta con expertos/as y organizaciones de la sociedad civil vinculadas a las materias tratadas.

Q11 Main activities

- El **11 y 12 de Julio de 2018**, en la ciudad La Antigua, Guatemala, se llevó a cabo una primera capacitación dirigida a parlamentarias/parlamentarios y asesoras/asesores sobre los Principios CSA-IRA y en materias de inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas

alimentarios, con el objetivo de comprender en profundidad las bases y el alcance de los principios para la inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios; identificar los roles y las responsabilidades de todos aquellos actores de la sociedad que deben estar involucrados para hacer que una inversión sea responsable; estudiar cómo invertir de manera responsable a la hora de encarar las prioridades de desarrollo en la agricultura y/o los sistemas alimentarios en América Latina y el Caribe; y establecer hojas de rutas concretas por parte del FPH-ALC y de sus diversos capítulos regionales, nacionales, territoriales, a favor de las inversiones responsables en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios. Dicho compromiso fue aprobado de manera unánime en la sesión plenaria del Encuentro de Planificación de los FPH de ALC.

- En el marco del curso “Cómo mejorar el impacto de políticas de Estado para el logro del Objetivo de Desarrollo Sostenible 2”, implementado por el Núcleo de Capacitación en Políticas Públicas de la Oficina Regional de la FAO, y llevado a cabo entre noviembre de 2019 y abril de 2020 en modalidad virtual, **el 10-11 diciembre 2019** se organizó un taller presencial en el Centro de Formación de la Cooperación Española en Antigua Guatemala para mejorar las capacidades de los asesores/as del FPH para el trabajo legislativo vinculado a asegurar presupuestos adecuados a través de legislación y/o otras medidas normativas para la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional. En el contexto de este curso los asesores fueron capacitados en la aplicación de los Principios CSA-IRA para alcanzar los objetivos de desarrollo sostenible (ODS) y garantizar el derecho humano a la alimentación, con enfoque sobre la creación de marcos jurídicos propicios para la inversión responsable en agricultura. Se destaca la oportunidad que tuvieron de identificar los avances en la implementación de los Principios a nivel legislativo, discutiendo la hoja de ruta con acciones y compromisos que se hicieron en la capacitación de 2018.
- En **2019**, se llevó a cabo una encuesta entre parlamentarias/parlamentarios y asesoras/asesores del FPH-ALC para comprender las necesidades de aprendizaje de los mismos, en relación con la inversión responsable en la agricultura, y sus resultados sirvieron de base para la “[Guía práctica para parlamentarios y asesores - Inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios](#)”, desarrollada por la FAO, el Instituto Internacional para el Desarrollo Sostenible (IISD), con el apoyo del Ministerio Federal de Alimentación y Agricultura de Alemania (BMEL).
- Parlamentarias/parlamentarios y asesoras/asesores del FPHALC también participaron como revisores técnicos de la publicación entre **julio y agosto de 2020**, y fueron participantes de una serie de reuniones virtuales que contribuyeron a la realización de la misma, que se publicó en español en 2021.
- En **2020**, el FPH participó en el desarrollo de la Nota de orientación jurídica para parlamentarios en América Latina y el Caribe N.5 “[Legislar para promover una inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios](#)”, la cual se llevó a cabo en estrecha coordinación con la Oficina Legal para ALC de la FAO.
- En **agosto de 2021**, el FPH organizó un dialogo independiente para preparar una [propuesta para la Cumbre sobre los Sistemas Alimentarios de Naciones Unidas](#), en la cual recomendó promover la inversión agrícola responsable en los territorios más vulnerables por medio de políticas fiscales y territoriales que apoyen los pequeños y medianos agricultores, y mediante la generación de nuevas capacidades en los parlamentos, ejecutivos, actores sociales y sector privado.

Q12 Timeframe

Iniciado en 2018 y en curso.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

En la capacitación de 2018 participaron cerca de 80 parlamentarias/parlamentarios y asesoras/asesores de 22 países de la región, destacándose la presencia de delegaciones de 17 países con un Frente Parlamentario contra el Hambre consolidado. Asimismo, participaron representantes del Parlamento Latinoamericano y Caribeño (PARLATINO), Parlamento Andino (PARLANDINO), Corporación PROCASUR y de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).

En la capacitación de 2019 participaron 35 asesores y asesoras de parlamentarios de Argentina, Brasil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, México, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Uruguay, República Dominicana, PARLATINO, PARLASUR, PARLACEN y PARLANDINO.

En virtud de los compromisos asumidos por el FPH-ALC se aprobaron algunas legislaciones nacionales en coherencia con los Principios CSA-IRA:

- [Ley de crédito agrario diferenciado](#) (Paraguay, 2020)
- [Ley que establece mecanismos para promover la participación de pequeños productores y AFC en las compras públicas](#) (Colombia, 2020).

Además, el FPH de San Vicente y las Granadinas ha llevado a cabo una acción de gran impacto para asegurar la inversión en la agricultura y la seguridad alimentaria a través de la creación del [Fondo Fiduciario Hambre Cero](#).

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Además de su rol fundamental para la promulgación de leyes y la aprobación de presupuestos, y de garantizar la rendición de cuentas de los gobiernos por el cumplimiento efectivo de los compromisos, los parlamentarios/as y los asesores/as ocupan una posición estratégica, ya que pueden informar las agendas políticas y legislativas con el fin de fomentar más y mejores inversiones en la agricultura.

Haber llevado a cabo un diagnóstico nacional y una revisión de la legislación vigentes junto a su vinculación con los Principios CSA-IRA, como además haber desarrollado un plan de trabajo legislativo en virtud de la evaluación mencionada, muestra que tanto parlamentarias/parlamentarios como asesoras/asesores han adoptado medidas útiles que han permitido iniciar el debate local sobre la armonización de los marcos jurídicos nacionales y la creación de nuevas legislaciones a fin de contribuir a un entorno propicio para las inversiones responsables en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios.

Most significant changes

Incorporación de los Principios CSA-IRA en el accionar del trabajo de los Parlamentos de ALC, a través de su incorporación en los Planes de Trabajo de los capítulos nacionales, y aplicación de estos principios en legislaciones nacionales específicas.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

- Contexto regional, y el fuerte compromiso del FPH a contribuir a la realización progresiva del Derecho a la alimentación, muy vinculado a la inversión agrícola responsable (ver: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb5582es/cb5582es.pdf>)

- [Declaración de la Cumbre Parlamentaria Mundial contra el Hambre y la Malnutrición](#), suscrita en las Cortes Generales de España en octubre 2018, que subraya la necesidad de “crear un entorno propicio para las inversiones responsables en el sistema alimentario”.
- La [Iniciativa América Latina y el Caribe](#) y el compromiso de la FAO, la Cooperación Española, la Agencia Brasileña de Cooperación, y la Agencia Mexicana de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo a través del programa [Mesoamérica sin Hambre AMEXCID-FAO](#), de contribuir al desarrollo y fortalecimiento del FPH-ALC y potenciar las capacidades de los asesores y asesores parlamentarios vinculados al FPH-ALC.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

El principal desafío es la complejidad a la hora de incorporar los Principios CSA-IRA en las legislaciones nacionales, así como la poca expertise de los parlamentarios/as y asesores sobre el tema.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Con asistencia técnica brindada por los técnicos de FAO y consultas directas sobre dudas por parte de los países.

Se recomienda seguir capacitando en estas temáticas a todos los países integrantes del Frente para poder dar un mejor seguimiento a los compromisos adquiridos.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

En julio de 2018, durante la primera capacitación, se determinó una estructura de trabajo a nivel regional, a modo de guía para los frentes nacionales del FPH-ALC y que involucra las siguientes etapas:

1. **Diagnóstico:** un análisis de la aplicación de los CSA-IRA en cada uno de los países, e identificación de áreas prioritarias de trabajo.
2. **Consulta:** una consulta con el Gobierno, sector productivo, academia, entre otros actores, respecto al diagnóstico realizado.
3. **Plan de trabajo:** la implementación de los principios en las áreas prioritarias identificadas.
4. **Seguimiento y control:** el plan de trabajo debe establecer claramente actividades, responsables, tiempos y compromisos.

El **punto 4** fue trabajado en la capacitación de 2019

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Tanto la metodología de implementación, como la necesidad de incorporar estos Principios en las leyes SAN de los países.

Fomentar la capacitación de parlamentarios/as y asesores/as sobre qué son y cómo se aplican los Principios CSA-IRA, así como el acompañamiento durante el proceso legislativo para responder dudas o entregar orientaciones sobre su correcta aplicación.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Existe un compromiso vigente del FPH-ALC, determinado en la primera capacitación de julio de 2018, donde se estableció un plan de trabajo para la promoción de las inversiones responsables en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios, mediante la utilización de los Principios CSA-IRA en las legislaciones nacionales.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/noticias/asesores-parlamentarios-de-america-latina-y-el-caribe-aliados-anonimos-de-la-lucha-contra-el-hambre/>

<http://parlamentarioscontraelhambre.org/noticias/el-dia-despues-de-la-ley-el-nuevo-desafio-de-los-frentes-parlamentarios-contra-el-hambre/>

<https://intercoonecta.aecid.es/Gestin%20del%20conocimiento/Sistematizaci%C3%B3n%20capacitaci%C3%B3n%20FPH-ALC.pdf>

R5 – From dialogues to action: Promoting gender equality and responsible investment in agriculture in the ECOWAS Region

Q1 Title of the experience

From dialogues to action: Promoting gender equality and responsible investment in agriculture in the ECOWAS Region

Q2 Geographical coverage

West Africa

Q3 Country(ies)/ Region(s) covered by the experience

Economic Community of West African States

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

There is increased concern by the fact that agricultural and food security policies and investments still too often fail to translate high-level policy commitments on gender equality and women's empowerment into development, due to the existing gaps in legal and policy framework, and the weak institutional and financial capacities for gender mainstreaming that are major impediments to achieving SDG2. The ECOWAS Parliament requested IISD and FAO to organize in December 2017 a Conference in land to strengthen the policy dialogue on securing women land and improve land governance and food security in West Africa. The conclusions of the Conference brought to the idea of the creation of the **ECOWAS Network of Parliamentarians on Gender Equality and Investments in Agriculture and Food Security**.

Launched in December 2018, the Network is conceived as a part of ECOWAS commitment to end hunger and close the gender gap, and support parliamentary efforts to advance responsible investment in agriculture and gender-responsive legislative action.

Specifically, the Network seeks to:

- Raise awareness among parliamentarians about the importance of gender equality and responsible investments in agriculture and food security through the organization of multi-stakeholder and South–South dialogues and research.
- Develop tailored capacity development for parliamentarians on gender equality and responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, with the delivery of training workshops and awareness raising events.
- Strengthen the legal and policy frameworks related to sustainable investment in agriculture and food systems through the development of research and advocacy tools.

- Support the creation of a platform (or consolidation of an existing one) at national level to work on gender equality in agriculture, responsible investment sustainable and resilient food systems.

Due to the unprecedented demand of parliamentarians to develop a space for discussing and sharing experiences related to challenges faced in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and beyond, FAO, IISD and Oxfam updated their strategy and objectives for the permanent high-level dialogue and decided to enhance a peer-to peer discussion to consider the role of parliamentarians in supporting the achievement of gender equality and rural women's empowerment in the COVID 19 and to climate change response, both in the containment and recovery phases.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Q8 Brief description of the experience

See (Q6)

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Other (specify) ... Members of national parliamentary commissions working on gender, agriculture, food security and nutrition, land, finance, Women's networks, civil society organizations, academia, Women Land Rights experts, farmer, and producer organizations and Private sector.

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Q11 Main activities

1. In 2011, African parliamentarians started championing for more, better and equitable investments in agriculture through a campaign led by the Pan African Parliament entitled "[Making investment work for Africa: a parliamentarian's response to the land rush](#)". The campaign reached out to more than 300 parliamentarians, CSO, governments, farmers organizations, indigenous communities, researchers and international institutions. In this framework, ECOWAS Parliament organized several dialogues and training activities aimed at raising awareness and strengthening the capacities on how to maximize the benefit of foreign direct investment in agriculture, while minimizing its risks. Among these activities:
 - In December 2015, a workshop untitled [Promoting Sustainable Investments in Agriculture: Legal and policy option](#) was organized by the ECOWAS Parliament with the Inter-Parliamentary Committee of the West African Economic and Monetary Union in partnership with the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), Land Policy Initiative (LPI), IFAD, Oxfam, UNIDROIT and the Comité technique "Foncier et Développement". The meeting aimed to improve the understanding of the legal and policy options for foreign direct investment in agriculture, including through training of participants on Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems CFS-RAI, among others.

- In November 2016, IISD facilitated a training for governments and parliamentarians from the ECOWAS region under the theme [Foreign Investment opportunities for agriculture: a workshop on how to attract high quality and sustainable investment and the role of legal framework](#). The training focused on the importance of enhancing the negotiating capacity on how to use and implement legal and policy tools, especially the CFS-RAI to ensure sustainable and responsible investments in agriculture within the ECOWAS region.
- 2. In December 2017 a [Conference on the gender dimensions of agricultural investments](#) in land was organized by the ECOWAS Parliament together with FAO, IISD and Oxfam. The conference helped to strengthen the policy dialogue on securing women land and improve land governance and food security in West Africa.
- 3. In December 2018 in Abuja, The ECOWAS Parliament launched the Network and nominated FAO, IISD and Oxfam as members of the Advisory group that were requested to support the achievement of the Network's goals.
- 4. In July 2019 a Learning Exchange was hosted by the Parliament of Rwanda, facilitated by FAO, IISD and Oxfam. Members of ECOWAS Parliamentarians were exposed to the comprehensive Rwanda Model for gender equality and women's empowerment, in terms of governance, accountability, vision and actions.
- 5. In December 2020 two-day multi stakeholder workshop and one-day policy dialogue were hosted by the Sierra Leone Parliament, organized by the ECOWAS Parliament together with FAO, IISD, OXFAM and WILDAF. This meeting brought together Members of the Sierra Leone Parliament from five (5) oversight committees on Land, Agriculture and Forestry, Marine resources, Mines and Mineral resources, and Local Government. Members of Women's networks, civil society organizations, academia, family farmers, producer organizations active in Sierra Leone and key private sector actors that are relevant in priority supply chains (i.e. nuts/cocoa) were invited to attend.
- 6. In January 2021, a high-level dialogue intitled [Accélérer les progrès vers la Faim Zéro, l'égalité de genre et l'autonomisation des femmes dans les systèmes agroalimentaires: Formation et dialogue multi-acteurs](#) was organised in Togo. This high-level political dialogue, under the auspices of the President of the National Assembly of Togo, brought together 98 Togolese members of parliament representing all parliamentary committees, members of women's networks, academia and the private sector. The Parliament broadcasted the event on its YouTube and Facebook channels, allowing more than 1,500 citizens to follow the debate. At the end of the meeting, a declaration and a roadmap were developed by parliamentarians who committed, among other things, to the creation of a National Parliamentary Network for Gender Equality and Investment in Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition to accelerate progress towards Zero Hunger and to work towards the systematic use of gender-responsive budgeting in the budget process. Parliamentarians also committed to ensure that policy responses to COVID-19 adequately address the specific needs and priorities of women and youth, including the adoption of mitigation and long-term measures as well as the monitoring of the impact of policy measures as a way to improve the incomes and livelihoods of rural women and youth in order to reduce their vulnerability and risks related to global shocks and crises.
- 7. To enhance a parliamentarian's peer-to peer discussion on their role in supporting the achievement of gender equality and rural women's empowerment in the COVID 19 and to climate change response. Three pillars were created.
 - a. Pilar 1: WhatsApp groups were established in 2021 in both English and French for Parliamentarians as dialogue platforms for parliamentarians to discuss key gender issues within the context of COVID 19 and beyond. The platform serves as informal group where

parliamentarians are exchanging views and concerns and sharing good practices related to gender equality in agriculture. The moderation is handled by FAO and IISD experts.

- b. **Pilar 2: Parliamentarians' Action for Gender Equality and Food Security as a Response to COVID-19.** As part of their policy support to the ECOWAS Network of Parliamentarians on Gender Equality and Investments in Agriculture and Food Security, FAO, IISD, Oxfam and Wildaf organized a series of online dialogues that served to explore and generate a reflection on the role of parliamentarians in mitigating the gender-differentiated impacts of COVID-19 on agriculture and food systems. The themes addressed were as follow:
 - Advancing gender equality in the context of family farming
 - Protecting and strengthening women's land rights in the face of COVID-19 and beyond
 - Engaging young women and men in rural and agriculture development and resilience building in the face of COVID-19 and beyond
 - Achieving gender equality in climate change and food systems
 - Please check as we are missing two events
- c. **Pilar 3: Online training for parliamentarians.** FAO, IISD, Oxfam and Wildaf partners with the Training Centre of the International Labour Organization to develop a blended training programme tailored to Parliamentarians entitled "Achieving gender equality in climate change and food systems." The programme, launched on 20 April 2022 and ongoing until May 2022, aims at strengthening the capacities and skills of Parliamentarians on gender equality issues in a knowledge-sharing environment, through a tailored learning path. The 3-week online distance learning phase, will include three short courses, followed by moderated sessions and individual coaching with interested Parliamentarians to address any specific concern and guide them in the design of gender-responsive interventions. To facilitate the exchange of relevant approaches, experiences and good practices, the use of Webinars and the gender network WhatsApp groups for English and French-speaking Parliamentarians will be used to serve this purpose.
 - Module 1: Addressing gender equality in climate change adaptation and mitigation in agriculture
 - Module 2: Building Equitable and Inclusive Food Systems
 - Module 3: Supporting Gender-Responsive Budgeting and Planning for Agricultural and Climate Change Policies

Q12 Timeframe

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

More than 1000 parliamentarians received awareness on the CFS-RAI principles

More than 200 parliamentarians received a training on CFS-RAI with a strong focus on gender and women empowerment a training.

More that 1500 persons attended the Parliamentarians' Action for Gender Equality and Food Security as a Response to COVID-19 webinar

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Most significant changes

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

A continued inclusion on the de

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

The lack of tool to facilitate Parliamentarians work on implementing the CFS- RAI Principles.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

- Continued high-policy dialogue in country
- Tailored capacity development program, such as the Online training for parliamentarians and a series of webinars.
- Dedicated tool for parliamentarian such as the "[Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems – A practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors](#)",

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Involve parliamentarians and ensure tailored training and tools to ease their work in developing an enabling environment to promote and apply CFS-RAI .

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

R6 – Inclusive business models for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems

Q1 Title of the experience

Inclusive business models for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems in Sierra Leone

Q2 Geographical coverage

REGIONAL, Africa; NATIONAL, Sierra Leone

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Tanzania

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Under the FAO umbrella programme “Supporting Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems” the CFS-RAI principles were used to build capacities towards enhancing responsible investments in agriculture and food systems for all stakeholders in the agricultural supply chain in Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana and Tanzania.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

This experience aimed to collect, analyse and disseminate good practices on inclusive business models (IBM) for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, and to share knowledge among key stakeholders IBMs, with a focus on Sierra Leone. As part of this experience, Solidaridad, Landesa and FAO organized two workshops (one national workshop for Sierra Leone, and one South-South knowledge-sharing workshop) in 2021.

Representatives from various private sector actors including MIRO forestry, Lizard Earth (cocoa), Gold Tree Ltd (palm oil) shared their business models in presentations and demonstrated how their respective companies were implementing approaches related to the IBM and RAI. Participants, including the experts such as NAMATI, a paralegal NGO with vast expertise in community land rights provided guidance to strengthen the business models of the companies which included enhancing transparency and accountability.

Feedback from the participants was generally positive with good momentum for the companies to integrate the inclusive business models and responsible agriculture investments in their business models. Example, one palm oil company in Sierra Leone bedeviled with land rights and community

disputes openly declared that they had no clue about responsible investment and inclusive business models and ready to learn and implement.

There was also a rapid scoping exercise conducted on four agribusiness companies and interact with their staff and outgrower schemes to validate their presentations during the workshop.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Donor

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The population affected by food insecurity were represented by 60 percent of the NGOs and two farmers. A few beneficiary farmers supported by the companies under the inclusive business models were engaged during the rapid scoping study on the field to appreciate their concerns and recommendations for success.

Q11 Main activities

The training was organized by Solidaridad and Landesa in collaboration with United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), Sierra Leone Import and Export Promotion Agency (SLIEPA) and the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP) to provide technical support to state actors and private sector actors on the concept of Inclusive Business Models (IBM) in promoting Responsible Agriculture Investments (RAI). Participants included:

Private Sector:

1. MIRO forestry
2. Lizard Earth
3. Goldtree
4. Socfin

Civil Society Organizations

1. Solidaridad Sierra Leone
2. Solidaridad Ghana
3. Landesa
4. NAMATI
5. Green Scenery
6. Land for Life

Financial sector

1. KPMG

Public:

1. Sierra Leone Import and Export Promotion Agency (SLIEPA)
2. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Country Planning (MLHCP)
3. The Sierra Leone Human Rights Commission
4. Sierra Leone produce monitoring board
5. Sierra Leone ministry of environment

The three different training sessions included:

1. Sub-National Training Workshop on Responsible Investment in Agriculture, Forestry and Food Systems in Sierra Leone – with a physical meeting of 28 participants in Sierra Leone
2. Virtual South-South Exchange Event on Promoting Responsible Tenure and Investments in Agriculture and Forestry – with over 60 participants connecting from Sierra Leone, Ghana, Liberia, Tanzania, Benin, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Rome, USA, Germany
3. Follow-up event after the Sub-National and South-South learning exchange on Responsible Investment in Agriculture, Forestry and Inclusive Business Models – with a hybrid (physical/virtual) meeting of 25 participants

Representatives from various private sector actors including MIRO forestry, Lizard Earth, Gold Tree Ltd shared their business models in presentations and demonstrated how their respective companies were implementing strategies related to the IBM and RAI. Participants, including the experts such as NAMATI, a paralegal NGO with vast expertise in community land rights provided guidance to strengthen the business models of the companies.

Q12 Timeframe

Started in January 2021 and completed in December 2021

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The over 113 participants who took part in the three main sessions indicated above achieved the following results:

1. Recommendations following the Sub-National and South-South learning exchange on Responsible Investment in Agriculture, Forestry and Inclusive Business Models drafted for the attention of the Sierra Leone Ministry of Lands, Ministry of Environment and the Sierra Leone Investment and Export Promotion Agency (SLIEPA).
2. Awareness raised and lessons shared from different countries towards fostering understanding/application of the two global instruments, namely, VGGT and CFS-RAI, to guide responsible investments and Inclusive Business Models (IBMs) in agriculture and food systems, including forestry
3. The private sector, government actors and CSOs capacity built on CFS-RAI and inclusive business models as a way to bringing sustainable development and food security interventions to rural communities.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

The three private sector companies are already supporting cocoa and oil palm farmers in Sierra Leone based on a clear business model seeks support:

- a. to increase food production through a market-based mechanism by providing inputs to farmers on credit, train farmers and purchase the produce when harvested
- b. to employ more youth (male/female) as buying agents and as core staff who earn wages/salaries to enhance their purchasing power
- c. a total of 6000 farmers are currently being supported under the private sector business model with farmers and aims to expand
- d. the ongoing deliberations in the Sierra Leone customary land bill and the lands commission bill will benefit from lessons of the training

Most significant changes

The most significant changes included:

1. through the lesson sharing across 5 different countries, participants did not only widen their networks but also learnt from each other
2. *one company committed to integrate RAI into its business model* through the capacities acquired FAO has engaged Solidaridad to build the capacity of grassroots rural women groups towards empowering them to engage in responsible agricultural investments (RAI) and participate in policy-making processes related to RAI.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The catalyst is the strategic and productive relationship between Solidaridad as a CSO and the national VGGT secretariat, the national RAI TWG, the lands ministry, the investment and export promotion agency, other CSOs, FAO and the private sector organizations.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

1. The private sector companies need grant funding to embark on effective market-based inclusive business models to reach scale
2. It is expensive to implement RAI principles
3. Low level of education of CFS-RAI among smallholder farmers

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

1. We encouraged the private sector companies to link up with donor agencies for grant funding, by demonstrating what they have been able to do with own funding
2. We encouraged farmer representation through the private sector partners and the NGOs

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

No mechanism developed yet, plans are underway

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- Youth and women inclusion in inclusive business models
- Food systems integration in every layer of CFS-RAI
- Effective capacity building of beneficiaries
- Skills and entrepreneurship training for youth in agribusiness is key but must be accompanied with a catalytic funding as start-ups to improve efficiency and profitability

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

The CFS-RAI is currently being used to train rural women to participate in agribusiness and policy-dialogue

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

R7 – Learning programme on responsible investment in agriculture and food systems for graduate and postgraduate students

Q1 Title of the experience

“Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems” – Blended Learning Programmes for Six Western African Countries

Q2 Geographical coverage

West Africa

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone

Q4 Contact person

Yannick Fiedler

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Q5 Affiliation

UN Organization

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The CFS-RAI Principles constituted the normative foundation for the e-learning courses “Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems”, as well as the blended learning programmes as such.

Based on baseline studies, as well as the participants’ own priorities, the programmes focused on Principles 1, 4 and 5 (in the case of Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal), as well as Principles 1, 4 and 6 (Liberia and Sierra Leone).

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Q8 Brief description of the experience

FAO and its implementing partners (see section below) organized a series of blended learning programmes for Western African policy makers, parliamentarians and technical government staff to strengthen their capacities to enhance the enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems with the objective of: (a) empowering key actors to become change agents for RAI; (b) creating communities of practice at the national and sub-regional levels; (c) supporting the implementation of the CFS-RAI at the national level through country action plans.

Each programme consisted of three interrelated yet distinct steps: (i) an extensive online learning part; (ii) a face-to-face workshop which resulted in national and individual action plans; and (iii) a one-month mentoring phase to follow up on the finalization of the plans.

FAO and its implementing partners delivered:

1. A two-phase learning programme for policy makers and technical government staff from Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal with IPAR (Phase I in 2019; Phase II in 2019-2020); and
2. A two-phase learning programme for policy makers, parliamentarians and technical government staff from Liberia and Sierra Leone (Phase I in 2020; Phase II in 2021), building on the successful structure and content of the learning programmes delivered with the Senegal River Basin countries.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government → as participants

UN organization → FAO (lead)

Civil Society / NGO

→ Information, Training and Outreach Centre for Africa (ITOCA); Initiative prospective agricole et rurale (IPAR); ZOA Liberia; Welthungerhilfe Sierra Leone (WHH): Implementing partners for the blended learning programmes; and

→ International Institute for Environment and Development (e-learning content development)
Academia 2 Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (e-learning content development)

Donor → Germany, France, Switzerland (funding)

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

FAO worked with NGOs and CSOs representing the poor and food insecure to design and deliver the blended learning programmes. For the Senegal River Basin countries (Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal), FAO worked in partnership with IPAR. For Liberia and Sierra Leone, FAO worked in partnership with ZOA Liberia and Welthungerhilfe Sierra Leone.

Q11 Main activities

The blended learning programmes were organized as follows (activity flow applicable for both the francophone group [Senegal River Basin countries: Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, and Senegal] and the anglophone group [Liberia and Sierra Leone]):

Phase I:

1. Three / four weeks online learning and collaborative activities to acquire an understanding of the CFS-RAI Principles, principal dimensions of the enabling environment for RAI, key actors, and the salience of the CFS-RAI in the context of national political and economic priorities;
2. One week face-to-face regional workshop to strengthen the knowledge base, proceed with the country context analysis and draft national action plans (in Liberia and Sierra Leone, national workshops were organized due to the COVID-19 pandemic);
3. One month mentoring phase to support the finalization of the action plans.

Phase II:

1. Three / four weeks online learning and collaborative activities on issues which were identified as priorities during Phase I (for the Senegal River Basin countries: incentives and public investment in youth; investment approval processes; inclusive consultations in the context of agricultural investment. For Liberia and Sierra Leone: youth empowerment in the context of RAI; enhanced environmental data management in the context of RAI; inclusive policy making for RAI);
2. One week face-to-face workshop (joint event for Senegal River Basin countries in 2020; joint event for Liberia and Sierra Leone in 2021) to carry out in-depth country analyses on the priority areas addressed in the online sessions, and draft national action plans;

3. One month mentoring phase to support the finalization of the action plans.

Q12 Timeframe

For Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal:

1. Phase I was delivered in 2019: three weeks of online learning in February 2019; a one week face-to-face workshop in Dakar, Senegal, in March 2019 (for all four countries); and a one-month online mentoring phase in April 2019;
2. Phase II was delivered in 2019-2020: three weeks of online learning in November and December 2019; a one week face-to-face workshop in Nouakchott, Mauritania, in January 2020 (for all four countries); and a one-month mentoring phase in February 2020.

For Liberia and Sierra Leone:

1. Phase I was delivered in 2020: one month of online learning in September - October 2020; country validation workshops of learnings in Monrovia, Liberia; and Freetown, Sierra Leone; in November 2020; and a one-month mentoring phase in November – December 2020;
2. Phase II was delivered in 2021: one month of online learning in September - October 2021; a one week face-to-face workshop in Monrovia, Liberia, in November 2021 (for both countries); and a one-month mentoring phase in December 2021.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

The learning programmes benefitted 60 policy makers, parliamentarians and technical government staff from six countries (Guinea, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone) spanning a broad range of Ministries and governmental agencies, including but not limited to: Agriculture, Economy, Finance, Fisheries, Land, Youth Employment, Gender, and Investment Promotion, the Parliament and the Offices of the Prime Minister/President. Each of the participants was empowered to become an agent of change, and strong communities of practice were created.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

National action plans to create an enabling environment for RAI were drafted for each of the countries. Some significant results observed include:

Liberia:

1. Set-up of a multi-stakeholder platform on responsible agricultural investment (RAI-MSP) in Liberia as an outcome of the second phase learning programme in November 2021. The RAI-MSP is an active platform co-hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture and the National Investment Commission. Initially, the MSP is an intergovernmental platform. Since its official launch on 13 April 2022, the MSP is expected to be progressively broadened to include non-state actors from civil society and the private sector.
2. Revision of the investment screening policy in Liberia (ongoing), as part of a partnership between the National Investment Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO and the Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment (outcome of the Phase II learning programme), as well as support to enhancing screening policies in Senegal (planned).

Mauritania:

1. One of the most ambitious plans of the Mauritanian team was the creation of an investment promotion agency. According to an follow-up with the participants, the learning programme

has contributed to inform the reflections leading to the creation of the Agence de promotion des investissements en Mauritanie (APIM) in 2021.

Senegal:

1. Creation of a unified federation of youth organizations in Senegal (Confédération des réseaux des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs du Sénégal – CRJAS), which has integrated RAI in its mission. The policy makers participating in the blended learning programme had insisted that their ability to engage in an effective dialogue with youth organizations was limited as a multiple of organizations existed in Senegal. FAO and RIKOLTO jointly supported the creation of the federation in 2020.
2. National policy dialogue on RAI and youth, held in November 2020.

Sierra Leone:

1. Revision of the crop compensation policy in Sierra Leone (ongoing), supported by FAO (outcome of the Phase I learning programme).
2. Establishment of a Centralized Environment Data Management Unit in the context of RAI in Sierra Leone (planned, outcome of Phase II learning programme).

Most significant changes

In addition to the results obtained listed above, the most significant changes are

- (i) The creation of strong, and sustained communities of practice at country level;
- (ii) Enhanced awareness of the participants about the need to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems and strengthened governance (incl. multi-stakeholder concertation) to achieve this goal.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

In all countries, the learning programmes were embedded into broader initiatives which positively influenced the use of the CFS-RAI.

In Liberia and Sierra Leone, the learning programmes were part of a multi-year trust-fund project “Enhancing the enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems”, supported by the Federal Republic of Germany. In addition to the learning component, the project also supported the generation of knowledge and evidence on RAI; trainings for civil society organizations; and policy dialogue.

In Guinea, Mali, Mauritania and Senegal, the learning programmes were carried out following a request of the Senegal River Basin platforms on the FAO Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

I: One of the key challenges was to sensitize the participants on the multidimensional socio-economic and environmental considerations and impacts related to “responsible investment in agriculture and food systems”, beyond issues which were relatively well known by the groups (e.g. land tenure, food security).

II: Another critical challenge was the delivery of the first phase blended learning programme in Liberia and Sierra Leone in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

I: Additional time was spent to sensitize participants on all the CFS-RAI Principles.

II: The initially planned joint face-to-face workshop could not take place. Instead, the team opted for a longer online learning cycle, with additional zoom meetings and shorter (two-day) national face-to-face meetings.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

The mentoring phase allowed to monitor the finalization of the action plan. Phone calls and other informal means of communication have been used to provide further follow up support as needed.

It would also be possible to monitor the national action plans' implementation, which is however dependent on each country's will, and available resources. Follow-up monitoring surveys were administered by FAO for the SRB countries in

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

1. The blended learning approach is an excellent means to strengthen the capacities of key actors to become agents of change for RAI, and to create groups of engaged stakeholders which support each other in enhancing the enabling environment for RAI.
2. The implementation of the RAI Principles requires a thorough identification of entry points which are useful for each local context and from which a dialogue can be started (e.g., in the case of the six countries: youth empowerment; food security and nutrition; land tenure rights; and environmental protection).
3. Selecting and involving key national actors who can generate the change and implement the CFS-RAI is critical throughout the process. As the learning programmes moved from Phase I to Phase II, the design was tailor-made to respond to priorities indicated by the participants.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

FAO and its implementing partners are providing further support to the implementation of the action plans, particularly in Liberia and Senegal, where a strong momentum has been achieved.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Learning programme in SRB countries:

- [FAO launches new learning programme to enhance responsible investment in agriculture \(Phase I\)](#)
- [Learning programme results in action plans to enhance responsible investments in agriculture in the Senegal River Basin Region \(Phase II\)](#)
- [Video: The agricultural investment approval process](#)
- [Video: The importance of inclusive and effective consultations](#)
- [Video: Maximizing the impact of public investments for young agri-entrepreneurs](#)

Learning programme in Liberia and Sierra Leone:

- [Policy makers from Sierra Leone and Liberia engaged in learning programme to create an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture \(Phase I\)](#)
- [FAO commences second phase of learning programme on responsible agriculture investment for 40 policymakers from Liberia and Sierra Leone \(Phase II\)](#)

E-learning courses:

- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Fundamentals](#) (available as well in [Arabic](#), [French](#), [Spanish](#))
- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Analysis](#) (available as well in [French](#))
- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Reform](#)
- [Empower youth to engage in responsible investment in agriculture and food systems](#)

R8 – Promoting responsible investment in agriculture and Food systems in East Africa African Community: Experience from the East African Legislative Assembly

Q1 Title of the experience

Promoting responsible investment in agriculture and Food systems in East Africa African Community: Experience from the East African Legislative Assembly.

Q2 Geographical coverage

Regional

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

East African Community

Q4 Contact person

Hon. Françoise Uwumukiza
uwumukiza1@gmail.com

Q5 Affiliation

Other (specify) Parliament

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

A/ Promoting responsible investment in agriculture

Ten years ago, African parliamentarians started championing for more, better, and equitable investments in agriculture through a campaign led by the Pan African Parliament entitled *“Making investment work for Africa: a parliamentarian’s response to the land rush”*. In this framework:

- i. EALA organized on April 26-27, 2013 in Kigali an awareness raising dialogue on the impact of Foreign Direct investment in collaboration with the Pan African Parliament, Africa Union Commission, NEPAD, the Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa, and the International Institute for sustainable development (IISD). EALA was concerned about the land grab issue and thus recommends that governments of the Partner States “should implement legally binding and enforceable obligations on investors to ensure investment contributes to the well-being of the society. The legislators want the citizens of the region fully consulted before decisions on investments are made.”
- ii. EALA participated to a three-day training workshop untitled Promoting Sustainable Investments in Agriculture: Legal and policy options in Abidjan in December 2015. Organized by the Pan African Parliament, the ECOWAS Parliament and Inter-Parliamentary Committee of the West African Economic and Monetary Union, the training focused on the implementation of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.
- iii. These experiences led EALA to develop the EAC Model Contract for agribusiness investment which is conceived as a vehicle for improving the legal and policy frameworks within the region to promote sustainable and responsible investments. The Model Contract aims at creating a regional benchmark based on international standards, principles, and best practices to direct foreign investment in agriculture and food systems towards sustainable development outcomes that benefit rural poor population. The CFS-RAI was used as benchmark to develop the EAC Model contract.

- iv. EALA together with IISD and the Intergovernmental Forum on *Mining*, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development (*IGF*) organized a validation workshop untitled "Sustainable Investment in Agriculture and Mining: Legal instruments for the East African Legislative Assembly to review and finalize the EAC Model Contract for agribusiness investment the draft EAC Mining Bill, which has since undergone first reading and public hearings.

B/Participation to learning exchanges and dialogues

Members of the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism and Natural Resources continue to actively participated capacity development and learning exchange related to responsible investment in agriculture.

- i. In July 2019, EALA participated to the Learning Exchange for the ECOWAS Network of parliamentarians on gender equality and investment in Agriculture and food security, organized by the Rwanda Parliament, ECOWAS Parliament, FAO, IISD and OXFAM from 16th to 20 July 2019. The objectives of the Learning Exchange were the following:
 - Facilitating a dialogue between Parliamentarians on the importance of addressing the gender dimension in investments in agriculture for improved land governance and food security.
 - Building knowledge and skills of Parliamentarians on issues of gender equitable agricultural investments based on the experience of Rwanda's legislation and policy processes related to gender, land, agriculture and investment.
 - Identifying successes and challenges to addressing gender equality in agriculture as well as the legal and policy measures to remove bottlenecks.
 - Strengthen a high-level dialogue and collaboration among the Network established between Rwanda and the ECOWAS, EAC/EALA Region on the importance of gender equitable investments in Agriculture for improved land governance and food security.
- ii. The COVID-19 pandemic is a social and economic crisis as much as it is a health crises and. We must recall that 2020 marked the most severe increase in global food insecurity, impacting vulnerable households in almost every country. FAO, IISD, and OXFAM organized series of webinars to explore and generate a reflection on the role of parliamentarians in mitigating the gender-differentiated impacts of COVID-19 on agriculture and food systems. Members of Parliaments highlighted the need for a global action to fight the COVID-19 consequences and declared that they "(...) will advocate for increased and better investments in Agriculture and food systems, and rural women's rights to equal access and control productive resources, land, services, institutions and economic opportunities". A call for action was launched.

C/Involvement in the drafting of the Parliamentarians tool

Members of EALA were involved in the development of the *Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems – A practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors* developed by FAO and IISD.

- i. Members of EALA responded to the survey FAO disseminated to understand the capacity needs of parliamentarians in relation to responsible investment in agriculture to inform the development of the Handbook
- ii. Members of EALA did review the draft handbook and provided inputs
- iii. Members of EALA participated to the launch of the handbook

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

See (I)

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Other (specify) Member of parliament, Citizen from the East Africa Community

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Q11 Main activities

See (I)

Q12 Timeframe

started in April 2013 and on-going

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

More than 100 parliamentarians received capacity building on responsible investment in agriculture during these two last Legislatures.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Most significant changes

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The need to ensure high level standards to deal with the harm of foreign direct investment in agriculture and the assistance provided by IISD with regards to capacity building, learning exchange and peer-to-peer dialogues facilitated the use of the CFS-RAI.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

While developing the EAC model contract on agribusiness, parliamentarians faced the clauses of the Common Market Protocol that brackets land as national issues. This consideration delayed the adoption of the EAC model contract.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

EALA is partnering with the East African Community Secretariat to raise awareness about the Model Contract and through an inclusive and participatory process, aims to seek inputs from Member States on the draft Model Contract.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- Sustaining parliamentarians' alliances and networks in order to facilitate the sharing of information such as good practices on legal frameworks and public policies.
- Providing technical support and capacity building to Members of Parliament

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

[The EAC Model contract for agribusiness investment](#)

[“Making investment work for Africa: a parliamentarian’s response to the land rush”.](#)

[Learning Exchange for the ECOWAS Network of parliamentarians on gender equality and investment in Agriculture and food security.](#)

[Sustainable Investment in Agriculture and Mining: Legal instruments for the East African Legislative Assembly](#)

[Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems. A practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors](#)

[Africa Launch | The Role of Parliamentarians in Enhancing Responsible Investments in Agriculture for the Transition Toward More Sustainable Food Systems in Africa](#)

[Digital story “More and Better Investments Are Needed in Agriculture and Food Systems - What can parliamentarians do about it?”](#)

R9 – Stimuler et pérenniser les investissements responsables des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs

Q1 Title of the experience

Stimuler et pérenniser les investissements responsables des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs

Q2 Geographical coverage

Différents outils d'analyse testés et appliqués dans 11 pays d'Afrique (Afrique du Nord, Afrique de l'Est, Afrique de l'Ouest, Afrique australe)

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

- Outil d'analyse rapide — Côte d'Ivoire, Guinée, Malawi, Mali, Mauritanie, Mozambique, Namibie, Sénégal, Afrique du Sud et Ouganda)
- Outil de planification stratégique (Tunisie)

Q4 Contact person

Yannick Fiedler (FAO) / Barbara Eiselen (BFH-HAFL) / Madeleine Kaufmann (OFAG)

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Q5 Affiliation

Organisme des Nations Unies → FAO

Université → Haute école des sciences agronomiques, forestières et alimentaires (BFH-HAFL), Suisse

Donateur → Office fédéral de l'agriculture suisse (OFAG)

Autre --> Comité national suisse de la FAO

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

Les principes CSA-RAI ont été la porte d'entrée au développement de la boîte à outils de planification stratégique «Permettre aux jeunes agri-entrepreneurs d'investir dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires», qui comprend un outil d'analyse rapide des capacités (R-CAT) et un outil de planification stratégique. Le R-CAT peut être déployé dans le cadre d'un atelier multipartite et aboutit à un plan national d'action initial. L'Outil de planification stratégique, qui implique des recherches et ateliers multiples, aboutit à une feuille de route élaborée portée par une forte volonté politique.

Les deux outils visent à appuyer une analyse des opportunités et défis des conditions-cadre et capacités relatives à l'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires, en se focalisant notamment sur le 4ème Principe RAI (« Faire participer les jeunes et renforcer leur autonomie »).

Les outils ont été développés et déployés avec 11 pays africains sous le programme cadre « Soutenir les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires » de la FAO qui vise à appuyer l'application des Principes CSA-RAI.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principe 1 : Contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire et à la nutrition

Principe 2 : Contribuer au développement économique durable et inclusif et à l'éradication de la pauvreté

Principe 3 : Favoriser l'égalité des sexes et l'autonomisation des femmes

Principe 4 : Faire participer les jeunes et renforcer leur autonomie

Principe 5 : Respecter la propriété de la terre, de la pêche et des forêts, ainsi que l'accès à l'eau.

Q8 Brief description of the experience

La boîte à outils de planification stratégique «Permettre aux jeunes agri-entrepreneurs d'investir dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires», qui comprend un outil d'analyse rapide des capacités (R-CAT) et un outil de planification stratégique. Le R-CAT, qui peut être déployé dans le cadre d'un atelier multipartite et aboutit à un plan national d'action initial, a été développé entre 2017 et 2018 par la FAO. Sur invitation de la FAO, le Comité national suisse de la FAO (CNS-FAO) a analysé le R-CAT et a proposé un processus et une méthodologie plus exhaustifs et censés aboutir à des résultats plus complets. Sur cette base, la FAO et la HAFL ont conjointement développé l'Outil de planification stratégique, qui implique des recherches et ateliers multiples, et qui aboutit à une feuille de route élaborée portée par une forte volonté politique.

La FAO a employé le R-CAT dans une série d'ateliers d'évaluation des capacités multiacteurs avec dix pays africains pour soutenir une évaluation des obstacles que les jeunes doivent surmonter dans les systèmes agricoles et alimentaires et pour affiner l'outil en intégrant les leçons apprises. Deux ateliers nationaux multipartites d'analyse des capacités ont été organisés en Ouganda (novembre 2017) et en Côte d'Ivoire (avril 2018). Deux autres ateliers sous-régionaux ont été organisés avec quatre pays de la région de la SADC (Malawi, Mozambique, Namibie et Afrique du Sud) et des pays de la région du bassin du fleuve Sénégal (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie et Sénégal) en mars et décembre 2018 respectivement.

En total, plus de 125 représentants du gouvernement, des organisations de la jeunesse, des ONG et du secteur privé ont renforcé leurs capacités d'application des CSA-RAI et ont réalisé des plans d'action pour chaque pays couvrant les quatre dimensions suivantes : cadre institutionnel et inclusion des jeunes ; cadres politiques et juridiques pour l'investissement responsable des jeunes ; capacités organisationnelles des jeunes et accès aux services ; capacités individuelles des jeunes exploitants et entrepreneurs.

Le déploiement de l'Outil de planification stratégique en Tunisie, ensemble avec l'Institut national de la recherche agronomique de Tunisie (INRAT) et l'Agence de promotion des investissements agricoles (APIA) a permis d'identifier des opportunités d'investissement pour les jeunes au niveau des différentes régions et dans des filières au haut potentiel en croisant une démarche de développement territorial et de filières, d'identifier les principales lacunes dans les conditions-cadre et de développer une feuille de route nationale validée par toutes les principales parties prenantes en février 2020.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Gouvernement
Organisme des Nations Unies
Société civile / ONG
Secteur privé
Université
Donateur

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Les jeunes agri-entrepreneurs sont mis au centre de l'analyse dans le cadre d'ateliers multi-acteurs d'une part. Les jeunes sont particulièrement affectés par la pauvreté et la faim. Il est estimé qu'un tiers des jeunes ayant un emploi dans les pays en développement souffrent de la pauvreté .

D'autre part, les acteurs identifiés (cf. plus haut) sont qualifiés à l'aide de critères d'évaluation quant à leur contribution à l'investissement par les jeunes. Le focus de l'évaluation est porté sur les investissements par les jeunes (4ème principe CSA-RAI) tout en intégrant les autres principes si lieu est (principes 1.1, 2.1, 2.2, 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5 et 5.1). Les principes 6, 7, 8, 9 et 10 ne sont pas repris séparément, car sur le fond inclus dans d'autres principes. Le thème de la corruption n'est pas abordé explicitement, car très difficile à mesurer et à évaluer, mais il peut jouer un rôle dans certains critères de l'évaluation.

Q11 Main activities

Analyses rapides des capacités (10 pays du continent africain) : évaluations des conditions-cadre relatives à l'investissement agricole et leur adéquation avec les besoins des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs ainsi que leur alignement avec les CSA-RAI à travers des ateliers multipartites.

Processus de planification stratégique (Tunisie) :

- Travaux de recherche pour identifier les opportunités d'investissement responsable pour les jeunes, les régions et filières à haut potentiel, ainsi que les lacunes au niveau des conditions-cadre ;
- Mise en réseau d'acteurs divers : déploiement d'une collaboration intéressante entre le gouvernement et l'institution de recherche d'une part, mais aussi avec les acteurs des filières agro-alimentaires et les organisations et institutions non-gouvernementales. Création d'une volonté politique de mise en action par l'intermédiaire de ces collaborations et d'ateliers multi-acteurs.
- Atelier multipartite de développement d'une vision commune en octobre 2019 ; atelier multipartite de la validation de la feuille de route en février 2020.

Q12 Timeframe

Outil d'analyse rapide des capacités : mené avec dix pays africains entre décembre 2017 et décembre 2018.

Outil de planification stratégique : Test et validation de l'outil de planification stratégique entre mai 2019 et mars 2020 (Tunisie)

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

1. Onze (11) plans d'action RAI et jeunes nationaux ont été élaborés et validés ;
2. Dans certains pays (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie, Sénégal, - deux phases en 2019 et 2020 pour les responsables politiques, Namibie, Afrique du Sud – formation en 2020 pour les jeunes étudiants), des formations ont été organisés par la suite pour renforcer les capacités des décideurs d'aujourd'hui et de demain sur les CSA-RAI et les mécanismes permettant de stimuler et pérenniser les investissements responsables des jeunes ;
3. En Tunisie, trois documents d'orientation (rapport analytique; rapport final; et policy brief synthétique) ont été publiés et distribués aux acteurs clés ;
4. Renforcement de la collaboration multipartite en Tunisie sur la promotion de l'investissement agricole responsable des jeunes.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

1. Sénégal (résultat obtenu) : Renforcement de la coordination des réseaux des jeunes et incorporation des RAI dans leurs activités. Au Sénégal, l'analyse des capacités a permis d'identifier un défi majeur – le manque de coordination des réseaux des jeunes ruraux. Suite

à ce constat, FAO et RIKOLTO ont conjointement appuyé un processus de renforcement des capacités en 2020 qui a abouti en la création de la Confédération des réseaux des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs du Sénégal (CRJAS) en novembre 2020. La mission du CRJAS est de « contribuer à l'accroissement des investissements responsables au profit des jeunes agripreneurs du Sénégal ».

2. Tunisie (résultat obtenu) : Création d'un Pôle de réflexion et d'un Pôle Agri-Accélérateur d'appui aux jeunes. En Tunisie, le processus de planification stratégique a permis d'aboutir en la mise en place du Pôle de réflexion sur l'investissement des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs (PRIJA), coordonné par l'Institut national de la recherche agronomique de Tunisie (INRAT), et d'un Pôle Agri-Accélérateur, en septembre 2020. Le PRIJA a émis une série de recommandations dont certaines ont été pilotées dans le cadre du Pôle Agri-Accélérateur, mis en place par l'Agence de promotion des investissements agricoles (APIA), avec l'appui de la FAO. Dans le cadre de cette expérience pilote, le Pôle Agri-Accélérateur a appuyé 18 jeunes entre juin et novembre 2021 à réaliser des projets d'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires à travers des services d'incubation, d'accompagnement et de coaching.
3. Tunisie (escompté) : Intégration des Principes CSA-RAI dans les processus et politiques de promotion d'investissement des jeunes. Il est espéré que les recommandations du PRIJA et l'expérience pilote du Pôle Agri-Accélérateur permettront, à long terme, à une incorporation des principes RAI dans les politiques et processus de promotion de l'investissement agricole des jeunes.

Most significant changes

Le changement le plus important a été observé en Tunisie et au Sénégal.

En Tunisie, cette expérience a permis de renforcer la concertation entre instituts de recherche et institutions politiques, fédérées autour de l'objectif de stimuler et pérenniser les investissements des jeunes dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires. L'expérience a également permis aux institutions politiques de s'approprier les Principes RAI et, par la suite, de tester leur applicabilité à travers le Pôle Agri-Accélérateur.

Au Sénégal, l'expérience a permis de créer la fondation pour une meilleure coordination des réseaux des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs ce qui est indispensable pour une gouvernance plus inclusive et efficace du secteur agricole et des systèmes alimentaires.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

- i) Le partenariat technique entre la FAO, l'OFAG, le Comité national suisse de la FAO (CNS-FAO), et de la HAFL a permis d'enclencher une dynamique créatrice unissant perspectives techniques, politiques et de développement qui a abouti en deux outils pratiques et adaptables à des contextes nationaux spécifiques.
- ii) De manière générale, au niveau des 11 pays où l'outil a été déployé entre 2017 et 2020, nous avons constaté une volonté existante et un intérêt de travailler sur les questions relatives à la jeunesse dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires. Ce facteur a été primordial pour initier un dialogue autour de cette question et d'introduire les CSA-RAI.
- iii) En Tunisie, le taux de chômage important des jeunes, et notamment des jeunes diplômés en milieu rural, a fait émerger une conscience générale que des mesures innovantes permettant d'insérer les jeunes dans les filières agricoles sont nécessaires. A cela s'ajoute le fait que les partenaires nationaux (l'Institut national de la recherche agronomique de Tunisie et l'Agence de promotion des

investissements agricoles) ont été très engagés et se sont pleinement appropriés le processus. Enfin, la disponibilité de données statistiques pertinentes a permis de bien cibler les priorités en termes des régions et filières prioritaires.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

1. L'évaluation des acteurs selon les principes CSA-RAI (cf. plus haut) reste avec une part de subjectivité.
2. La plupart des participants aux ateliers d'analyse n'ont pas été exposés aux Principes RAI auparavant ce qui limite leur capacité de participer aux discussions.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

1. Dans le cadre du processus de planification stratégique, l'évaluation des acteurs est à valider lors d'études de terrain (mini-ateliers). Aussi, ces résultats servent à identifier les objectifs stratégiques et les mesures à prendre.
2. Les organisateurs ont œuvré en faveur d'une familiarisation des participants avec les Principes RAI en amont et pendant l'atelier à travers le partage de ressources utiles et des présentations.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Dans le cas des quatre pays où les analyses ont été suivies par des formations à l'intention des responsables politiques (Guinée, Mali, Mauritanie, Sénégal), des questionnaires et activités de suivi ont été organisés pendant chaque cycle de la formation (janvier – avril 2019, novembre 2019 – janvier 2020) pour partager les progrès réalisés.

En Tunisie, le Comité de coordination, composé de la FAO, de l'INRAT et de l'APIA, a veillé à l'utilisation des RAI dans les activités menées suivant la clôture du processus de planification stratégique (i.e. activités menées depuis février 2020).

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

- i) L'utilisation réussie des Principes RAI nécessite au départ un point d'entrée ciblé correspondant aux priorités nationales et locales. Les processus abordant la question de l'investissement responsable sous le prisme de l'autonomisation des jeunes ont été probants à cet égard.
- ii) L'utilisation des Principes RAI nécessite un processus d'analyse et de planification stratégique permettant d'identifier les priorités et besoins au niveau de chaque pays. Cette étape permet de mieux cibler les interventions successives et de s'assurer que celles-ci correspondent aux besoins des pays et des acteurs visés.
- iii) L'utilisation des Principes RAI dépend de la création d'une volonté politique forte et d'un consensus multipartite.
- iv) Les partenariats innovants, à l'instar de la collaboration rapprochant le monde de la science et les institutions politiques en Tunisie, peuvent servir de catalyseur pour appliquer et incorporer les RAI.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Les Principes RAI continueront d'informer des activités entreprises au niveau des différents pays et au-delà. La FAO continue également à utiliser les outils susmentionnés dans ses processus de planification et réalisation de projets.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

Outil de planification stratégique (co-publication FAO-HAFL) :

[Stimuler et pérenniser les investissements des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs - Outil de planification stratégique \(fao.org\)](#)

[Catalysing young agri-entrepreneurs' investments and ensuring their sustainability – Strategic planning tool \(fao.org\)](#)

Outil d'analyse rapide des capacités :

[Augmenter les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires par et pour les jeunes: Outil d'analyse des capacités \(disponible en français, anglais et espagnol\)](#)

[Augmenter les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires par et pour les jeunes: Guide pour organisateurs et facilitateurs utilisant l'outil d'analyse rapide des capacités \(disponible en français, anglais et espagnol\)](#)

Rapports sur l'expérience :

[Rapport synthétique : Stimuler et pérenniser les investissements des jeunes dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires - Recommandations politiques basées sur les enseignements tirés de onze pays africains \(disponible en français et anglais\)](#)

[Dynamique de l'investissement dans le système agricole tunisien et perspectives de développement des investissements par et pour les jeunes](#)

[Promouvoir et pérenniser les investissements des jeunes agri-entrepreneurs en Tunisie. Rapport final du projet - Investissements responsables par et pour les jeunes dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires en Tunisie](#)

[Document d'orientation : Pour un environnement institutionnel et financier favorable à l'investissement par les jeunes dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires en Tunisie](#)

Documentations sur les activités basées sur les analyses et processus de planification :

SDG Good Practice: Empowering young agri-entrepreneurs to invest in agriculture and food systems in Tunisia. <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/empowering-young-agri-entrepreneurs-invest-agriculture-and-food-systems>

Page web de la Confédération des réseaux des jeunes agripreneurs du Sénégal :
<https://www.linkedin.com/company/crjas/>

Cours en ligne :

Empower youth to engage in responsible investment in agriculture and food systems (contenu dérivé essentiellement des leçons tirées des analyses des capacités):
<https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=779>

R10 – The development and implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (ASEAN-RAI)

Q1 Title of the experience

The development and implementation of the ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture, and Forestry (ASEAN-RAI)

Q2 Geographical coverage

Southeast Asia

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Viet Nam

Q4 Contact person

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Q5 Affiliation

Government

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The ASEAN-RAI represents the first regional iteration of the Committee on World Food Security's Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI). After broad public consultation, including private, public, and civil society actors, The ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (ASEAN-RAI) was adopted by the ASEAN Ministers on Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) in October 2018.

ASEAN-RAI incorporated all ten policy principles of the CFS-RAI with an addition of a principle on the use of sustainable technologies and the regionalism principle. The regionalism principle aims to develop shared approaches to food, agriculture, and forestry (FAF) investment promotion and facilitation. This is done deliberately through the ASEAN processes where AMS have formalized or institutionalized cooperation between their institutions through the AMAF. This is of particular importance for ASEAN. Around eight percent of all foreign direct investment (FDI) in the agriculture and forestry sector is from the other ASEAN Member States. The ASEAN-RAI partners include: the ASEAN Secretariat (ASEC), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), and Grow Asia, who are supported by the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation (SDC), the Japanese ASEAN Integration Fund (JAIF), and the UK Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO).

There are also other entities in ASEAN working on the ASEAN-RAI, i.e., the Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (AsiaDHRRA), Mekong Region Land Governance (MRLG), Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH (GIZ), and the ASEAN-German Climate Smart Land Use (CSLU) Project.

ASEAN, together with partners are currently supporting the 10-year implementation process. In July 2019, the ASEAN-RAI partners, with support from the governments of Germany and Switzerland, organized a workshop to share experiences and establish consensus on the ASEAN-RAI and related Action Plan. The workshop brought together 64 participants, including ASEAN governments, the private sector, civil society organizations, farmer organizations, and other key stakeholders. The gathering resulted in a revised Action Plan to rollout the Guidelines in the region. It highlights the need for capacity development and advocacy to encourage widespread adoption of Guidelines across ASEAN's agriculture and food sector.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

For the ASEAN-RAI to be effectively put into practice, stakeholders must first be aware that the guidelines exist and be motivated and incentivized to develop a deeper knowledge and understanding about them. Stakeholders must secondly be supported to develop the capacity to put the principles of the ASEAN-RAI into action in the context that is relevant for them.

For the public sector, this means ensuring AMS national framework of laws, regulations, and contracts are aligned with the principles of the ASEAN-RAI. This is carried through the ASEAN-RAI alignment assessment process. To help with the process, the ASEAN-RAI partners have supported ASEAN Member States in the adoption of the ASEANRAI Alignment Assessment Tool in 2021.

The Alignment Assessment Tool is a scoring system which provides a simple measure to assess the degree of alignment of a country's legal, policy and institutional framework to the ASEAN-RAI. It consists of examples of actions that can be taken by AMS, as set out in the ASEANRAI under the heading of each Guideline. Completing the Alignment Assessment Tool can help AMS officials determine the extent to which their country's legal, policy, and institutional frameworks are aligned with the ASEAN-RAI. It can also help to identify gaps where reforms may be needed, or new policy actions could be prioritized, to better implement the ASEAN-RAI.

The ASEAN-RAI is a comprehensive and cross-cutting instrument which touches on most aspects of government and relates to the work of a wide range of government agencies, departments, and ministries within AMS. As such, to complete the assessment process may take deliberate and

comprehensive interagency process. This may be carried out most efficiently if AMS officials have practical knowledge and skills in using the tool. Such skills and knowledge may be acquired through a national technical workshop which involves experts and AMS officials who will be using the tool. The ASEAN-RAI partners particularly IISD is extending support for AMS by offering such workshop.

For the private sector, this means ensuring that small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and large agricultural companies are operationalizing the ASEAN-RAI. This is done through series of case studies that highlight good investment practices from early champions and illustrate the business case for and the challenges in implementing the ASEAN-RAI. Companies were incentivized to participate in the case studies as an opportunity to demonstrate their responsible practices to key stakeholders (policymakers, business leaders in global and regional forums), and to benefit from individual consultation on their alignment to the ASEAN-RAI provided by the ASEAN-RAI partners.

The ASEAN-RAI partners supported in developing a scoring tool which is intended as a framework and guidance for private sector investors to ensure that new or existing operations in the sector are RAI-compliant. The scoring tool, which is based on the CFS-RAI and will be adapted to ASEAN-RAI, is being tested as a basis to collect information on agribusinesses characteristics, practices, performance and, consequently, outcomes and local impact.

For civil societies (CSOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and farmers organizations, this means ensuring that private investments in agriculture, forestry and food sectors are inclusive, sustainable, and responsible according to the ASEAN-RAI.

All the above stakeholders must also understand how the ASEAN-RAI is practically applied during investment processes, from each of their unique perspectives (investors, government, civil society and farmer organizations). In order to provide this knowledge, project partners have developed a Learning and Accreditation Program (LAP). The LAP will train a cadre of experts in the region to advise on ASEAN-RAI, through the following activities:

1. Developing regionally-contextualized content and courseware to offer online modules to participants
2. Testing an online and in-person program with a pilot cohort at national and regional levels
3. Developing a testing a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system for the LAP through online and field-based assessments
4. Embedding the LAP into a host institution to offer accreditation, branding, and rigor to the program over time.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government
UN organization
Civil Society / NGO
Private Sector
Donor

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

The ASEAN-RAI partners are working with Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas (AsiaDHRRA) to develop an ASEAN scoping study for gender mainstreaming

in rural development and poverty eradication. The plan for this scoping study is to provide recommendation on how gender and youth group are included in agricultural development.

Q11 Main activities

1. Advisory support for stakeholders, including ASEAN Member States, to implement the ASEAN-RAI
2. Regional and national workshops for stakeholders in the region
3. Case studies, carried out through interview with selected agri SMEs and large companies to highlight successful examples
4. Development of tools, such as the ASEAN-RAI Alignment Assessment and the RAI scoring tool, to help with the implementation

Q12 Timeframe

ASEAN Member States adopted an action plan for the implementation of the ASEAN-RAI in October 2019. By 2030, ASEAN aims to facilitate a measurable increase in responsible and sustainable private sector investment in ASEAN's food, agriculture and forestry sectors.

The ASEAN-RAI partners are collectively implementing Phase 1 (2020 – December 2022) of a three phase Action Plan to operationalize the ASEAN-RAI by 2030.

Phase 1 (2020 – 2022)

1. 2-3 AMS mainstream ASEAN-RAI into national legal, policy, and institutional framework
2. Creation of a Learning and Accreditation Program (LAP)
3. Publication of investor case studies
4. Establishment of an investment inventory

Phase 2 (2023 – 2026)

1. Embed LAP into regional institution
2. 2-3 additional AMS integrate ASEAN-RAI
3. Mainstreaming of RAI scoring tool
4. Training of civil societies and farmer groups at national level

Phase 3 (2027-2030)

1. Train 400+ participants through LAP
2. Harmonization of AMS policy on RAI
3. Measurement of long-term impact of RAI in ASEAN

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Phase 1 (obtained)

1. ASEAN has adopted the ASEAN-RAI Alignment Assessment Tool to help AMS align their national legal- policy and institutional framework with the ASEAN RAI.
2. Five ASEAN Member States (Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar) have officially expressed their interest in piloting the Tool. Three have started this year (Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Cambodia)
3. Publication of seventeen case studies from prominent agricultural companies and financial investors in the region
4. Creation of curriculum design and content for the Learning and Accreditation Program.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Phase 2 (2023 – 2026)

1. Embed LAP into regional host institution
2. 2-3 additional AMS integrate ASEAN-RAI
3. Mainstreaming of RAI scoring tool
4. Training of civil societies and farmer groups at national level

Phase 3 (2027-2030)

1. Train 400+ participants through LAP
2. Intra-AMS policy on RAI
3. Measurement of long-term impact of RAI in ASEAN

Most significant changes

The high degree of interest from the AMS to implement the ASEANRAI and willingness of prominent agricultural companies in the region to participate in the case studies.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The population of the ASEAN countries is expected to grow more than 120 million from 2020 to 2050. Meeting the increased demand for food that this population will generate poses an unprecedented challenge, especially in the context of natural resource degradation and climate change impacts. FAO estimates that additional investment of USD 5.2 billion per year in agriculture and rural development are needed in the ASEAN region to achieve the first two Sustainable Development Goals – ending poverty and hunger. Yet, the current level of investment is insufficient to tackle these challenges facing the region. This is illustrated by the marginal share of credits to agriculture in total credits, which is below 5 percent. Whereas agriculture employs as much as 35% of the population in the ASEAN countries, it contributes only 25% to the Gross Domestic Product. In parallel, a high share of the population is employed informally in jobs marked by insecurity, low pay and lack of social protection. In this context, additional responsible investments will be crucial to leverage the potential of the agricultural sector in creating decent jobs and driving sustainable economic development. An essential part to upscale responsible investment in agriculture is to create an enabling environment, including legal, institutional and investment incentive frameworks

CFS-RAI Principles are universally applicable. While grounded in the CFS-RAI, the ASEAN RAI have been adapted to reflect the specificities and characteristics of ASEAN Member States.

CFS-RAI Principles acknowledge the role and needs of smallholders.

Smallholder farmers and SMEs likely constitute most investments in agriculture and forestry in AMS.

CFS-RAI Principles are designed to be applicable to all sectors and all stages of agriculture and food systems. The ASEAN-RAI embrace the centrality of supply and value chains, including through fair pricing of produce sold by farmers; supporting the improvement of quality and safety standards across the chain; and recognizes that investment does not have to directly contribute to food production to meet the objectives of food security.

The use of the ASEAN-RAI has also been enhanced by the idea that they are not a new concept for the region, but rather an umbrella that brings current initiatives, standards and certificates together and provides regional guidance to an existing landscape of standards. Their application is only possible with the involvement of different stakeholders who play a role in agricultural investments (governments, private sector and civil society).

The ASEAN Agriculture Ministers also recognized the importance of developing the ASEAN-RAI in order to support the implementation of the Strategic Thrust 1 of the ASEAN Vision and Strategic Plan of Food, Agriculture and Forestry (2016-2025), which is to increase investment in the infrastructure and application of science and technology in agricultural value chain.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

The CFS-RAI and the ASEAN-RAI both are comprehensive and crosscutting instruments which touch on most aspects of government and relate to the work of a wide range of government agencies, departments, and ministries. As such, to implement may take deliberate and comprehensive interagency process.

The CFS –RAI and the ASEAN-RAI both may indicate a degree of alignment between national legal, policy, and institutional framework with the RAI principles. However, both may not capture the problems associated with enforcement of such framework.

The CFS-RAI and the ASEAN-RAI both require political will to implement. Private sector actors are less likely to engage with the ASEAN-RAI until they see the regional voluntary guidance become national regulation.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

It occurred frequently that the problem in the implementation is related with the institutional capacity and the lack of political will to reform.

To mitigate these problems, the ASEAN-RAI partners are collaborating with AMS in increasing their capacity and provide necessary tools for them to implement. The support and the tools are designed regardless of national political circumstances and stand ready to be applicable anytime.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

ASEAN-RAI Alignment Assessment Tool

The Alignment Assessment Tool is a scoring system which provides a simple measure to assess the degree of alignment of a country's legal, policy and institutional framework to the ASEAN-RAI. The Tool may be considered as a "non-exhaustive and illustrative checklist" of policy actions that could be taken to implement the ASEAN RAI, against which governments can score themselves. The Tool also provides for a peer-review process, which will help verify and validate the selfassessment result. The result will help governments to identify, prioritize, and implement new or existing reforms that give effect to the ASEAN RAI.

RAI scoring Tool

A framework and guidance for private sector investors to ensure that new or existing operations in the sector are RAI-compliant. The scoring tool is being tested as a basis to collect information on agribusinesses characteristics, practices, performance and, consequently, outcomes and local impact.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

ASEAN's process and institutional setup has been the primary driving force in the adoption of the CFS-RAI into the ASEAN-RAI. The ASEANRAI are part of a broad range of ASEAN initiatives aimed at promoting RAI in FAF sector. Before the adoption of ASEAN-RAI, ASEAN had already begun a

systematic process to adhere to global standards, for example with the adoption of the Vision & Strategic Plan for Food, Agriculture & Forestry (2016); the related four Strategic Plans of Action for FAF; the Regional Guidelines on Food Security & Nutrition Policy (2017), and PPP Regional Framework for Technology Development in FAF (2017).

A constant involvement of the different stakeholders involved in agricultural investment is necessary for the successful implementation of RAI guidelines.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Phase 1 (2020 – 2022)

1. 2-3 AMS integrates ASEAN-RAI into national legal, policy, and institutional framework
2. Creation of a Learning and Accreditation Program (LAP)
3. Publication of investor case studies
4. Establishment of an investment inventory

Phase 2 (2023 – 2026)

1. Embed LAP into regional institution
2. 2-3 additional AMS integrates ASEAN-RAI
3. Mainstreaming of RAI scoring tool
4. Training of civil societies and farmer groups at national level

Phase 3 (2027-2030)

1. Train 400+ participants through LAP
2. Intra-AMS policy on RAI
3. Measurement of long-term impact of RAI in ASEAN

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

<https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/2018-ASEAN-Guideline-Responsible-Investment-FAF.pdf>

<https://www.aseanraiguidelines.org/>

<https://asean.org/wp-content/uploads/ASEAN-RAI-Alignment-Assessment-Tool-Guidance.pdf>

<https://asean.org/our-communities/economic-community/agriculture-and-food-cooperation/>

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/en/c/1269553/>

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/en/c/1413645/>

Global level contributions

G1 – IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water

Q1 Title of the experience

IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water

Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and Vietnam; East African Community

Q4 Contact person

Sarah Brewin

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Q5 Affiliation

Other (specify) (think tank) – IISD

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

In seeking to assist governments and communities negotiating with agricultural investors, the *IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water* provides practical guidance to users to promote sustainable and responsible investment in line with the CFS-RAI Principles.

The Guide advocates users to address issues relating to local food security, land rights, water resource management, community engagement, grievances, dispute settlement, transparency and the monitoring of investor commitments.

In doing so, the Guide aims to support governments (and other stakeholders) to establish an enabling policy, legal, regulatory, and institutional environment, including appropriate safeguards where necessary, to foster responsible investment.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was/were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

Following the 2008 world food price crisis, there was a sharp uptick in large-scale investments in agricultural land in developing countries in Africa and beyond. This trend came to be referred to as 'land grabbing' and was widely criticised for the opaque nature of many of the deals being struck and for the potentially detrimental consequences such deals were expected to have on local food security and tenure security among, other objectives associated with responsible investment.

IISD was approached by several governments in Africa to help them negotiate better agreements with investors. Through engaging with these governments, IISD gained an intimate knowledge of the risks and shortcomings of the agreements being negotiated with investors and of the needs of host country governments. Based on this, IISD decided to develop a tool to provide practical guidance to governments and communities negotiating agricultural investment contracts.

In late 2014, the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) published the IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water. The Guide is a legal and policy tool to assist governments and communities involved in negotiating investment contracts with foreign investors, in particular contracts involving long-term leases of farmland.

Part 1 of the Guide provides guidance to governments and communities on preparing for negotiations. It explains the role of contracts in the broader investment framework; the key issues that governments, investors and communities must grapple with prior to negotiations; and processes that can assist in improving the effectiveness of negotiations. Part 2 presents a Model Contract, structured like an investment contract for the lease of farmland, and proposes model provisions.

The Guide was presented to interested stakeholders on multiple occasions, has been translated into French and Chinese and has been used by IISD as a basis for engaging and advising governments, parliamentarians and regional organisations. It has also been used by governments and regional organisations to develop their own model contracts.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government (Liberia, Ethiopia)
Civil Society / NGO (CCSI)
Academia (Uni of Geneva)
Donor – Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC)
Other (specify) (think tank)- IISD

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

N/A

Q11 Main activities

- Drafting the Guide
- Publishing, launching and promoting the Guide
- Using the Guide as a basis for advice to governments and regional organisations

Q12 Timeframe

2014 - present

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

- The work and engagement that went into the development of the Guide helped inform the content of the CFS-RAI, particularly the language of CFS-RAI Principles 9 and 10
- The publication of the Guide was met with great interest. The Guide was presented on eleven occasions in the first year after its publication. It was also translated into French and Chinese.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

- In the years following the publication of the Guide, IISD received requests from various governments and regional organisations to provide advice on negotiating agricultural investment contracts, based on the Guide. Governments have also made use of the Guide to develop their own model contracts.
- The Guide has also been used by IISD to raise awareness among parliamentarians about the importance of legal tools to promote responsible investment.
- The Guide also inspired UNIDROIT and IFAD to prepare a comprehensive legal guide to land investment contracts based on, and as a complement to the IISD Guide. IISD participated in the development of the UNIDROIT-IFAD guide.

Most significant changes

- As far as we are aware, the IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water has been used by the governments of Burkina Faso, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda and Vietnam since its publication in 2014.
- The East African Community developed a regional model contract for farmland investments based on the IISD Guide
- The publication and dissemination of the Guide has also contributed to a growing awareness among governments of the need to develop their own templates for agricultural investment contracts, and to use these as a starting point for negotiations with investors.
- The Guide also contributed to governments moving towards more transparent approaches to negotiating investment contracts and to an improvement in the quality of laws governing investment in agriculture in certain countries.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The *IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water*, IISD seeks to ensure that governments and communities are equipped to negotiate investment contracts that contribute to long-term benefits for all stakeholders and that promote responsible and sustainable development. In developing the Guide, IISD sought to ensure that the practical guidance it provided reflected international best practice and guidance, including the CFS-RAI that were being developed around the same time as the Guide.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

N/A

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

N/A

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

N/A

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Integrating the principles into practical guidance for governments and other stakeholders (e.g. in the form of model provisions for legal texts)

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

Yes, IISD is in the process of updating its Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water and aligning it more closely to the CFS-RAI and the ALIC Guide.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

- [*IISD Guide to Negotiating Investment Contracts for Farmland and Water*](#)
- [*Le guide de l'IISD pour la négociation de contrats d'investissement pour les terres arables et l'eau*](#)
- [*国际可持续发展研究院 农田和水资源投资合同 谈判指南*](#)
- [*UNIDROIT-IFAD Legal Guide on Agricultural Land Investment Contracts*](#)

G2 – Land Governance Multistakeholders Platform & Responsible Agricultural Investment: A cross-regional exchange and learning cycle for land governance MSP facilitators

Q1 Title of the experience

Land Governance Multi-Stakeholders Platform & Responsible Agricultural Investment: A cross-regional exchange and learning cycle for land governance MSP facilitators

Q2 Geographical coverage

Cross-regional (Asia, Africa)

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

In total 12 countries, including 6 in Africa: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Tanzania; and 6 in Asia: Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Philippines and Vietnam.

Q4 Contact person

Yonas Mekonen; International Land Coalition (ILC)
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Q5 Affiliation

Other (specify) Global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organizations.

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

[LandCollaborative](#) is a Global Community of Practice (CoP) fostering cross-regional learning and experience sharing between national Land Governance Multi-Stakeholder Platforms. The CoP provides different types of bottom-up learning and capacity development opportunities to strengthen leadership, and foster accountability in the land sector. Recognizing that MSPs can provide effective opportunities for strengthening the governance of land and natural resources and influencing private sector investment practice so that it becomes more responsible in relation to community interests, and subsequent to several MSPs expressing the need for specific guidance on how to engage with land based investment in rural settings and the private sector more broadly, the CFS-RAI came as a natural entry point and a solid global framework on which to convene a RAI focused cross-regional exchange and learning cycle for land governance MSPs to support RAI domestication in a variety of agri-investments and tenure reform context.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Q8 Brief description of the experience

A key requirement for the effectiveness of MSPs is that civil society, CBOs and farmers' representatives can acquire adequate knowledge, skills and capacity to understand how the private sector is organised and engage effectively with private companies, government and other stakeholders. To contribute to meeting the challenges for greater responsible agriculture investment, LandCollaborative offered a yearlong Learning Cycle on MSP and RAI from April 2021 and March 2022 involving participants from 12 countries representing 27 civil society, private sector, and

governmental organizations directly affiliated (as members), or representing their multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs), multi-actor partnerships (MAPs), and National Alliances (NAs). The initiative was co-convened by three organizations: the International Land Coalition, Welthungerhilfe, and the Mekong Regional Land Governance Project.

The goal of the Learning cycle was to strengthen Multi-stakeholder platforms capacity to implement new strategies, approaches, and partnerships with the private sector.

Grounded on innovative social learning approaches, this goal was achieved through a variety of pathways entailing experimenting together in virtual/remote co-learning process to achieve the following:

- Supporting the development of a peer-to-peer global network of RAI practitioners
- Providing technical assistance to the development of informed MSP/MAP led RAI Strategies and Action Plans
- Developing a broad range of guidance material (handbook chapter, tools and case studies) to disseminate lessons learned through the LandCollaborative network.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Civil Society / NGO
Academia

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

During the first phase of the learning cycle, stakeholders' groups most affected by unsustainable business practices and uncontrolled expansion of large-scale agri-investment were not involved directly in the learning cycle, but represented by the broad range of organizations affiliated to MSPs representing their interests, and advocating for people-centered land-based investment. More specifically, 25% of participating organizations are categorized as network of community based, or peoples' organizations in which land users including women, youth and indigenous groups, play a leadership role. During the second phase of the initiative, or strategy development phase, concerned communities were directly part of the design process leading to the finalization of the innovation plans.

Q11 Main activities

The learning cycle consisted of several mutually reinforcing phases to respond adequately to participants' learning needs, including:

- Conceptualization: developing common understanding, sharing experience, sharing of draft diagnostic tool (inception workshop); March 2021
- Planning: Diagnosis of Private Sector and Land situation by MSPs/ MAPs feeding into the co-planning of learning process. Joint development of the priorities for demand driven learning activities (co-planning workshop); April 2021
- Learning / Action: Participation in series of demand-driven learning workshops and experience sharing sessions; May-July 2021
- Reflection: Joint reflection on lessons learned to inform MSP Strategy and Action Plans and contribution to guidance materials (reflection workshop); Sept 2021
- Follow on activities: MSPs/MAPs advance their private sector engagement strategies and short-term action plans, finalization of learning materials and dissemination; until March 2022.

Q12 Timeframe

2014 - present

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

+ 20 interactive sessions have been planned and organised between the kick-off/inception/co-planning/closing workshop, participants' and experts-led session, and issue based collective learning session.

Demand-driven interactive learning sessions meant to explain key issues, share knowledge and resources, hear from participants, and potentially bring in external resource people. The sessions addressed the following:

- Private sector diversity and engagement
- Land Tenure issues in investment context
- Private sector diversity and engagement
- Influencing national RAI policy processes and strategies.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

In addition to provide an overview of commonalities (i.e. lack of transparency in land investment agreements, exclusion of communities or the lack of attention on community rights in land investment agreements, and difficulty in engaging with the private sector), and differences among countries (i.e. the type and scale of investments, extent to which a sound and just legal framework was in place and the extent to which it was implemented), the learning cycle led to establishing a solid network of peers with a diverse expertise on RAI wishing to continuously learn and exchange from a variety of contexts.

Eleven (11) actions plans are underway and aim to directly engaging with the private sector on the RAI, and expected to deliver increased tenure security for 2'200 people.

Most significant changes

For CSOs

- Increased capacities to understand private sector incentives and motivation
- Direct engagement with front-runners companies and revision of business model.

For Government:

- Policy support to improve regulatory framework at sub-national level.

For all

- Increased Cross-sectoral dialogue and trust building
- Creation of a global network of RAI practionners
- Further domestication of international framework at national level
- Cross-regional exchange and dissemination of innovations, and increased partnership between MSPs supporters at global level between co-conveners

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

- The centrality of land in the CFS-RAI and the global recognition of the instrument by all stakeholders' and constituencies

- Opportunities to synergize with the many efforts underway to support greater policy framework alignment with the RAI at regional, and national level.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

- Coordination with responsible government agencies
- Lack of capacities - CSO capacity and questions/skepticism about whether reforms will really happen
- Lack of incentives for the private sector to engage in inclusive and transparent dialogue
- Coordination challenges involve with catering for the diverse needs of a global CoP.

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

Work is ongoing.

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

At national/sub-national level/firm level through the roll-out of the innovation plans which include monitoring:

- meaningful community consultation and participation;
- land-based compensation approaches;
- gender implications of large-scale land-based investments, and
- the wider policy and enabling environment at national and subnational level.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Given their global and rather generic nature, the LandCollaborative coconveners found essential to combine a diversity of approach starting with in-depth contextualization of the CFS-RAI and reduction in information asymmetry surrounding investment in land and agriculture, followed by blended demand-driven learning exchange, and supplemented with catalytic seed funding to support application of well-informed country specific strategy.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

The LandCollaborative supported RAI CoP is nascent and practionners have expressed clear demands for continuous learning, and wider support for application and roll-out of the RAI. LandCollaborative is leading on the following work streams which will further the use, dissemination and uptake of the RAI:

- At national level – continue to backstop national RAI centered innovation plans, engagement process, and partnership with the private sector champion by national land networks, and MSP;
- At global level – disseminate lessons through the LandCollaborative global platform to widely disseminate and promote the replication of successful approach and pathways options for RAI stakeholders.

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

When ready all the learning and guidance materials will be available on the LandCollaborative website.

G3 – Model agreement for responsible contract farming

Q1 Title of the experience

Model agreement for responsible contract farming

Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

Cambodia, Rwanda

Q4 Contact person

Sarah Brewin, sarah.brewin@iisd.net

Q5 Affiliation

Other (specify) (think tank) - IISD

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The *Model agreement for responsible contract farming* developed by IISD and FAO indirectly advances the CFS-RAI Principles by providing guidance and examples to operationalize the UNIDROIT/FAO/IFAD Legal Guide on Contract Farming, which is aligned with the CFS-RAI Principles.

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

The International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) developed a *Model agreement for responsible contract farming*.

The Model Agreement is a simple and practical legal tool for buyers and producers to improve their business relations and to help make responsible agricultural investment a reality. It can help address power asymmetries, create more equitable and sustainable business relationships and support a transparent business environment for contract farming schemes.

The Model Agreement is aligned with and draws on the *UNIDROIT-FAO-IFAD Legal Guide on Contract Farming*, offering example language to operationalise the principles elaborated in the Guide. The Model Agreement provides simple, customizable template provisions that can be adapted by the parties to suit the commodity, context and parties' specific needs.

The Model Agreement also provides an overview of some of the key legal issues in contract farming and explains each of the provisions. The customizable template is an easy-to-use Word document

that can be downloaded and customized. The tomato and coffee templates illustrate how to adapt the Model Agreement for specific crops.

The governments and parliamentarians that we work with are increasingly interested in contract farming because of the negative impacts from large-scale land investments. For IISD, this was an opportunity to develop a practical legal tool to show how contract farming provide an avenue for more responsible agricultural investment. IISD worked with the FAO's contract farming resources center to develop contract templates for contractors and producers that present best approaches for drafting contract provisions. This includes general guidance on provisions common to all contracts and specific guidance for key commodity groups. The provisions are accompanied by commentary and recommendations for how to adapt the templates to specific needs.

IISD has used the Model Agreement as a basis for its capacity building work with parliamentarians, governments and regional organisations, and to advise governments and regional organisations on how to reform their contract farming laws and develop their own model contracts for contract farming.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government – Rwanda, Cambodia

UN organization – FAO, IFAD

Civil Society / NGO - UNIDROIT

Donor – Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)

Other (specify) (think tank) – IISD

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Q11 Main activities

- Drafting the *Model agreement for responsible contract farming*
- Providing training and capacity building to regional parliamentarians, government officials, farmers' organisations and other civil society stakeholders on how to promote contract farming as a model of responsible investment in agriculture
- Advising national governments and public authorities (e.g. in Cambodia and Rwanda) on contract farming law reforms and the development of a model contract for contracting farming in specific value chains

Q12 Timeframe

2015 – present

Q13 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Most significant changes

The publication and dissemination of the Model Agreement has contributed to growing awareness of contract farming as a model of responsible investment in agriculture and of the importance of appropriate legal tools to ensure contract farming arrangements promote sustainable development.

In this regard, IISD has been asked to organise training on contract farming for parliamentarians, farmers organisations and other stakeholders, including: a training seminar with the National Assembly of Cameroon, Pan-African Parliament, CEMAC parliament, and Platform of Farmers Organizations of Central Africa (PROPAC) in 2015; workshops with the Eastern Africa Farmers Federation in Kigali, Rwanda and with the Asian Farmers' Association in Bangkok, Thailand, on the risks and benefits associated with contract farming (both 2019); and a training session on contract farming on the sidelines of Liberia's National Land Conference (2022).

IISD has also responded to requests from the Rwandan National Agricultural Export Development Board (NAEB) to support the development of a model contract for contract farming in the horticulture value chain, based on the IISD-FAO Model Agreement, and from the Cambodian Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries to support its contract farming law reforms.

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The CFS-RAI were indirectly addressed in the Model Agreement through the fact that the Model Agreement seeks to operationalise the UNIDROIT/FAO/IFAD Legal Guide on Contract Farming, which is aligned with the CFS-RAI Principles.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

N/A

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

N/A

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

N/A

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Providing practical and (where possible) tailored guidance to governments and other relevant stakeholders on the kinds of legal instruments that they can develop and use to promote responsible investment in agriculture and on the benefits and risks of using such instruments to ensure that agricultural investments contribute to sustainable development.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

N/A

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

- [IISD Model agreement for responsible contract farming: with commentary](#)
- [Model contract generic template, UNIDROIT FAO IFAD Legal Guide on contract farming](#)
- [The Farmer and Her Husband: Legal Innovations for Women in Contract Farming](#)

G4 – OECD-FAO Practical Business Tool on Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Due Diligence in Agricultural Supply Chains

Q1 Title of the event

OECD-FAO Practical Business Tool on Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Due Diligence in Agricultural Supply Chains (link found [here](#))

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

Project and multistakeholder consultations began in October 2021, end of project and final tool for business to be completed by March 2023

Q3 Location of the event

Global

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Global – multi-stakeholder consultations (online, including an online public consultation) to take place in all global regions (Latin America, Asia and Pacific, Africa, Europe, North America)

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Global

Q6 Contact person

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Caroline Merle, FAO
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Tomislav Ivančić, FAO
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Q7 Affiliation

UN Organization

Q8 Who organized the event?

UN organization (in partnership with the OECD)

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Donor

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Yes

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?
Promotion of the CFS-RAI through the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

The challenge

Agricultural expansion is the most significant driver of global deforestation. While numbers vary according to methodologies, multiple publications confirm that commercial agriculture is by far the largest driver of deforestation, with a significant and growing share of the commodities produced on recently deforested lands feeding international trade.¹ As the demand for agricultural products grows, agriculture often expands into forests and other valuable ecosystems. These dynamics can have dangerous consequences for climate, biodiversity, agriculture, livelihoods and socio-economic development.

Companies increasingly recognise that business decisions have a significant impact on people and the environment. The important role of company decision-making is being recognised through regulation for mandatory supply chain due diligence by business in key sectors. While many companies in the agricultural sector have committed to eradicating deforestation from their supply chains, in practice, businesses struggle to understand how specific risks such as deforestation and forest degradation can manifest through their supply chains and how to address these impacts. This is reflected in insufficient public disclosures of corporate policies related to deforestation. There is a knowledge gap in how to embed deforestation and forest degradation considerations into global supply chains.

A tool to reduce deforestation and degradation in agricultural supply chains

To guide companies from commitment to action, the OECD and FAO plan to develop an OECD-FAO Practical Business Tool on Deforestation, Forest Degradation and Due Diligence in Agricultural Supply Chains. The tool will build on the due diligence recommendations of the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains (OECD-FAO Guidance) and focus on the risks of deforestation and forest degradation. The tool will:

- Explain how business can implement the five-step framework on due diligence to address the specificities of deforestation and forest degradation in agricultural supply chains.
- Recommend actions businesses can take when implementing the OECD-FAO Guidance and draw on best practice including tools and data available to support business.

- Outline practical issues that companies face in this process, considering development and deforestation challenges, cooperation with stakeholders, other companies and policy makers.
- Support companies facing legislative developments. Given the growing trend in mandatory risk-based due diligence and regulation on deforestation and forest degradation, the tool could help support companies in navigating how they might meet legislative requirements, in particular if legislation is aligned to the OECD-FAO definition of due diligence.
- Include recommendations to support small and medium enterprises in producer and as well as consumer countries.

Tool Development

The tool will introduce the relationship between production, transformation, trade and deforestation, with a focus on what risk-based due diligence means in practice and how it can address deforestation and forest degradation risks.

To support a participatory process, the OECD and FAO plan to create a multi-stakeholder working group (MS-WG) of experts to help with the tool development. To build buy-in, a series of meetings with the MS-WG, as well as a public consultation will be organised to collect feedback on the tool.

Timeline

The development of the tool began in October 2021 and a final version is foreseen to be released in early 2023.

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Donor

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

CSOs and vulnerable groups are key partners in the development of the tool, notably through the Multi-Stakeholder Expert Working Group driving the design of the tool, in addition to contributing to an online public consultation

Q16 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Approximately 30 stakeholders from different organizations in a Multi-Stakeholder Expert Working Group supporting the development of an OECD-FAO tool addressing deforestation and forest degradation in agricultural supply chains according to the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains, the business resource under the CFS-RAI umbrella framework. An estimated 30-50 written contributions are foreseen under the public consultation, all from different stakeholders (business, NGOs, governments, etc).

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Direct users of the tool include agricultural enterprises (businesses) in both producer and consumer countries, notably in integrating the approach in their business models to reduce the impact of

deforestation and forest degradation taking place as a result of sourcing key commodities (ex. cocoa, soy, etc). Direct beneficiaries include companies themselves, but also individuals who have impacted by excessive clearing of forests and natural reserves to for agricultural expansion.

Most significant changes

Awareness raising on the practical ways that companies and different actors can work together through agricultural supply chains to reduce the impact of deforestation taking place, regardless of whether they are in consumer or producer countries.

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Excessive clearing of tropical forests and natural reserves for agricultural expansion, often driven by demand for certain global commodities.

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

The CFS-RAI were promoted as part of the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains, notably as complementary.

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Better integration of the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains as the practical business framework for implementing CFS-RAI. In addition to being referenced in legislation and policy in many countries, its approach to helping companies understand identify, mitigate and prevent risks greatly complement the implementation of CFS-RAI at an enterprise level.

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

Not applicable in this case

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

<https://www.fao.org/responsible-business-conduct-in-agriculture/en/>
<https://www.fao.org/markets-and-trade/areas-of-work/emerging-trends-challenges-and-opportunities/oecd-fao-guidance-for-responsible-agricultural-supply-chains/en/>

Questions to be answered only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

G5 – RAI Scoring Tool

Q1 Title of the experience

RAI Scoring Tool

Q2 Geographical coverage

Global

Q3 Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience

In addition to the global RAI Scoring Tool, there is version tailored for Southeast Asia – the ASEAN-RAI Scoring Tool

Q4 Contact person

Hafiz Mirza

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Q5 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO – IISD

Q6 How have the CFS-RAI Principles been used in your context?

The Responsible Agricultural Investment Scoring Tool (RAI Scoring Tool) is a comprehensive, detailed instrument created for use by private sector agribusinesses to ensure that their new or existing operations in the sector are CFS-RAI compliant (and compliant with ASEAN-RAI guidelines in ASEAN member states).

Q7 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI was / were most relevant to the experience?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q8 Brief description of the experience

The RAI Scoring Tool is a comprehensive, detailed instrument created for use by private sector agribusinesses to ensure that their new or existing operations in the sector are CFS-RAI compliant (and compliant with ASEAN-RAI guidelines in ASEAN member states).

The tool is structured based on agribusiness functions and practices, mapped to all 10 CFS-RAI principles. The practices (e.g., on strategy, employment systems, grievance mechanisms) are cross-

referenced with existing key performance indicators (KPI) (e.g., from CSAF, GIIN, ILO etc.). It is currently being tested but will be available for use online by the end of 2022.

Q9 Who has been involved in the experience?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Donor

Other (specify) Key partners, funders and supporters in this project include IISD and Cerise (which are co-developing and piloting the tool); Grow Asia and FAO (which along with IISD are a part of the SDC-Funded ASEAN-RAI Programme, which includes development of the ASEAN-RAI Scoring Tool); the ASEAN Secretariat – ASEC – which originally asked IISD and Grow Asia to develop the ASEAN-RAI Guidelines; and SDC, SSNUP and Bamboo Capital which are funding and supporting the work. (Impact investors participating in the SSNUP programme and the ABC Fund are supporting development of the RAI Scoring Tool, as well as a set of in-depth, longitudinal studies, including by encouraging their investees to test the tool.)

Q10 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved?

Stakeholders such as farmers, communities, marginalised groups (women, youth, others) etc. are a part of the process of piloting the tool in a number of countries in Africa (and in ASEAN later in 2022).

Q11 Main activities

Developing and pilot-testing the tool during 2021 and 2022. The development phase drew (and continues to draw) on the experience of international organisations, civil society and the private sector (both financial/impact investors and agribusinesses). The current pilot-testing phase is an online and field-work based assessment of the tool (and the practices/performance based routes of impact on affected groups) with a series of agribusinesses in Africa and ASEAN. (From later this year the tool will be rolled out for use by agribusinesses, impact investors and others in a number of ways.)

Q12 Timeframe

Commenced March 2021, ongoing.

Q13 Results obtained / expected

The tool has progressed through different versions since inception (version 7 at present). It has been restructured and refined through consultations with many groups (see above) and is usable for its intended purpose. Its usability is being improved through pilot-testing it with agribusinesses, at specific operations and with associated stakeholders. This pilot-testing is still at an early point, but so far indicate that the tool is of great value in identifying, in particular, agribusinesses' gaps in complying with CFS-RAI principles in tangible ways, i.e., in terms of their management/operational practices.

Once finalized (recognizing that the tool is a living document), it will become available for use by:

- Agribusinesses seeking to ensure that they behave in RAI compliant ways. The results of the practices they adopt (based on KPIs already tested) will be measured using pertinent metrics, permitting performance measurement.
 - The details of the performance will potentially permit fine-tuning of practices to improve CFS-RAI compliance.

- Financial/impact investors. One source of support and funding for this work is impact investors. The tool will allow them to better assess the impact-value of their investments, and guide investees more effectively in future projects.
- Others. For example, not all agribusinesses will have the resources to ensure CFS-RAI compliance (or use the tool). Various groups will be able to support such agribusinesses (and related stakeholders) by using the RAI Scoring Tool as a diagnostic instrument and for guidance.

Most significant changes

Q14 What were key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The CFS-RAI was the point of departure, recognizing that its effective adoption by the private sector required their reformulation as concrete business practices, in a language intelligible to business.

Q15 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI?

This is a big undertaking – e.g., in applying the CFS-RAI to businesses of all types: large, small; in different sectors; at various points in (various) value chain(s)...

Q16 How have these constraints and challenges been addressed?

- Through large-scale consultations with many stakeholders, including workshops.
- Remaining in consultation with the stakeholders while developing the tool
- Rigorous procedures for pilot-testing (and effectively, guided use) the tool

Q17 What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of the CFS-RAI?

Monitoring compliance with the CFS-RAI is built into the tool.

Q18 Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of the CFS-RAI?

Ensure that actions, activities understood by ultimate beneficiaries and expressed in a way they understand.

Be ready for likely push-back and be in a position to reassure affected parties. For example, the tool is not intended to be another instrument, standards (related to sustainability, responsibility etc.) etc. on top of many already in use by the private sector. The tool is designed to be used alongside existing ones. This will support CFS-RAI adoption because they are not 'just' another set of rules.

Q19 Are there any concrete plans to further use the CFS-RAI?

The CFS-RAI are a part and parcel of the RAI Scoring Tool. A version specific to ASEAN has been developed and will be tested/used later in 2022 (discussion is already underway with a number of agribusinesses in Southeast Asia).

Q20 Link(s) to additional information

An online version of the RAI Scoring Tool will be available in the second half of 2022.

CONTRIBUTIONS DOCUMENTING MULTISTAKEHOLDER EVENTS ORGANIZED ON THE USE AND APPLICATION OF THE CFS-RAI

Country level contributions

E1 – Atelier de renforcement des capacités des parlementaires gabonais sur les investissements responsables dans l’agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires (Gabonese Republic)

Q1 Title of the event

Atelier de renforcement des capacités des parlementaires gabonais sur les investissements responsables dans l’agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

3 et 4 mars 2022

Q3 Location of the event

Assemblée Nationale de la République Gabonaise,
Palais Léon Mba, Libreville

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

National

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

République Gabonaise

Q6 Contact person

Serge NDONG OBAME / Jean René NZAMBA MOMBO
serge.ndong73@gmail.com

Q7 Affiliation

Autre : Parlement

Q8 Who organized the event?

Organisme des Nations Unies (FAO)
Société civile / ONG (IISD)
Autre. Sénat, Assemblée Nationale, Alliance Parlementaire Gabonaise pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (APGSAN)

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Autre. Membres de l’Alliance Parlementaire Gabonaise pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (APGSAN)

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Non

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Q16 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Most significant changes

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Lors d'une analyse de besoins de formation qui s'est tenue le 8 novembre 2021, les parlementaires ont indiqué n'être pas suffisamment familiers avec les Principes CSA-IRA et avaient par conséquent requis un atelier de renforcement de capacité sur les investissements agricoles responsables.

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Les parlementaires ont fortement apprécié la formation et le [Guide pratique à l'intention des parlementaires et des conseillers parlementaires sur les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires](#) développé par la FAO et l'IISD qui propose des orientations aux parlementaires sur leur rôle dans la création d'«environnements politiques favorables» fiables, cohérents et transparents pour assurer des investissements durables et responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires.

Le parlement de la République Gabonaise s'est engagé dans une [déclaration](#) à « *promouvoir et à développer* un environnement favorable qui s'inspire des principes d'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires et qui garantissent des investissements conséquents et qualitatifs ».

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Dans une déclaration, les parlementaires se sont engagés à :

- Procéder à l'évaluation des lois qui régissent les investissements agricoles et les systèmes alimentaires afin de procéder à des réformes idoines et à assurer l'efficacité du cadre légal national ;
- Accélérer la mise en œuvre des actions prioritaires identifiées au cours de l'atelier de renforcement des capacités sur les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires dont :
 - la révision du Code agricole ;
 - l'inventaire des textes de lois existants et leur adaptation aux standards internationaux en prenant compte du contexte national ;
 - un plaidoyer auprès de l'Exécutif pour qu'il prenne des textes d'applications pour assurer la pertinence des cadres politiques, législatifs et institutionnels nationaux pour qu'ils soient en adéquation avec les Principes du CSA-RAI ;
 - continuer le renforcement des capacités des parlementaires et des fonctionnaires du Parlement ;
 - créer un pôle d'évaluateurs propres aux deux chambres pour améliorer le processus d'évaluation de la pertinence des cadres politiques , législatifs et institutionnel nationaux aux Principes du CSA-RAI ;
 - renforcer la collaboration avec les parties prenantes.

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

[La Déclaration](#)

[Article- Les parlementaires gabonais poursuivent leur formation sur les investissements responsables dans les systèmes agroalimentaires](#)

[Article- Les parlementaires gabonais s'instruisent sur les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires](#)

[Investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires - Guide pratique à l'intention des parlementaires et des conseillers parlementaires](#)

E2 – Atelier de renforcement des capacités des parlementaires sur les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires (Republic of the Congo)

Q1 Title of the event

Atelier de renforcement des capacités des parlementaires sur les investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

23 et 24 novembre 2021

Q3 Location of the event

Palais des Congrès à Brazzaville, République du Congo

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Nationale

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

République du Congo

Q6 Contact person

Emma McGhie

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Q7 Affiliation

Organisme des Nations Unies

Q8 Who organized the event?

Organisme des Nations Unies (FAO)

Société civile / ONG (IISD)

Autre. Sénat, Assemblée nationale, Alliance parlementaire Congolaise pour la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Organisme des Nations Unies (FAO)

Autre. Les sénateurs et députés de la République du Congo

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Non

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Q16 Results obtained/ expected (qualitative and quantitative)

Results in the short term

Results in the medium to long term

Most significant changes

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

La République du Congo a été le premier pays dans lequel le [Guide pratique à l'intention des parlementaires et des conseillers parlementaires sur les Investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires](#) a été appliqué pour une formation nationale, tel que sollicité lors de son lancement en Afrique.

En effet, un webinaire portant sur « Le rôle des parlementaires dans la renforcement des investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et la transition vers des systèmes alimentaires plus durables en Afrique » organisé en décembre 2020 par la FAO, l'IISD, le Parlement panafricain, l'Assemblée législative de l'Afrique de l'Est (EALA) et le Parlement de la Communauté économique des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest (CEDEAO), a suscité un fort intérêt des parlementaires qui ont exprimé leur intérêt à mieux maîtriser cet instrument notamment à travers des ateliers de formation dédiés.

Pour répondre à cette requête, un [atelier d'analyse des besoins](#) en formation s'est tenu le 29 juillet 2021 et les parlementaires congolais ont indiqué n'être pas suffisamment familiers avec les principes du CFS-RAI et ont exprimé le besoin d'une meilleure appropriation de cet instrument.

Le 23 et 24 novembre 2021, 150 membres de l'Assemblée Nationale et du Sénat de la République du Congo ont pu bénéficier d'une formation sur les investissements agricoles responsables par les experts de la FAO et l'IISD connectés en ligne.

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Le parlement congolais se sont est engagé dans une [déclaration](#) à « *promouvoir le renforcement du cadre juridique qui s'inspire des principes d'investissement responsable dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires garants des investissements plus importants et de meilleure qualité* ».

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Cet événement a été l'occasion de réitérer le rôle clé de l'Alliance parlementaire Congolaise pour la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle pour accompagner la transformation du secteur agricole notamment par la mise en place d'un cadre législatif propice à la promotion d'une agriculture qui soit inclusive, résiliente et durable. A cette fin, l'alliance devra développer une feuille de route visant à concrétiser les [engagements](#) pris lors de cet atelier :

1. *Procéder à l'évaluation des lois qui régissent les investissements agricoles et les systèmes alimentaires afin de procéder à des réformes idoines et assurer l'efficacité du cadre légal.*
2. *Susciter l'affectation au moins 10% du budget national en faveur de l'agriculture et de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ainsi que de la recherche agronomique appliquée.*
3. *Faciliter l'inclusion, la participation et la prise de décision des parties prenantes lors du traitement des lois relatives aux investissements en agriculture.*
4. *Formaliser et approfondir les relations et les consultations avec les parties prenantes dans le processus législatif.*

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

La [Déclaration](#)

[Investissements responsables dans l'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires - Guide pratique à l'intention des parlementaires et des conseillers parlementaires](#)

E3 – National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (MSD) on Responsible Agricultural Investment in Lao PDR (2021)

Q1 Title of the event

2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (MSD) on Responsible Agricultural Investment in Lao PDR

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

10 November 2021

Q3 Location of the event

Physical venue: Hotel Crowne Plaza in Vientiane, with most participants joining online through a Zoom meeting.

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

National: Lao PDR

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Lao PDR

Q6 Contact person

Akiko Inoguchi (FAO); Eva Prediger (GIZ)
akiko.inoguchi@fao.org; eva.prediger@giz.de

Q7 Affiliation

UN Organization

Other (specify) Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Q8 Who organized the event?

Government

UN organization

Other (specify) ...Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, Development Partner Projects

The MSD was co-organised by the Investment Promotion Department (IPD) from the Ministry of Planning and Investment (MPI) and the Department of Planning and Finance (DoPF) from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF) with the support of the Food and Agriculture of the United Nations (FAO) in collaboration with Helvetas, and Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GIZ GmbH (GIZ) in the context of the “Promoting Responsible Governance of Investments in Land (RGIL)” project, which is part of the Lao-German Land Program implemented by GIZ and co-funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the European Union. This MSD 2021 is also under the scope of the FAO supported project “Enhancing the Enabling Environment for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems” in Lao PDR, funded by the Germany Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The MSD 2021 was chaired by Mr Outtakeo Keodouangsinh, Director General of IPD-MPI, and co-chaired by Ms Eva Prediger, Responsible Manager of RGIL in Lao PDR, GIZ, and Ms Akiko Inoguchi, Forestry Officer of FAO.

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Donor

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Yes

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Since Lao PDR is a member state of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (ASEAN RAI), which are a regional adaptation of the CFS-RAI Principles, are mostly referred to.

During the opening of the event, participants viewed a video that highlights the adoption and implementation of CFS-RAI globally and in Lao PDR specifically (in Lao language with subtitles in English). The video noted the importance of applying the ASEAN RAI by different stakeholders (government, private sector and CSOs) for ensuring sustainable agriculture and forestry investments, and for achieving sustainable development goals in Lao PDR.

The Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue's overall objective was to discuss how to enhance the enabling environment for RAI in Lao PDR.

Many experiences and good practices of RAI in Lao PDR were shared. In particular, discussions evolved around Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA), Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), land leasing, contract farming, mutually acknowledging the different roles of stakeholders, and identified ways forward.

The results of a perception survey on RAI in the country were shared during the event. The results show that respondents feel that recently, Lao PDR has attracted more responsible investments, however, there are many issues in agriculture and forestry investments in Lao PDR, namely relating to the misuse of pesticides, waste management, labour health and safety, working conditions, and inadequate consultations with villagers (investors' failure to comply with the principle of "Free, Prior and Informed Consent", FPIC).

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

The different experiences shared showed that good practices of RAI do exist in Lao PDR, including among investors and government-led initiatives supported by development partners, but a more enabling environment is needed to promote these to become standards and not the exception.

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Project proponents and local government extension agents who are working closely with local populations (many of whom are either at risk of, or face issues of food insecurity and insufficient nutrition) participated in the event.

Q16 Results obtained/ expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Participants identified the key common RAI related issues of Laos today, which include issues with contract farming, land leasing provisions, as well as pesticide misuse.

Participants from different stakeholder groups discussed the next steps in the immediate (1 year) future which include:

- Policies, regulations, and legislation related to the promotion and management of RAI are disseminated at the local level and more focus is put on the actual enforcement of investment-related laws and regulations.
- The use of the Investment Project Monitoring tool (see section X below), currently used in 4 provinces, is disseminated to more provinces.

151 participants attended the day-long dialogue, of which 69 from government agencies (at central, provincial and district levels), 58 from UN/CSO/NGOs, 9 from the academia, 2 from the private sector, and 14 who identified as freelance consultants.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Participants from different stakeholder groups discussed the next steps in the mid-long term (5 years) future which include:

- A complete inventory of investments and agriculture and forestry businesses is compiled
- Clarification of mandates and responsibilities, coordination and cooperation between sectors and between central and local level are improved.
- Monitoring and evaluation of investment projects are enhanced.
- An appropriate grievance mechanism including a database system needs to be established, in which state agencies play a key role in conflict resolution.

Most significant changes

The multi-stakeholder dialogue achieved to provoked very technical and critical discussions. A common understanding among stakeholders representing different perspectives and roles was created regarding the status quo of RAI implementation in Lao PDR and the various stakeholders agreed that there are a number of key issues that need to be addressed immediately and over longer-time in order to address immediate issues as well as to enforce, encourage and incentivize more responsible investment.

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The agricultural sector is the backbone of Lao PDR's economy, however, this sector only contributes 16 per cent of the GDP. The increase of cross-border demand of agricultural commodities, particularly from neighboring China, Viet Nam, Thailand and beyond has triggered agriculture investments in various forms over the past decade.

While the investments are welcomed on one hand as means for national development, they trigger new problems that need multi-sector engagement for resolving. The surge in such new problems has in turn triggered more conversations around RAI and the interest to refer to the CFS principles.

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

It was agreed that while the CFS-RAI plays an important role in outlining in compiled manner the key principles for responsible and sustainable investments, it is also important that for the purpose of dialogue within the country, domestic policies and legal framework are referred to, and how they communicate the principles of RAI. (An exercise to review the national legislation vis-à-vis the ASEAN RAI was conducted separately.)

From the Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue, the survey (mentioned in Section IV above) revealed that the different stakeholders in the country have different opinions on the main challenges related to RAI; thus, there is a need for dialogue and a better way for cooperation among actors.

The following challenges were mentioned in relation to RAI in the survey:

- Lack of clear incentives for RAI,
- Lack of clarity in the roles and responsibilities among government agencies, weak monitoring and low transparency in negotiating deals.
- limited 'law enforcement': focus should move from strengthening the legal framework to its consistent implementation and enforcement.

Additional challenges were discussed during the MSD; all stakeholders expressed similar views on the following:

- lack of coordination and cooperation among different ministries,
- gaps and duplication of mandates in the application of regulations and laws related to RAI,
- lengthy or delayed processes,
- unclear or contradictory regulations,
- lack of clarity on the definition of a "good" investment with priorities given on each aspect of environmental, economic, and social impacts as well as legal compliance,
- no access to information on investors,
- limited community consultations in relation to EIAs, i.e. only the village heads participate in the meetings, and often share incomplete information with the villagers.

Possible solutions to overcome these issues include:

- improving regulations to align the RAI Principles with practical situations and accordingly to the demands of local communities,
- developing the capacities of investors for them to operate in line with the RAI Principles,
- raising awareness and knowledge of local communities on their rights and responsibilities,
- improving coordination issues between the line ministries,
- promoting dialogue between government, companies, and communities

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

- Lao has issued a new ministerial instruction (No. 0457, issued on 27 Feb. 2021) on investment approvals and land management mechanisms for leasing or concession to cultivate crops. This regulation was developed to promote responsible investments.
- After issuance of instruction no. 0457, the District Offices of Planning and Investment received the mandate to issue banana plantation management contracts. The experience of Luang Prabang showed the following good practices:
 - A financial deposit can be negotiated upon as a measure to guarantee that a company pays for land rehabilitation after the land lease;
 - A budget for the monitoring and inspection of plantations can also be agreed during the negotiation phase between the local authority and the company
 - Land lease/concession templates and banana plantation management contracts can help improve such negotiations.
- GIZ explained the *Investment Project Monitoring* (IPM) tool, which monitors investment projects by interviewing and gathering data from investors, workers and communities. Its key element is to support provincial and district government officials in the systematic monitoring of how companies comply with legal and contractual requirements and good business practices of their investments. The monitoring process includes annual checks on whether companies adhere to environmental regulations, respect land tenure and land-related agreements, and how they treat their workers and local communities. To ensure that complaints and recommendations made by affected communities are captured systematically, Minutes of Monitoring (MoM) are documented digitally as well. The IPM approach acknowledges that all three parties (investors, affected communities and governments) play a crucial role in turning an investment into a mutually beneficial endeavour. The results of IPM are then reported to higher authorities and relevant sectors for the improvement of responsible investments. The tool is planned to be further developed and applied on a broader scale, including in non-agricultural sectors and new target areas.
- The government has revised several relevant laws on issues such as investment promotion, environmental protection, and imports and exports. Recently, the government has adopted a strategy on green growth, and is committed to address the impact of global heating.
- Another good practice shared during the event was a mechanism for Grievance, Complaints and Communication Management developed by a company that operates in the Mekong area to systematically manage all requests confidentially.

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

The National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue 2021 was the first of a series, with a following dialogue planned in 2022 for another RAI dialogue with focus on land related issues. Many concrete priorities for action were identified:

- Legal framework and its enforcement:
 - Dissemination of the existing laws and regulations to wider targeted audiences.
 - Strengthening of law enforcement in relation to the many laws and regulations regarding RAI;
- Data systems and information sharing: develop respective information systems regarding investment promotion zoning including the suitability and availability of land for future investments, and an inventory of existing land-based investments. This information should be available and accessible for all stakeholders.
- Exchange forum: Organise exchange fora between decision-makers and investors to review existing policies and processes related to land-based investments.
- Contextualized awareness raising on RAI principles: Raise awareness to targeted audiences regarding RAI principles at the central and local levels. Contextualise international principles and tools for the local context to train stakeholders especially at the local level.
- Building local stakeholder's (local government authorities and local communities) capacity: Capacity building to be evidence-based, based on the actual needs, and with existing material (simple for use and available in the Lao language).
- Address and mitigate negative socio-environmental impacts:
 - Addressing labour safety issues, environmental impacts, and restoration of livelihoods of affected communities based on the existing legal frameworks.
 - Improve management of the use of agrochemicals in the plantations.
- Institutions and budget for cross-sectoral coordination:
 - Clarify roles and responsibilities among sectors across administrative levels.
 - Establish an appropriate coordination mechanism to reduce coordination costs.
 - Mobilise financial resources and distribute them proportionately among sectors across administrative levels.
- Monitoring and evaluation:
 - Establish a systematic investment monitoring and evaluation mechanism including environmental impact monitoring.
 - Establish an appropriate grievance mechanism including a database system. State agencies to play an important role in conflict resolution.

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

Link to 2021 MSD report, RAI survey results and further supporting material:

https://laofab.org/folder/view/541?fbclid=IwAR0ZKBmJ--PkOfHpQuyc8u0WMnWOkid1AxDQ_7Ub9oXAW4xaL6O-nvJYriA

FAO news article: [Stakeholders convene to further strengthen responsible investment in agriculture in Lao PDR](#)

GIZ facebook article: <https://www.facebook.com/GIZLaos/posts/3003364009901638>

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

Regional level contributions

E4 – Aplicación de los Principios CSA-IRA, promovidos por FAO, al sector empresarial agroindustrial

Q1 Title of the event

Aplicación de los Principios CSA-IRA, promovidos por FAO, al sector empresarial agroindustrial

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

24 de marzo de 2022

Q3 Location of the event

Lima Perú

PAD-Escuela de Dirección Universidad de Piura, Lima

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Regional

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, España, Guatemala, México, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana y Uruguay

Q6 Contact person

Adolfo Cazorla

adolfo.cazorla@upm.es

Q7 Affiliation

Sector privado

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q8 Who organized the event?

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Organización de la ONU

Sociedad civil / ONG

Sector privado

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Sí

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Este evento se organizó para presentar un documento con los resultados obtenidos de un Programa con 69 participantes de 10 países agrupados en 8 grupos de trabajo durante los meses de diciembre de 2021 y enero de 2022. La temática del Programa fue cómo consideraban los Principios CSA-IRA en su entidad (cooperativa, empresa, asociación productiva)

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes

Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

Las experiencias compartidas integradas en el documento citado se pusieron de manifiesto en la jornada de Lima con 21 intervenciones sintéticas, agrupadas en 8 grupos mostrándose la conexión entre las universidades intervinientes y las experiencias empresariales mostradas

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Sector privado

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

A través de sus asociaciones por ejemplo la presidenta de la CMA (Coordinadora de Mujeres Aymaras) de Puno que agrupa a 400 campesinas o la presidenta de la Asociación de Mujeres Productoras de Jauja (RAMPEJ)

Q16 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

En la jornada como ya se indicó se mostró el trabajo colaborativo en donde cada uno de los 69 participantes en el Programa pueden confrontar cada Principio IRA con su propio entorno y realidad determinando sus carencia y aportes. Con una metodología participativa y de integración “bottom-up” se determinaron una serie de objetivos por Principios plasmados en el documento:

Principio 1: 23 objetivos

Principio 2: 19 objetivos

Principio 3: 18 objetivos

Principio 4: 8 objetivos

Principio 5: 11 objetivos

Principio 6: 36 objetivos

Principio 7: 9 objetivos

Principio 8: 16 objetivos

Principio 9: 10 objetivos

Principio 10: 7 objetivos

En la Jornada del PAD-Escuela de Dirección Universidad de Piura de Lima, asistieron 20 participantes presenciales y 74 por videoconferencia

Results in the medium to long term

Desde el punto de vista de Evaluación cualitativa la participación de un numero tan elevado de entidades empresariales en sentido amplio va a permitir una mejora de la gobernanza de muchas de ellas.

Además, asistieron a este evento directivos de dos gremios muy importantes: La Asociación de Avicultores y de Caña de Azúcar de Perú que agrupan miles de productores.

Una institución como el PAD aglutinará en un futuro inmediato este nuevo modo de gobernar

Most significant changes

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

En 2018 se constituyó en el ámbito de la Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (Lima) una Red formada por 13 universidades de 7 países de América Latina y de España para trabajar en la difusión de los Principios CSA-IRA.

En 2021 se incorporaron 7 universidades más de 3 países por lo que la Red de 20 universidades de 10 países ha sido el principal catalizador puesto que todas las entidades privadas agroindustriales que participaron en el Programa y posteriormente en el evento de Lima (24 de abril de 2022) están vinculadas a esas Universidades.

Esa es la principal razón del éxito alcanzado Alianza Empresa / Academia.

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

La Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM) a través de su grupo de investigación GESPLAN ha sido el coordinador e impulsor de la Red. El compromiso alcanzado por los representantes de esas universidades doctores ingenieros agrónomos muchos de ellos por la UPM, ha sido clave y las universidades sin coordinadores de ese nivel han constituido una limitación transformada en desafío al facilitarles una formación complementaria.

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Desde la Red de Universidades y entidades privadas agroindustriales se plantea una nueva edición del programa que se realizó (diciembre 2021, enero 2022) apoyadas en el documento presentado que ofrece una línea de gobierno muy concreta para, desde los Principios 9 y 10

hacer mejorar toda la organización

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

- 1) Una nueva edición del Programa como se señalaba apoyado en el documento aprobado.
- 2) Que es una magnífica guía de Buen Gobierno, de forma que, las entidades que participen puedan llevar a cabo un Plan de Acción muy adecuado a sus circunstancias muy diversas cultural y geográficamente consideradas

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

E5 – Hacia una conducta empresarial responsable con los Principios para la Inversión Responsable en Agricultura (IRA) y los Sistemas Agroalimentarios

Q1 Title of the event

Hacia una conducta empresarial responsable con los Principios para la Inversión Responsable en la Agricultura (IRA) y los Sistemas Agroalimentarios

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

3 y 4 de noviembre de 2020

Q3 Location of the event

Lima Perú

PAD-Escuela de Dirección Universidad de Piura, Lima

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Regional

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, España, México, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú, República Dominicana y Uruguay

Q6 Contact person

Adolfo Cazorla

adolfo.cazorla@upm.es

Q7 Affiliation

Sector privado

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q8 Who organized the event?

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Organización de la ONU

Sociedad civil / ONG

Sector privado

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Sí

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Se ha avanzado mucho en el compromiso de las universidades de la Red

<https://www.principiosiaruniversidad.com/carta-acuerdo2020/seguimiento-compromisos>

Ahora las asociaciones productoras y empresas, en el complicado mundo empresarial no quieren quedarse al margen en la incorporación de los Principios IRA en su actividad productiva. Muchas de las empresas participantes colaboran ya con las universidades y vienen a este seminario acompañadas de las universidades de la Red.

El objetivo del Seminario se centra en que “los representantes de la Academia socialicen los Principios CSA-IRA para fomentar su incorporación en empresas de diferentes tamaños y asociaciones empresariales y promuevan una investigación/acción colaborativa y diálogo con la Academia para ir logrando una mejor gobernanza en el ámbito empresarial” (Carta de Acuerdo FAO/FGUPM del 29-11-2019)

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición

Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza

Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres

Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes

Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua

Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes

Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación

Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables

Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes

Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

Llevar a cabo en formato online el Seminario de dos días que se iba a realizar presencial en Lima (Perú) en la sede del PAD de la Universidad de Piura, con la participación de Productores, Empresarios, Directivos de Asociaciones, y Académicos, muestra un reto indudable en donde los miembros de la red de 13 Universidades nos estamos empleando con intensidad para poder mostrar algunos de los proyectos más emblemáticos de colaboración con el sector privado agroalimentario en nuestros países con formatos muy diversos y siempre con telón de fondo los principios CSA-IRA.

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Sociedad civil / ONG

Sector privado

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

A través de las experiencias presentadas por los ponentes de las universidades de la Red:

PAD, Escuela de dirección de la Universidad de Piura, Perú

Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra de República Dominicana

Universidad Católica Santa María de Arequipa, Perú

Universidad del Tolima de Colombia

Universidad Nacional de la Plata, Argentina
Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Perú
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid, España
Universidad Politécnica Salesiana de Ecuador
Universidad Católica Sedes Sapientiae de Perú
Colegio de Posgraduados de México

Junto con la participación de representantes de las siguientes empresas:

Martino & Albamontes Argentina,
Brest & Brest, Argentina
Asociación de Productoras Agrícolas de la Casa Campesina.
Ecuador
Asociación Agropecuaria AGC de Huejotzingo SPR de RL y la
Sociedad de Producción Rural VICHEE de México
El CITE Agroindustrial Majes, empresa especializada en ofrecer
servicios tecnológicos y el Grupo Arias y Cossio del Perú SAC de
Arequipa, Perú
BANELINO de República Dominicana
Fondo Agua Yaque del Norte, de Republica Dominicana
Más Futuro de Perú,
Inka's Berries de Perú.
Programa de Realidad Nacional. Perú
ACRICUCEN de Perú
ASOPASTORIL: en Colombia
ASOPROGUEJAR de Colombia

Q16 Results obtained/ expected)

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Resultados a corto plazo ha sido la exposición por las asociaciones productoras y empresas que actuaron como ponentes sobre los Principios ya incorporados pudiendo ellos mismos con su experiencia comprobar que si que están aplicando los Principios CSA-IRA según ellos mismos compartieron en sus exposiciones:

(enlace al programa

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/zmj0ykefvai5vvg/programa%20lima3.pdf?dl=0>)

Empresas participantes y Principios ya incorporados en su actividad:

Martino & Albamontes, Argentina
Principios IRA: 1, 2, 6, 7 y 8
Brest & Brest, Argentina
Principios IRA: 1, 2 y 8
Asociación de Productoras Agrícolas de la Casa Campesina.
Ecuador
Principios IRA: 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 y 8
Asociación Agropecuaria AGC de Huejotzingo SPR de RL y la
Sociedad de Producción Rural VICHEE de México
Principios IRA: 1, 2, 7, 8 y 10

El CITE Agroindustrial Majes, empresa especializada en ofrecer servicios tecnológicos y el Grupo Arias y Cossio del Perú SAC de Arequipa, Perú

Principios IRA: 2, 6, 7 y 8

La PUCMM de República Dominicana, en relación al manejo de agua, dos empresas: BANELINO y Fondo Agua Yaque del Norte,

Principios IRA: 1, 2, 5, 6 y 8

Más Futuro de Perú,

Principios IRA que se abordan en la ponencia: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 y 10

Inka's Berries de Perú.

Principios IRA: 1, 2, 3, 6, 8 y 9

Programa de Realidad Nacional. Perú

Principios IRA: 1, 2, 8 y 9

ACRICUCEN de Perú

Principios IRA: 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8

ASOPASTORIL: en Colombia

Principios IRA: 1, 6 y 9

ASOPROGUEJAR de Colombia

Principios IRA: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 y 10

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Resultados a medio y largo plazo (cualitativos y cuantitativos) Integrar acciones que puedan desarrollar en estas empresas, asociaciones o productoras actividades que fortalezcan los Principios CSA IRA en los que han visto, con la experiencia de otras organizaciones, que tienen carencia y pueden mejorar

Most significant changes

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Una nueva carta de Acuerdo que se está desarrollando desde junio de 2021 hasta el 31 de julio de 2022 con los siguientes objetivos:

1. Consolidar la sensibilización conseguida por la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid con la red de las 13 universidades comprometidas en el año 2018, en la aplicación académica de los Principios, promoviendo la investigación y la docencia — grado, posgrado, extensión— con una ampliación sucesiva en el currículo de las universidades implicadas.

2. Impulsar, a través de la conexión de los Principios con los ODS, su incorporación en empresas de diferentes tamaños y asociaciones empresariales y de productores promoviendo una investigación/acción colaborativa y diálogo con la academia lograr una mejor gobernanza en el ámbito empresarial. Esos objetivos se han materializado en la realización de dos seminarios internacionales, que por motivo de la crisis Covid19, se celebraron en formato virtual, el segundo de ellos:

El seminario “Hacia una conducta empresarial coherente con los Principios para la Inversión Responsable en la Agricultura (IRA) y los Sistemas Agroalimentarios”, organizado por la Escuela de Dirección de la Universidad de Piura (PAD), Perú y la UPM durante los días 3 y 4 de noviembre de 2020. Participaron como ponentes tres directivos de grandes empresas del sector agroalimentario y 14 representantes de empresas y asociaciones y de productores vinculadas a los sistemas

alimentarios; además de ponentes pertenecientes a once universidades de la Red. Asistieron más de 200 personas interesadas por la sostenibilidad en los sistemas alimentarios como participantes pertenecientes al ámbito académico, empresarial y asociativo.

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

Se llevó a cabo una encuesta entre los participantes. Las respuestas obtenidas, concluyen que aproximadamente la mitad de los participantes carecían de conocimiento sobre los principios IRA y la relación existente entre los mismos y los principios ODS.

Queda patente la importancia de introducir en la política de la empresa los principios IRA, de entre las principales barreras y desafíos se encuentran, según los asistentes al seminario, la falta de conocimiento de dichos principios y de capacitación por parte del personal e instituciones.

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Como resultado de la encuesta, la inmensa mayoría consideró necesario el desarrollo de programas de formación y apoyo para implantar una estrategia de negocio que ponga en su centro los Principios IRA y que, para asegurar la incorporación de dichos principios, es necesario el establecimiento de protocolos y estructura que definan los objetivos a cumplir, su valoración, seguimiento y cumplimiento.

Ha sido ampliamente comentado no sólo el cambio de mentalidad que esta implementación supone, sino también según palabras de los propios asistentes “la falta de recursos y presupuestos o inexistencia de fondos específicos para implementar técnicas sostenibles”, además de la necesidad de incluir en los programas de estado “políticas públicas integradoras de los principios IRA y los objetivos de desarrollo sostenibles”.

Para finalizar, destacar un comentario que está en línea con todo lo expuesto en el seminario en el que se hace referencia la necesidad de conseguir una “mejor integración con instituciones y empresas interesadas en los principios IRA”.

De todos los temas expuestos, el considerado más relevante o inspirador es la ponencia de Ana Palencia, en la que puso de manifiesto el gran trabajo que realiza la empresa Unilever para que a medida que crece su negocio, la huella ambiental sea reducida y se genere un mayor impacto social.

Destacar que todo ello se debe a la aplicación de un modelo de gobernanza, siendo este término considerado como uno de los más relevantes a lo largo del transcurso del seminario.

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

Queda evidente la importancia de un Buen Gobierno. Para avanzar en las tres dimensiones de la sostenibilidad es necesario avanzar en la gobernanza. A pesar de ello los Objetivos 9 y 10 sobre las estructuras de gobernanza y rendición de cuentas son los que han tenido un menor desarrollo. Por lo que se considera que hay que trabajar en estos dos Principios siendo fundamental incluirlo así en nuevas actividades de formación para el sector empresarial agroindustrial.

Esa nueva actividad de formación se concreta en el desarrollo del Programa Internacional Académico y Empresarial sobre los Principios de Inversión Responsable en la Agricultura de FAO. Este programa tiene una parte común y otra que puede adecuarse a la realidad de los países intervinientes, en estos momentos ya adecuado a los 7 países en los que se tienen doctores formados en la UPM, ya preparados que llevan colaborando desde sus Universidades desde hace casi diez años

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/w0ctz0v54l4q840/Avanzando%20en%20los%20Principios%20de%20Inversi%C3%B3n%20Responsable%20en%20la%20Agricultura%20y%20los%20Sistemas%20Alimentarios%201-7-2021.pdf?dl=0>

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

E6 – Hacia una docencia universitaria mundial transformadora: Los Principios CSA-IRA: Principios para la inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios

Q1 Title of the event

Hacia una docencia universitaria mundial transformadora: Los Principios CSA-IRA: PRINCIPIOS PARA LA INVERSIÓN RESPONSABLE EN LA AGRICULTURA Y LOS SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

1 y 2 de octubre de 2020

Q3 Location of the event

Cuenca, Ecuador
Universidad Politécnica Salesiana de Ecuador

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Regional

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, España, México, Panamá, Perú, República Dominicana y Uruguay

Q6 Contact person

Adolfo Cazorla
adolfo.cazorla@upm.es

Q7 Affiliation

Sector privado
Mundo académico/ Educación

Q8 Who organized the event?

Mundo académico/ Educación

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Organización de la ONU
Sociedad civil / ONG
Sector privado
Mundo académico/ Educación

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Sí

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Con estas dos jornadas: La Universidad transformadora de la sociedad a través de la investigación: los Principios CSA-IRA dirigidas por el Dr. Adolfo Cazorla (UPM) Director del Proyecto fué el punto de partida para mostrar de forma concreta las experiencias en los siguientes bloques que emarcan los Principios CSA-IRA desde la docencia, la investigación y la vinculación con la sociedad:

Los Principios CSA-IRA y el grado. UPS, UCSS, UNLP
Un posgrado de excelencia de la mano de los Principios CSA-IRA. PAD, PUCMM, COLPOS
Casos de Investigación: UPM, UCSM, U TOLIMA
Extensión Universitaria de los Principios CSA-IRA. UPS, UNMSM
La legislación y los Principios CSA-IRA
Presentación de la Asociación estudiantil promovida por UPS para difusión de los Principios CSA IRA

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principio 1: Contribuir a la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición
Principio 2: Contribuir al desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo y a la erradicación de la pobreza
Principio 3: Fomentar la igualdad de género y el empoderamiento de las mujeres
Principio 4: Potenciar la participación y el empoderamiento de los jóvenes
Principio 5: Respetar la tenencia de la tierra, la pesca y los bosques y el acceso al agua
Principio 6: Conservar y ordenar de forma sostenible los recursos naturales, aumentar la resiliencia y reducir el riesgo de catástrofes
Principio 7: Respetar el patrimonio cultural y los conocimientos tradicionales y respaldar la diversidad y la innovación
Principio 8: Promover sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios inocuos y saludables
Principio 9: Incorporar estructuras de gobernanza, procesos y mecanismos de reclamación inclusivos y transparentes
Principio 10: Evaluar y abordar las repercusiones y promover la rendición de cuentas

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

El objetivo principal ha sido intercambiar experiencias sobre la inclusión de los Principios CSA-IRA en la curricula de las universidades para analizar lecciones aprendidas y compartir ideas para continuar avanzando en la difusión de los Principios.
Se terminó con la presentación oficial de la pagina web <https://www.principiosiaruniversidad.com/>
Una iniciativa académica del GI Gesplan UPM (www.ruraldevelopment.es) para mostrar, de forma transparente, una síntesis de los trabajos realizados desde 2016, que se encuentran publicados como Working Papers de forma dispersa. En la misma se presentan de forma ordenada con fines académicos en sus varias vertientes -grado, postgrado, investigación y vinculación- de forma que permita una difusión como bienes públicos y sirva de punto de encuentro de nuestra Red. Además, se muestran nuevos desarrollos metodológicos de este grupo de investigación

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Sociedad civil / ONG
Sector privado
Mundo académico/ Educación

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

A través de los ponentes: Ana Afonso de la UPM ESPAÑA, Carlos Alberto Ávila de COLOMBIA, Sonia Calle de la UNMSM PERÚ, Paola Carrera de la UPS ECUADOR, Gonzalo Dávila de la UCSM de Arequipa PERÚ, Alejandro Fontana del PAD PIURA PERÚ, Ángela Flores de la UPS ECUADOR, Paulo Herrera de la PUCMM, REPÚBLICA DOMINICANA, Jairo Mora-Delgado de la UNIVERSIDAD DEL TOLIMA COLOMBIA, Juan Ignacio Pastén de la UCSS PERÚ, José Regalado del COLPOS MÉXICO, Ignacio de los Ríos de la UPM ESPAÑA, Bernardo Salgado de la UPS. ECUADOR y Ricardo Stratta de la UNLP

ARGENTINA junto con Adolfo Cazorla Coordinador del Proyecto y el apoyo del Rector de la UPS Juan Cárdenas y el Ex rector Javier Herrán, mostraron en las distintas sesiones, en detalle, su compromiso y el de sus instituciones

Q16 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Resultados a corto plazo ha sido el compromiso de actuar de forma conjunta y aunar fuerzas para mitigar los efectos de la crisis causada por COVID-19 en los países de América Latina y el Caribe, y reconstruir mejores sistemas alimentarios, instando a los gobiernos y parlamentos de la región a promover un aumento de las inversiones responsables en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios mediante la aplicación de los Principios para la inversión responsable en la agricultura y los sistemas alimentarios (principios CSA-IRA).

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Publicación Avanzando en los Principios de Inversión Responsable en la Agricultura y los Sistemas Alimentarios

Most significant changes

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Ante el reconocimiento sobre el papel de la universidad y de las empresas y asociaciones del sector agroalimentario como usuarios de los Principios CSA-IRA, en el año 2020 se alcanzó una nueva Carta de Acuerdo con FAO con los siguientes objetivos:

1. Consolidar la sensibilización conseguida por la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid con la red de las 13 universidades comprometidas en el año 2018, en la aplicación académica de los Principios, promoviendo la investigación y la docencia — grado, posgrado, extensión— con una ampliación sucesiva en el currículo de las universidades implicadas.
2. Impulsar, a través de la conexión de los Principios con los ODS, su incorporación en empresas de diferentes tamaños y asociaciones empresariales y de productores promoviendo una investigación/acción colaborativa y diálogo con la academia lograr una mejor gobernanza en el ámbito empresarial.

Esos objetivos se han materializado en la realización de dos seminarios internacionales, que por motivo de la crisis Covid19, se celebraron en formato virtual, el primero de ellos:

El seminario “Hacia una docencia universitaria mundial transformadora: Los Principios CSA-IRA”, organizado por la Universidad Politécnica Salesiana de Ecuador (UPS) y la Universidad Politécnica de Madrid (UPM) durante los días 1 y 2 de octubre. En él participaron como ponentes representantes de diez universidades de la red. Asistieron 216 docentes y representantes estudiantiles de 40 universidades de 10 países latinoamericanos

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

La mayor limitación consistió en el cambio de presencial, que era lo previsto, al sincrónico con el consiguiente cambio de metodología. Esto se reveló como algo muy positivo al poder llevar a muchos mas docentes y poder con calma afrontar diálogos e intercambios muy interesantes.

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

En este recorrido se ha intentado mostrar cómo las universidades han ido expandiendo su actividad en relación con los Principios CSA-IRA. Desde la incorporación en algunas materias en el currículo de grado y posgrado, en un primer momento a modo de proyecto piloto, para luego extenderlo a otras materias y otras carreras lo cual se ha revelado como una simiente para el paso a la investigación y a la extensión. Algunas experiencias en este sentido han venido acompañando a la maduración del proceso. Las universidades participantes en el seminario han compartido algunos ejemplos de este proceso de evolución y de cómo han actuado para propiciarlo.

Las acciones de formación, investigación y extensión relacionadas con los principios CSA-IRA son ejemplos de cómo las universidades han ampliado sus compromisos iniciales. Estas acciones han venido derivadas de la madurez y evolución del proceso, consolidan la implementación de los principios CSA-IRA de forma integrada en la universidad, y son una motivación para aumentar formalmente sus compromisos para el próximo periodo, como quedará reflejado en la formalización de nuevas cartas de compromiso.

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

La página web <https://www.principiosiaruniversidad.com> nace como una iniciativa académica del grupo de investigación Gesplan-UPM (www.ruraldevelopment.es), con la idea de mostrar de forma transparente, una síntesis de los trabajos realizados desde 2016, trabajos que se encontraban publicados como Working Papers de forma dispersa. Aquí se presentan de forma ordenada con fines académicos en sus varias vertientes - grado, posgrado, investigación y vinculación- de forma que permita una difusión como bienes públicos.

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

<file:///C:/Users/Esperanza%20Echevarr%C3%ADa/Dropbox/aespe/Activ%20univ/convenios/FAO%2019-20/publicacion/Avanzando%20en%20los%20Principios%20de%20Inversi%C3%B3n%20Responsable%20en%20la%20Agricultura%20y%20los%20Sistemas%20Alimentarios%201-7-2021.pdf>

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

E7 – Strengthening capacities on legal and policy frameworks for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems: capacity needs assessment workshops

Q1 Title of the event

Strengthening capacities on legal and policy frameworks for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems: capacity needs assessment workshops

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

May 16 – 18, 2018 - Guatemala

September 19 – 21, 2018 – Dominican Republic

Q3 Location of the event

Antigua, Guatemala

Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

National

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Guatemala and Dominican Republic

Q6 Contact person

Inmaculada del Pino Alvarez

foodsecurity@idlo.int

Q7 Affiliation

Other (specify) IGO – International Development Law Organization

Q8 Who organized the event?

UN organization (FAO)

Other (specify) IGO - International Development Law Organization and UN Food and Agriculture Organization

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

No

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Q16 Results obtained/ expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Results in the medium to long term

Most significant changes

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Participants agreed on the relevance of the CFS-RAI Principles for rural development in Guatemala and Dominican Republic. However, it was noted that the limited knowledge and understanding of all relevant parties about the content of the CFS-RAI Principles and their relevance in the national context, were limiting the effective adoption at national level in both countries. In both countries gaps hindering the effective implementation of the CFS-RAI principles, were identified in: (i) the institutional framework and coordination; (ii) policies, laws, strategies and incentives; (iii) institutional capacity and services; (iv) and individual capacities affecting the implementation of the CFS-RAI Principles

(i) Institutional framework and coordination. Low participation and inclusiveness

It was noted that **limited horizontal and vertical coordination** is a barrier towards the application of the CFS-RAI principles. For instance, in Guatemala, the absence of participation of smallholder producers, especially among youth, women and indigenous people, was also cited as a major barrier. Coordination gaps are due to the lack of political will, limited understanding of institutional mandates and legal frameworks (especially in Guatemala), and coordination and administrative capacity gaps.

In the Dominican Republic, it was highlighted that **coordination mechanisms** that could facilitate the use of CFS-RAI principles exist (e.g. Consejo Nacional de Agricultura and Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo). However, it was noted that these mechanisms lack key values of RAI principles such as **inclusiveness and participation** and fail to involve key actors, such as smallholder producers, youth, women associations, universities, donors, the private sector.

(ii) Policies, laws, strategies and incentives: Multisectoral approach was weak.

In Guatemala, awareness on the relevant policies, strategies and laws relevant to investment in agriculture is low, and overall incentives for investors to engage small-holder producers, especially among youth, are absent.

In the Dominican Republic, participants indicated a low level of knowledge on policies, strategies and laws that could facilitate the application of CFS-RAI Principles (such as the Ley 55-97 de Reforma Agraria and the Ley 64 00 de la Secretaría de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales).

(iii) Institutional capacity and services lack Focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups

In Guatemala, access to services that would enable responsible investments in agriculture is low for smallholder producers (SHPs). This includes access to credit, access to land, legal aid for contract negotiation, extension services, certification schemes. The workshop highlighted that access to such services can be too expensive and complex for (SHPs), particularly for those in the 18-35 age range.

In the Dominican Republic, similar challenges were reported. In addition, it was noted that smallholder farmers have limited contract negotiation skills.

(iv) Individual capacities

In both countries, technical knowledge on the CFS-RAI Principles among the public and private sector, as well as SHPs and civil society was deemed low. Awareness raising and communication efforts on the CFS-RAI Principles are low in both countries, representing another factor hindering their implementation.

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Whilst in both countries there is an extensive legal framework that is relevant to investments in agriculture, it was noted that legal reforms could further strengthen their alignment with the CFSRAI.

In both countries, priority areas of action to strengthen the integration and implementation of the CFS-RAI and address the gaps mentioned above were identified:

- Strengthen accountability and participation mechanisms to ensure transparency in the management of natural resources and the use of CFS-RAI principles.
- Capacity development for vulnerable groups to facilitate their participation in decision-making on agricultural investments
- Strengthen interagency coordination mechanisms
- Technical capacity development for decision-makers, civil society and private sector on the CFA-RAI principles
- Integrate issues related to investments by youth, women and smallholder producers in free-trade agreements

Participants also identified specific policies and laws that could provide an entry point for strengthening the use of CFS-RAI in the rural and economic development and social protection sectors, such as the:

- Ley de Alimentación Escolar and Ley de Maquilas in Guatemala and;
- Ley 55-97 de Reforma Agraria and the Ley de compra y contrataciones in Dominican Republic.

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Both workshops were aimed at assessing national capacity needs required to enhance responsible agricultural investment in both countries.

An action plan for the implementation of the priority action areas identified was developed, including accountability and social oversight mechanisms to enhance transparency, and identifying target institutions for each point.

Capacity development for parliamentarians was indicated among the priority actions for both countries, and a training workshop for parliamentarians and advisors from both Guatemala and the Dominican Republic was organized in December 2018.

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

<https://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/responsible-investment-agriculture-and-food-systems>
<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/en/c/1159102/>

E8 – The role of parliamentarians in enhancing responsible investments in agriculture for the transition toward more sustainable food systems in Africa

Q1 Title of the event

The role of parliamentarians in enhancing responsible investments in agriculture for the transition toward more sustainable food systems in Africa

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

December 15, 2020

Q3 Location of the event

Virtual (Zoom)

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Regional

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Africa

Q6 Contact person

Hon. Françoise Uwumukiza

uwumukiza1@gmail.com

Q7 Affiliation

Other (specify) East African Legislative Assembly

Q8 Who organized the event?

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Other (specify) Pan-African Parliament, East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) and Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) parliament

Q9 Who participated in the event?

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Other (specify) Pan-African Parliament, ECOWAS Parliament, EALA, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Parliamentary networks such as l'Alliance Parlementaire Congolaise pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (APCSAN), Parliamentary Network for Food Security in Africa and the Arab World, Network of Central African Parliamentary Alliances on Food and Nutrition Security (RAPAC-SAN), ECOWAS Network of Parliamentarians on Gender Equality and Investments in Agriculture and Food Security, among others. Parliamentarians and parliamentary advisor from African countries

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Yes

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

The East African Legislative Assembly (EALA) developed with the assistance of IISD in 2018, a model contract for agribusiness investments for the East African Community (the EAC Model Contract). The EAC model contract is a non-binding instrument that provides guidance on responsible investment in agriculture and reflects both regional priorities and global principles and guidelines to help the EAC member states advance sustainable development. The EAC Model Contract strengthens investor compliance with domestic legal frameworks and fills gaps in existing laws to ensure that agricultural investments are responsible and equitable.

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

The event held on 15th December 2020 explored the linkages between responsible investments in Agriculture and the SDGs; considered how parliamentarians have promoted the meaningful participation of women in Agriculture and food security; and enhanced a conversation on how the FAO-IISD [“Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems – A practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors”](#) can be implemented.

The following key issues were highlighted during the event:

- How voluntary standards and principles such as the CFS-RAI need to be leveraged upon and incorporated into transparent and stable policies, legal frameworks, and incentives at country and regional levels.
- How to ensure gender equality and women's empowerment principles are integrated in agricultural strategic plans.
- Sustaining parliamentarians' platforms and ensuring alliances remain crucial to effective progress towards the goals of ending hunger and poverty and achieving food security.
- Why partnerships with different sectors, including Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organization and Researchers is important for parliaments to work on legislation that attracts agricultural investments.
- The need to use the guidance in the parliamentarian's handbook and current legislative gaps to identify and develop new legislation that supports responsible agricultural investments.

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Other Pan-African Parliament, ECOWAS Parliament, EALA, Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) and Parliamentary networks such as l'Alliance Parlementaire Congolaise pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (APCSAN), Parliamentary Network for Food Security in Africa and the Arab World, Network of Central African Parliamentary Alliances on Food and Nutrition Security (RAPAC-SAN), ECOWAS Network of Parliamentarians on Gender Equality and Investments in Agriculture and Food Security, among others. Parliamentarians and parliamentary advisor from African countries

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Q16 Results obtained/ expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

On February 2021, the Committee on Agriculture, Tourism, and Natural Resources at EALA considered the report on the role of parliamentarians in enhancing responsible investments in agriculture for the transition toward more sustainable food systems in Africa, held virtually on 15 December 2020.

Members of EALA took the following decision:

1° EAC Secretariat and EALA to jointly revive the process of development of the EAC Model Contract for agribusiness investment as tool for governments, parliamentarians, farmers, investors, and civil society that creates a regional benchmark, based the CFS-RAI; and

2° EAC Secretariat and EALA to come up with a joint revival roadmap and ensure the two organs works together to allocate a budget to cater for the revival of the EAC Model Contract for agribusiness investment until its completion.

3° Urge the Council of Ministers to adopt and initiate a consultation of the EAC Model Contract for agribusiness investment in EAC partners States

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Most significant changes

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The interest to improve legal and policy frameworks to promote sustainable and responsible investment in agriculture. For foreign investment to work, countries need a robust policy and legal framework for investments projects to be compatible with the country national priorities, needs of local stakeholders as well as those of the investors.

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

EAC and EALA are considering partnering with IISD to organize a consultation on the EAC Model contract for agribusiness investment in EAC partners States.

EALA requested IISD and FAO to provide capacity development for EALA members on responsible investment in agriculture based on the IISD-FAO Handbook on RAI for parliamentarians and their advisors

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

[The EAC Model contract for agribusiness investment](#)

[Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems. A practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors](#)

[Africa Launch | The Role of Parliamentarians in Enhancing Responsible Investments in Agriculture for the Transition Toward More Sustainable Food Systems in Africa](#)

[Recording of the meeting](#)

[Photos of the meeting](#)

- [Digital story “More and Better Investments Are Needed in Agriculture and Food Systems - What can parliamentarians do about it?”](#)

[News article “New handbook provides key tools to parliamentarians to foster responsible investment in Africa”](#)

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

E9 – The role of responsible investments in agriculture for the transition towards more sustainable food systems

Q1 Title of the event

The role of responsible investments in agriculture for the transition towards more sustainable food systems

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

7/12/2020

Q3 Location of the event

Virtual (Zoom)

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Regional

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Europe

Q6 Contact person

Soraya Rodríguez Ramos, MEP.

soraya.rodriguezramos@europarl.europa.eu

Paolo de Castro, MEP.

paolo.decastro@europarl.europa.eu

Q7 Affiliation

Other (specify) Parliamentary Network: European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition

Q8 Who organized the event?

UN organization (FAO)

Civil Society / NGO

Other (specify) Parliamentary Network: European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Over 130 participants joined the virtual event

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Academia

Other (specify) Parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors from the European Parliament, European Commission (Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development, Directorate General for International Cooperation and Development), Council of the European Union

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

No

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Q16 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

Medium long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Most significant changes (qualitative and quantitative)

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Prior to the event the European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition and European Institutions had limited knowledge about the CFS-RAI Principles, limited awareness about the strong linkages between the CFS-RAI Principles and the European Green Deal and its key initiatives like the Common Agricultural Policy and the Farm2Fork Strategy, which resulted in the limited application of the CFS-RAI Principles in the ongoing work to promote responsible value chains.

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

- The CFS-RAI Principles should be used as a tool towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals
- The ongoing efforts made by European institutions to establish responsible value chains should be in line with the CFS-RAI Principles: responsible investments are key for tackling climate change and protecting the environment in line with the EU's Green Deal. In addition, the Farm to Fork Strategy proposes specific actions for corporate governance and for an EU code of conduct for the agri-food sector. The Common Agricultural Policy also has a crucial role to play in this regard.
- Members of the European Parliament from different parties should be brought together to discuss on their role in the enhancement of RAI within the European Union and in exporting countries, to increase their commitment in applying the CFS-RAI Principles.
- The need to take the CFS-RAI Principles to the next level and incorporate them into transparent and stable policies, legal frameworks and incentives, both at the country and regional levels, was highlighted.
- The need to use the [Practical Handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors on Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#) to help steer constitutional rights in terms of access to land, gender mainstreaming and operationalization on the ground, and the crucial role that parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors have to promote the enhancement of public responsible investments into the agricultural sector, and to put in place the conditions to increase private responsible investments were also emphasized.
- Members of the European Parliament highlighted that Investments in sustainable agrifood systems are needed, particularly when putting in place new policies and funding mechanisms: it is essential to ensure not only more but better investments striking an ambitious balance between the three dimensions of sustainability: social, economic and environmental.
- A key conclusion of the event was the importance of policy coherence for sustainable agricultural development, and that a smart mix of public and private investments will be needed to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

The European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition has indicated sustainable value chains and responsible investment as a priority of their work.

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

[The European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition](#)

[News article "Scaling up parliamentary action to enhance responsible investment in agriculture"](#)

[Video featured during the event "Responsible Investment - A Practical Handbook for Parliamentarians and Parliamentary Advisors"](#)

[Recording of the meeting and photos](#)

[European Commission \(Knowledge for Policy\) - Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems – A practical handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors](#)

Global level contributions

E10 - Incentives for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems

Q1 Title of the event

Incentives for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

30 June 2021

Q3 Location of the event

Online (virtual event)

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Global

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Panellists and organizers represented institutions based in:

- Hungary (Pedro Arias, *FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia*)
- Italy (Beth Bechdol, Yannick Fiedler, Teresa Lamas Menéndez, *FAO*)
- Switzerland (Bostjan Skalar, *World Association of Investment Promotion Agencies – WAIPA*)
- Thailand (Thanawat Tiensin, *Permanent Representative of Thailand to the UN Agencies in Rome, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security*)
- Tunisia (Inji Douggui, *Director General, Tunisian Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency – APIA*)
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Lorenzo Cotula, *International Institute for Environment and Development – IIED*)
- United States of America (Lisa Sachs, Anna Bulman, Ladan Mehranvar, *Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment – CCSI*)

Attendees joined from countries worldwide.

Q6 Contact person

Yannick Fiedler

Yannick.Fiedler@fao.org

Q7 Affiliation

UN Organization

Q8 Who organized the event?

UN Organization → *FAO*

Academia → *CCSI*

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Government → *APIA Tunisia; Permanent Representative of Thailand to the UN Agencies in Rome*

UN organization → *FAO; CFS*

Civil Society / NGO → *IIED*

Academia → CCSI

Other (specify) → WAIPA

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Yes

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

The CFS-RAI Principles are the normative foundation for the FAO-CCSI Guide on Incentives for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, which were presented at the event. The Guide also contains practical cases and examples of existing incentive schemes that enhance responsible investment in agriculture and food systems.

The CFS-RAI were previously used, in particular in one of the good practices showcased in Tunisia, where the RAI Principles were used as part of a selection grid for the Agri-Accelerator Hub which provided incubation services for young agri-entrepreneurs.

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

FAO-CCSI Guide on Incentives for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems

A group of experts from FAO and CCSI presented the FAO-CCSI Guide on Incentives for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. This Guide helps to answer the question which role investment incentives should play in encouraging such investment. Specifically, the Guide provides policymakers and government technical staff with guidance on how investment incentives can be used (and how they should not be used) to enhance responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. The Guide provides an overview of responsible investment in agriculture and food systems; examines common types of incentives; offers general considerations on how incentives can be used; and discusses how to plan for, design, monitor, and evaluate investment incentives for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems.

Agri-Accelerator Hub Tunisia:

Tunisia's Agricultural Investment Promotion Agency (APIA) has pilot-tested an innovative incubation approach for young agri-entrepreneurs, in partnership with the National Agricultural Research Institute (INRAT), and support from FAO, which has provided incubation services blended with trainings on RAI and territorial development. Selection criteria for beneficiaries mainstreamed RAI.

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Same as for question (ii)

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Those most affected by food insecurity and nutrition indirectly benefitted from the event/consultation, as it raised awareness on issues that directly concern them, i.e. how investment incentives can be used as practical tools to stimulate and catalyse investments by small-scale producers, SMEs and the like.

Q16 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

400 participants – experts, government officials, practitioners and other interested stakeholders from around the world – learned more about the role investment incentives can play in attracting responsible investment in agriculture and food systems and increased their understanding on cases in which investment incentives should be used, and when they are not an appropriate instrument to increase responsible investments.

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

N/A

Most significant changes

The event as such increased the understanding of its 268 participants on the CFS-RAI Principles and investment incentives as practical tools to increase RAI.

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

1. The existence of a committed group of experts in FAO and CCSI who developed the Guide.
2. A committed group of government officials, NGO representatives etc. who work towards enhancing responsible agricultural investments.

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

N/A

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

1. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems is primarily determined by the enabling environment, and governments seeking to encourage such investment should hence focus on improving the enabling environment. This point has been highlighted both in the incentives guide itself, as well as by some of the panelists. Furthermore, incentives are not appropriate tools for preventing human rights abuses or environmental harm, which should be ensured through sound laws and regulations. In some specific circumstances, investment incentives 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 not be offered to investors who would have undertaken the investment in any case.

2. A sound use of investment incentives requires a solid and inclusive planning and needs identification process; the definition of strong selection and performance criteria in line with the CFS-RAI; and smart packaging of incentives; as well as a solid monitoring and evaluation system for continuous learning and improvement of investment incentives.
3. The use of investment incentives in line with the CFS-RAI should seek to 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. The CFS-RAI themselves recognize the importance of empowering smallholders and other small-scale producers and dedicate specific principles to empowering women (Principle 3) and youth (Principle 4).

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

N/A

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

Bulman, A., Cordes, K.Y., Mehranvar, L., Merrill, E. and Fiedler, Y. 2021. *Guide on incentives for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems*. Rome, FAO and Columbia Center on Sustainable Investment. <https://www.fao.org/publications/card/en/c/CB3933EN/> (available in English, French and Spanish)

Recording of the event “Incentives for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems” on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CceBI3i2eo8>

Press release in FAO website: “Investment incentives: a powerful tool to enhance responsible investment in agriculture and agri-food systems, says new guide”

<https://www.fao.org/newsroom/detail/Investment-incentives-a-powerful-tool-to-enhance-responsible-investment-in-agriculture-and-agri-food-systems-says-new-guide/en>

Communication video “Incentives for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems” on YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rnc0cjmD01g>

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

The European Parliamentary Alliance against Hunger and Malnutrition has indicated sustainable value chains and responsible investment as a priority of their work.

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

E11 – International Symposium on the topic: "Parliamentary Networks and Food Security Challenges"- الندوة الدولية حول موضوع: "الشبكات البرلمانية ورهانات الأمن الغذائي"

Q1 Title of the event

الندوة الدولية حول موضوع: "الشبكات البرلمانية ورهانات الأمن الغذائي"

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

من 30 أكتوبر الى الأول من نوفمبر 2019 م

Q3 Location of the event

مقر مجلس المستشارين، الرباط - المملكة المغربية

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

عالمية

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

دول أفريقيا والعالم العربي، وأمريكا اللاتينية ودول البحر الكاريبي وممثلون عن المنظمات والاتحادات البرلمانية الإقليمية والدولية

Q6 Contact person

الاسم: الأمانة العامة لرابطة مجالس الشيوخ والشورى والمجالس المماثلة في إفريقيا والعالم العربي (أسيك)
البريد الإلكتروني: assecaa@gmail.com

Q7 Affiliation

(أسيك) العربي والعالم افريقيا في المماثلة والمجالس والشورى الشيوخ مجالس رابطة : أخرى جهة

Q8 Who organized the event?

منظمة تابعة للأمم المتحدة
جهة أخرى :رابطة مجالس الشيوخ والشورى والمجالس المماثلة في افريقيا والعالم العربي (اسيك) بالتعاون مع مجلس المستشارين في المملكة المغربية ومنظمة الفاو

Q9 Who participated in the event?

منظمة تابعة للأمم المتحدة
جهة أخرى : مجالس الشيوخ والشورى والمجالس المماثلة في افريقيا والعالم العربي ,وممثلون عن المنظمات والاتحادات البرلمانية الإقليمية والدولية ويشمل ذلك : منظمة الأمم المتحدة للأغذية والزراعة (الفاو) والاتحاد البرلماني الدولي و الاتحاد البرلماني الإفريقي و اتحاد المغرب العربي و الاتحاد البرلماني العربي و برلمان الاكواس و برلمان أمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي و البرلمان الانديي و برلمان عموم أفريقيا و برلمان أمريكا الوسطى و الاتحاد البرلماني العربي و الوكالة الاسبانية . للتعاون والتنمية الدولية

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

نعم

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

في افريقيا ومن أجل مواجهة التحديات المتعلقة بحيازة الأراضي , ومشاكل حصول النساء على الأراضي و تدهور الموارد الطبيعية ومن أجل تعزيز الأمن الغذائي والتغذية , تم عقد مجموعة من اللقاءات الدولية والتي تمخضت عن :
- الإعلان الإفريقي لحيازة الأراضي (2009م + إعلان دبي 2018م)

- اعتبار الأرض محرك أساسي للتنمية .
- منح الأراضي لمختلف الفقاء لوضع حد لانعدام الأمن الغذائي .
- إشراك أكبر عدد من الفاعلين .
- تحسين أنظمة تدبير الأراضي .
- تطوير السياسات المتعلقة بالتدبير والتقنين .
- حماية حق النساء في الحصول على الأراضي .

وفي هذا الإطار تم الاستفادة من الخطوط التوجيهية الطوعية لحيازة الأراضي التي أعدتها الفاو، وتعتبر قانوناً لنا يتعلق بالحيازة ، للتوجيه فقط ، طوعية ولا تعوض أية قوانين أو اتفاقيات ، وأن هذه الخطوط أكدت أن مسؤولية البرلمان أساسية في تعزيز الحكامة عبر وضع السياسات التي من شأنها تسهيل الحكامة المسؤولة عبر إطار قانوني لخلق مجال اقتصادي واجتماعي ، ومن أجل تعزيز الأمن الغذائي والتغذية في افريقيا , فإن هناك أربع تحالفات برلمانية جهوية وثمانية تحالفات وطنية تهتم بقضايا الأمن الغذائي والتغذية في افريقيا .

تجربة أمريكا اللاتينية ودول البحر الكاريبي :-

تم بذل الكثير من الجهود في هذه المناطق من أجل المساهمة في تحقيق الأمن الغذائي و الحفاظ على التوجه الاستراتيجي لمنظمة (الفاو) وهو القضاء على الجوع , حيث تم توحيد المبادرات الإقليمية كآلية لتنفيذ عمل المنظمة بالاستناد إلى الأولويات التي حددتها الدول الأعضاء حيث تم تحقيق بعض الأهداف منها:-

- النهوض بالوجبات المدرسية الوطنية ذات الصلة بالثقافة التربوي ، المشتريات العامة من الزراعة الأسرية وتم اعتماد برنامجين لتعزيز الشبكة الإقليمية للنظم العامة للإمدادات الغذائية وتسويقها من أجل تبادل الخبرات والادماج بين الدول الأعضاء في منظومة التكامل لأمريكا الوسطى .
- الزراعة الأسرية ونظم الأغذية الشاملة من اجل تنمية ريفية مستدامة وكذا تعزيز أوجه التآزر بين برامج الحماية الاجتماعية والاستدامة الزراعية والإدماج الاقتصادي للسكان الذين يعيشون تحت وطأة الفقر والهشاشة في المناطق الريفية .
- الاستخدام المستدام للموارد الطبيعية والتكيف مع التغيرات المناخية وإدارة المخاطر والكوارث الطبيعية من خلال بلورة خطوط توجيهية طوعية للسياسات الزراعية الإيكولوجية بالنسبة لأمريكا اللاتينية .
- تحقيق نتائج مهمة على مستوى تنظيم نظم الإمدادات العامة وتيسير السياسات الخاصة بالزراعة والنهوض بالمرأة وتشجيع الزراعة الأسرية والتنمية الريفية .
- وضع تشريعات تدعم الحق في الغذاء مع تعزيز قدرة النظم الساحلية والزراعية في الجنوب الأكبر على الصمود من خلال استعادة خدمات النظم الإيكولوجية وإنشاء إعادة تأهيل البنية التحتية الخضراء .

ويعتبر دستور الإكوادور رائداً في هذا المجال ، وحافزاً لتطوير مجموعة من الأنشطة المساعدة على تحقيق الأمن الغذائي كالزراعات العائلية والصيد التقليدي .

تجربة دول البحر الأبيض المتوسط :-

القيام بمشاريع لتطوير الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك وكذا الرفع من مساحة الأحزمة الخضراء لوقف زحف التصحر ، كلها مشاريع تهدف إلى تحقيق الأمن الغذائي لحوالي 34 بلداً بالحوض . وعمل البحوث والدراسات في مجالات عدة لا سيما في مجال اقتصاد الماء وجودة التربة من أجل المساهمة في الرفع من منسوب إنتاج غذائي آمن ، كما أن تمويل مشاريع في هذا المجال ، من خلال البنك الأوروبي للتنمية والبنك الدولي ، عنصر مساعد على ضمان الغذاء ليس في صفتي المتوسط وإنما في القارة السمراء التي تضم نحو مليار و 200 مليون نسمة .

تجربة أمريكا الوسطى ودول البحر الكاريبي :-

تم دعم برلمانات المنطقة لإحداث جبهات برلمانية متخصصة في الغذاء بفضل الدعم المتواصل لمنظمة (الفاو) حيث تم إصدار مجموعة من القوانين التي تدعم الحق في الغذاء في عدد من الدول كدولة الإكوادور التي دسترت الحق في الماء .

برلمان الأندلس :-

- خلق برامج لضمان الأمن الغذائي من حيث تقوية الخبرات والقضاء على الفقر والتعاون بين البلدان .
- تشجيع الزراعة العائلية والبحث العلمي والتكنولوجي .
- تعزيز سياسات واستراتيجيات تضمن الجودة والكمية .
- تطوير البرامج التربوية التوعوية بأهمية التربية الغذائية في المناهج التعليمية .

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

- مبدأ رقم 1: المساهمة في تحقيق الأمن الغذائي والتغذية
مبدأ رقم 2: المساهمة في التنمية الاقتصادية المستدامة والشاملة، واستئصال الفقر
مبدأ رقم 4: إشراك الشباب وتمكينهم
مبدأ رقم 5: احترام حيابة الأراضي ومصايد الأسماك والغابات والوصول إلى المياه
مبدأ رقم 6: صون الموارد الطبيعية وإدارتها بصورة مستدامة، وزيادة القدرة على الصمود، والحد من مخاطر الكوارث
مبدأ رقم 8: تعزيز النظم المأمونة والصحية للزراعة والأغذية
مبدأ رقم 9: إدراج هياكل للحوكمة وعمليات وآليات للتظلم تتسم بالشمول والشفافية

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

تم استعراض التجارب العالمية للشبكات البرلمانية حول الأمن الغذائي ودورها في تحقيق الهدف الثاني من أهداف التنمية المستدامة كما يلي :

تقديم عرض عن " الأهداف الشاملة للخطوط التوجيهية للحكامة المسؤولة لحيازة الأراضي "

تم التركيز في هذا العرض على مجموعة من التحديات منها حيازة الأراضي في أفريقيا وتتعلق أساسا بتعدد الأنظمة المتعلقة بالحيازة ، غلبة الطرق التقليدية ، انعدام الاعتراف بالنظام العرفي في تسجيل الأراضي ومشاكل حصول النساء على الأراضي ، تدهور الموارد الطبيعية. وإمام هذه التحديات عقد مجموعة من اللقاءات الدولية التي تمخضت عن :-
الإعلان الإفريقي لحيازة الأراضي (2009م + إعلان دبي 2018 م)
وفي هذا الإطار تم إعداد الخطوط التوجيهية الطوعية لحيازة الأراضي من قبل الفاو، وتعتبر قانونا لينا يتعلق بالحيازة ، للتوجيه فقط ، طوعية ولا تعوض أية قوانين او اتفاقيات ، كما أن هذه الخطوط اكدت أن مسئولية البرلمان أساسية في تعزيز الحكامة عبر وضع السياسات التي من شأنها تسهيل الحكامة المسؤولة عبر إطار قانوني لخلق مجال اقتصادي واجتماعي .

أمريكا اللاتينية ودول البحر الكاريبي :-

- قدم السيد جوز سرامو Jose Saramo نائبا رئيس برلمان أمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي عرضا استعرض فيه المجهودات التي يتم بذلها في هذه المنطقة للحفاظ على التوجه الاستراتيجي لمنظمة (الفاو) وهي القضاء على الجوع حيث تم توحيد المبادرات الإقليمية كآلية لتنفيذ عمل المنظمة بالاستناد إلى الأولويات التي حددتها الدول الأعضاء حيث تم تحقيق بعض الأهداف منها الزراعة الاسرية ونظم الأغذية الشاملة من اجل تنمية ريفية مستدامة وكذا تعزيز أوجه التأزر بين برامج الحماية الاجتماعية والاستدامة الزراعية والإدماج الاقتصادي للسكان الذين يعيشون تحت وطأة الفقر والهشاشة في المناطق الريفية والنهوض بالمرأة وتشجيع الزراعة الأسرية والتنمية الريفية ووضع تشريعات تدعم الحق في الغذاء.

البحر الأبيض المتوسط :-

- أوضح نائب رئيس الجمعية البرلمانية المتوسطية كريم درويش أن تطوير الزراعة ومصايد الأسماك وكذا الرفع من مساحة الأحزمة الخضراء لوقف زحف التصحر ، كلها مشاريع تهدف إلى تحقيق الأمن الغذائي لحوالي 34 بلداً بالحوض . كما تحدث السيد درويش عند دور الجمعية ، من خلال بحوثها وانفتاحها على المحيط لا سيما في مجال اقتصاد الماء وجودة التربة ، في الرفع من منسوب إنتاج غذائي آمن ، مضيفا أن تمويل مشاريع في هذا المجال ، من خلال البنك الأوروبي للتنمية والبنك الدولي ، عنصر مساعد على ضمان الغذاء ليس في ضفتي المتوسط وإنما في القارة السمراء التي تضم نحو مليار و 200 مليون نسمة .

أمريكا الوسطى ودول البحر الكاريبي :-

- تمت الإشارة إلى أنه تم التمكن من دعم برلمانات المنطقة لإحداث جهات برلمانية متخصصة في الغذاء بفضل الدعم المتواصل لمنظمة (الفاو) حيث تم إصدار مجموعة من القوانين التي تدعم الحق في الغذاء في عدد من الدول كدولة الإكوادور التي دسترت الحق في الماء .

برلمان الأنديني :-

- اقترح الأمين التنفيذي للبرلمان الأنديني مجموعة من التوصيات تهدف إلى خلق برامج لضمان الأمن الغذائي من حيث تقوية الخبرات والقضاء على الفقر والتعاون بين البلدان وتشجيع الزراعة الاسرية.

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

منظمة تابعة للأمم المتحدة

جهة أخرى : مجالس الشيوخ والشورى والمجالس المماثلة في افريقيا والعالم العربي , وممثلون عن المنظمات والاتحادات البرلمانية الإقليمية والدولية ويشمل ذلك : منظمة الأمم المتحدة للأغذية والزراعة (الفاو) والاتحاد البرلماني الدولي و الاتحاد البرلماني الإفريقي و اتحاد المغرب العربي و الاتحاد البرلماني العربي و برلمان الاكواس و برلمان أمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي و البرلمان الانديني و برلمان عموم أفريقيا و برلمان أمريكا الوسطى و الاتحاد البرلماني العربي و الوكالة الاسبانية للتعاون والتنمية الدولية .

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Q16 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

- تبادل المعرفة بين البرلمانيين من خلال نشر الممارسات الجيدة والدروس المستفادة من أجل المضي قدماً في تحقيق الأمن الغذائي .
- بناء قدرات البرلمانيين من أجل تعزيز الأطر القانونية المناسبة لمواجهة تحديات الأمن الغذائي والتغذية .
- رفع مستوى الوعي بأهمية الاستثمار المسؤول في الزراعة والنظم الغذائية لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة .
- استعراض عوامل النجاح الرئيسية والتحديات التي يواجهها البرلمانيون لتحسين تصميم البرامج المستهدفة والسياسات والتدخلات والاستثمارات وترتيبها حسب الأولوية لدعم الزراعة الأسرية في بلدانهم .
- تشجيع الحوار السياسي بين البرلمانيين وشبكاتهم حول التحديات الرئيسية التي تواجه الأمن الغذائي والتغذية

شارك في الندوة رؤساء وممثلو مجالس الشيوخ والشورى والمجالس المماثلة في افريقيا والعالم العربي , ورؤساء وممثلو الاتحادات البرلمانية الجهوية والقارية بأفريقيا والعالم العربي وأمريكا اللاتينية والكاريبي , وممثلون عن المنظمات والاتحادات البرلمانية الإقليمية والدولية .

وفي الندوة تم الآتي :

- تقديم عروض مستفيضة حول مبدأ الاستثمار المسؤول في الزراعة والموجهات الطوعية حول الحوكمة المسؤولة لحيازة الاراضي , وكيفية الوصول الى تحقيق الهدف الثاني من اهداف التنمية المستدامة ودور الشبكات البرلمانية في تحقيق هذا الهدف .
- جرت نقاشات ومداولات مركزة حول مبدأ الاستثمار المسؤول في الزراعة .
- جلسة تفاعلية بين البرلمانيين حول الدروس المستفادة والافاق المستقبلية باتجاه تحقيق الامن الغذائي من خلال الشبكة البرلمانية للأمن الغذائي والتغذية في افريقيا والعالم العربي . وكيف يمكن للفاو والرابطة العمل سويا في المستقبل.
- عرض التجارب العالمية للشبكات البرلمانية حول الأمن الغذائي ودورها في تحقيق الهدف الثاني من أهداف التنمية المستدامة .
- تقديم عروض حول الصراعات وانعدام الأمن الغذائي والتغيرات المناخية والأمن الغذائي .

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

مما لاشك فيه أن البرلمانيين يعتبرون شركاء أساسيون في السياسات المرتبطة بمحاربة الفقر والجوع وسوء التغذية، وذلك بالنظر إلى ما يضطلعون به من أدوار ومهام تشريعية ورقابية، إضافة إلى تلك المتعلقة بالميزانية والرقابة على السياسات الحكومية. كما يلعب البرلمانيون دوراً هاماً في تطوير السياسات العامة المرتبطة بتحقيق التنمية، وهذا من شأنه أن يمكن من إنشاء إطار مؤسسي فعال وواسع النطاق يمكن أن يضمن الحق في الغذاء والتغذية وتعزيز الإدارة الخاصة بالتنمية الزراعية. وعليه فإنه من شأن المقترحات والتوصيات الصادرة عن هذه الندوة أن تمهد الطريق أمام العمل البرلماني المشترك إلى جانب الحكومات والقطاعات المختلفة ذات الصلة، لاسيما من خلال:

- تشجيع الاستثمارات في ميدان دعم وضمان استدامة ووفرة وتنوعية الإنتاج الغذائي ؛
- مواجهة النقص الحاد في الانتاج الغذائي وجعل معدل الزيادة في إنتاج الأغذية يتناسب مع النمو السكاني العالمي ؛
- مجابهة العقبات التي تحول دون تحقيق النمو المطلوب من حيث الإنتاج الغذائي، وخصوصاً ما يرتبط بالتغيرات المناخية، وعلى رأسها الجفاف والفيضانات وانتشار الأمراض والأوبئة ؛
- اتخاذ التدابير التشريعية والسياسية الكفيلة بضمان التمتع بالحق في الغذاء المناسب والصحي والأمن والكافي والتخلص من الجوع ؛

- تبادل المعلومات والخبرات حول الاستراتيجيات المتعلقة بالأمن الغذائي والتغذية، والتوعية والتحسيس وتقديم الدراسات والمقترحات في هذا المجال.
- كما توصلت الندوة الى مجموعة من التوصيات والاقتراحات التي من شأنها أن تساهم في تحقيق الهدف الثاني من أهداف التنمية المستدامة (القضاء على الجوع) والاستثمار في نظم الزراعة والأغذية تمثلت فيما يلي :
- تضمين الحق في الغذاء الكافي في الدستور
- مشاريع القوانين التي تتضمن الأمن الغذائي مع مراعاة احتياجات جميع القطاعات وهذا يعني النظر في احتياجات صغار المزارعين والرعاة والصيادين الحرفيين ومساعدتهم على بناء القدرات من خلال مبادرات الحماية الاجتماعية التي تستهدف أكثر الأجزاء ضعفاً في النظام الغذائي .
- الاستفادة من معارف المؤسسات الأكاديمية وذلك أثناء صياغة وتنفيذ التشريعات أو السياسات العامة المتعلقة بالحق في الغذاء الكافي ، أو الإشراف على ذلك
- الحفاظ على الحوار مع المجتمع المدني والشركاء ومختلف القطاعات الحكومية .
- إذكاء الوعي وإدماج التربية الغذائية ضمن البرامج والمناهج التعليمية .
- خلق شراكة بين مختلف أصحاب المصلحة لتعزيز فكرة وجود مجموعات مترابطة بين الأطراف السياسية لتبادل التجارب بين جميع الدول وفتح حوار على المستوى الاقليمي .
- احداث التواصل بين البرلمان ومختلف الأطراف المجتمعية خاصة في غياب مؤسسات بحثية تقدم المساعدة التقنية .
- تمت الاشارة إلى ضرورة توحيد المبادرات الاقليمية كآلية لتنفيذ عمل منظمة (الفاو) بالاستناد إلى الاولويات التي حددتها الدول الأعضاء للقضاء على الجوع وتحقيق الهدف الثاني من اهداف التنمية المستدامة

Most significant changes

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

- اعتماد البرامج التي تسعى إلى تحقيق مستلزمات من المنتجات واسعة الاستهلاك ، والتي يثقل استيرادها الميزان التجاري ، ودعم و تشجيع الانتاج المحلي ، وإعطاء الأولوية للقطاع الفلاحي ، بما يسمح بتصدير فائض الإنتاج الزراعي ، و ترشيد استغلال المياه والاهتمام بتربية المواشي وبذل الجهود في مجال عصنة القطاع الفلاحي ، وزيادة المساحات الزراعية المسقية ، والاستثمار في العنصر البشري .
- مواجهة النقص والعقبات التي تحول دون تحقيق النمو المطلوب من حيث الإنتاج الغذائي وجعله يتناسب مع النمو السكاني، لاسيما فيما يرتبط بالتغيرات المناخية، وعلى رأسها الجفاف والفيضانات والتصحر، واتخاذ التدابير التشريعية الكفيلة بضمان التمتع بالحق في الغذاء المناسب والصحي والأمن والكافي، وتبادل المعلومات والخبرات حول الاستراتيجيات المتعلقة بالأمن الغذائي والتغذية، والتوعية والتحسيس وتقديم الدراسات والمقترحات في هذا المجال.
- التحالفات الوطنية والاقليمية التي تم انشائها
- الشراكات المتعددة الأطراف مع الأخذ بعين الاعتبار أن يكون البرلمان طرف فيها
- الدعم المستمر الذي تقدمه منظمة الفاو

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

- شح الموارد واستنزافها وممارسات الاستهلاك الجائر للموارد الطبيعية من الغذاء والمياه ، والتحديات البيئية والتغيرات المناخية والكوارث الطبيعية ، بالإضافة إلى الحروب والنزاعات التي تخلف الدمار والخراب وتقوض جهود التنمية المستدامة .
- انعدام الأمن والاستقرار يهدد تحقيق الأمن الغذائي ، والعكس صحيح فانعدام الأمن الغذائي يخلق حالة من الفوضى الأمنية وعدم الاستقرار .
- الظروف المناخية والكوارث الطبيعية التي يواجهها العالم
- شح المياه
- الزيادة السكانية
- تلوث المحيطات والبحار
- الصراعات
- استيراد الاغذية

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

- تضمن الحق في الغذاء الكافي في الدستور
- اعتماد مشاريع القوانين التي تتضمن الأمن الغذائي مع مراعاة احتياجات جميع القطاعات وهذا يعني النظر في احتياجات صغار المزارعين والرعاة والصيادين الحرفيين ومساعدتهم على بناء القدرات من خلال مبادرات الحماية الاجتماعية التي تستهدف أكثر الأجزاء ضعفاً في النظام الغذائي .
 - وضع قانون نموذجي لإنشاء مخزون استراتيجي للسلع الضرورية وقانون آخر لتحقيق العدالة الغذائية، ومناقشتهم مع المجالس التشريعية بالدول العربية والأفريقية
 - دعوة صناع القرار الى دعم المزارعين وتسخير الحلول التي توفرها التكنولوجيا الحديثة في مجال الزراعة وزيادة الاستثمار في البحث العلمي والعمل على ابتكار طرق جديدة وتحسين الاستراتيجيات الوطنية والدولية المتعلقة بالأمن الغذائي بما ينسجم مع أهداف التنمية من خلال استراتيجية لتطوير التكنولوجيا لتوفير الغذاء وتعزيز الأمن الغذائي.
 - خلق التزام سياسي يهدف الى المضي قدماً في تنفيذ الأجندات والبرامج المتعلقة بالأمن الغذائي ، وجعله أولوية من أولويات الأجندة السياسية والتشريعية في إفريقيا والعالم العربي ، وكيف يمكن للبرلمانيين تحمل مسؤولياتهم وممارسة صلاحياتهم في التأثير على السياسات وإقرار الموازنات بهدف تحقيق تقدم تشريعي وسياسي يؤدي في نهاية المطاف الى تعزيز الأمن الغذائي.
 - بناء قدرات البرلمانيين والمسؤولين وواضعي السياسات وتدريبهم من أجل المشاركة في القضايا المتعلقة بالأمن الغذائي بهدف ضمان إقرار القوانين والمقترحات التشريعية وتنفيذها ، حيث ينبغي أن يتمتع البرلمانيون بمهارات وخبرات فنية في مجال الأمن الغذائي والتغذية.
 - ضرورة المضي قدماً في مواجهة مسألة التغير المناخي التي تتجاوز الجانب البيئي فتؤثر على أنماط الإنتاج والاستهلاك ، وعلى السياسات التي ترمي إلى النمو الاقتصادي. وتفرز هجرة مناخية تؤثر على توازنات توزيع وتوفير الغذاء
 - الترويج للمنتج المحلي وتشجيع رواد الأعمال ، وبخاصة في قطاعات الانتاج الزراعي والحيواني لما يمثله من أهمية قصوى في الحفاظ على الموروث الحضاري تحقيقاً لاكتفاء الذاتي في قطاع الأمن الغذائي ويمثل ضرورة ملحة لتحقيق التنمية الشاملة وركيزة أساسية لرفع معدلات الأمن الغذائي الوطني وضمان استدامته .
 - وضع خطط وطنية شاملة لتحقيق التطلعات نحو الأمن الغذائي ، بهدف تطوير القدرات الوطنية في مجال الصناعات الغذائية ورفع نسبة الإنتاج المحلي ، والحفاظ على خبرة أصحاب تلك المهن ليكونوا جزءاً هاماً في إنجاح تلك المشاريع .
 - تأهيل الكوادر المدربة للتعامل مع التقنيات الزراعية الفنية والمهنية من خلال استقدام الخبرات والتجارب والأبحاث الحديثة في بناء برامج تدريبية وفق أساليب علمية حديثة تحاكي متطلبات المزارعين والفنيين الزراعيين والمهتمين .
 - مضاعفة الإنتاجية الزراعية ودعم المزارعين من أجل التوسع في مشاريع الإنتاج الغذائي وضمان المساواة في حصولهم على الأراضي والخدمات المساندة لعملهم بشكل يعزز قدراتهم على التكيف مع تغير المناخ ومواجهة كافة الظروف والكوارث.
 - الاستفادة من معارف المؤسسات الأكاديمية وذلك أثناء صياغة وتنفيذ التشريعات أو السياسات العامة المتعلقة بالحق في الغذاء الكافي ، أو الإشراف على ذلك
 - الحفاظ على الحوار مع المجتمع المدني والشركاء ومختلف القطاعات الحكومية .
 - إدكاء الوعي وإدماج التربية الغذائية ضمن البرامج والمناهج التعليمية .
 - خلق شراكة بين مختلف أصحاب المصلحة لتعزيز فكرة وجود مجموعات مترابطة بين الأطراف السياسية لتبادل التجارب بين جميع الدول وفتح حوار على المستوى الاقليمي .
 - احداث التواصل بين البرلمان ومختلف الأطراف المجتمعية خاصة في غياب مؤسسات بحثية تقدم المساعدة التقنية .
 - ضرورة توحيد المبادرات الاقليمية كآلية لتنفيذ عمل منظمة (الفاو) بالاستناد إلى الاولويات التي حددتها الدول الأعضاء للقضاء على الجوع وتحقيق الهدف الثاني من اهداف التنمية المستدامة
 - تسهيل تبادل المعلومات بين البرلمانات وبينها وبين مختلف الأطراف فيما يخص قضية الأمن الغذائي
 - تعزيز الحوار بين البرلمانيين على المستوى الوطني والإقليمي والدولي لتبادل الخبرات والتجارب من اجل تحقيق الهدف الثاني من أهداف التنمية المستدامة , وإعمال الحق في التغذية الكافية والصحية .
 - تعزيز العمل المشترك بين الحكومات والبرلمانات والقطاع الخاص للتعاطي مع قضية الأمن الغذائي
 - تحفيز القطاع الخاص للاستثمار في مجال الزراعة
 - وضع تشريعات تدعم الحق في الغذاء , والاستخدام الأمثل للموارد الطبيعية والتكيف مع التغيرات المناخية وإدارة المخاطر

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

أسفرت الفعالية بالتوصل إلى إعلان الرباط حول الأمن الغذائي

إعلان الرباط حول الامن الغذائي

1 نوفمبر 2019 م

نحن رؤساء وممثلو الاتحادات البرلمانية الجهوية والقارية والبرلمانات الوطنية بأفريقيا والعالم العربي وأمريكا اللاتينية والكارييب , والمشاركين والمشاركات في الندوة الدولية حول " البرلمانات ورهانات الأمن الغذائي " التي أحتضنها مجلس المستشارين بالمملكة المغربية , يومي 31 أكتوبر وفتح نوفمبر 2019 م , برئاسة معالي السيد حكيم بن شماش , رئيس رابطة مجالس الشيوخ والشورى والمجالس المماثلة في أفريقيا والعالم العربي , بشراكة مع منظمة الأمم المتحدة للأغذية والزراعة ; إذ نقدر عالياً الدور الريادي الذي تلعبه المملكة المغربية بقيادة جلالة الملك محمد السادس , في إطلاق ودعم كل المبادرات التنموية والتضامنية الهادفة إلى تطوير الشراكة بين المنطقتين العربية والإفريقية , وعلى رأسها المبادرة من أجل تكييف الفلاحة الإفريقية مع التغيرات المناخية , التي تعرف بمبادرة " TRIPLE A " التي أطلقها جلالته بمناسبة قمة المناخ " كوب 22 " ; وإذ نشتم خلاصات كل مداخلات رؤساء وممثلي البرلمانات وكذا الدراسات والتقارير المقدمة بالندوة من طرف المختصين والخبراء , لاسيما ذات الصلة بتأثير النزاعات والتغيرات المناخية على الأمن الغذائي وتدفقات الهجرة والنزوح خاصة على الأطفال والنساء والفئات المهمشة ; وإذ نستحضر الالتزامات التي قدمها رؤساء وممثلو البرلمانات والمواقف التي عبروا عنها بالقمة البرلمانية العالمية ضد الجوع وسوء التغذية في مدريد بأسبانيا في 29-30 أكتوبر 2018م , وخصوصاً تعبيرهم عن القلق بشأن النتائج التي تم بلوغها على المستوى الدولي بخصوص الهدف الثاني من أهداف التنمية المستدامة والذي تسجل كل الدراسات والتقارير التأخر في تحقيقه على الرغم من كل النداءات والجهود المبذولة ; ووعياً منا بدورنا كبرلمانات , في الجهود العالمية ذات الصلة بتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة , ولا سيما الهدف الثاني المتعلق بالقضاء على الجوع بحلول عام 2030م , وتوفير الأمن الغذائي والتغذية المحسنة وتعزيز الزراعة المستدامة ; فإننا نلتزم بأن نعمل على :

- تقوية التنسيق والتعاون والتضامن جنوب -جنوب بين بلدان افريقيا والعالم العربي وأمريكا اللاتينية والكارييب على المستويات الثنائية وتعزيز آليات الاندماج الإقليمي وسبل التعاون البيئي وخصوصاً في مجالات التعليم والبحث العلمي وتملك ونقل التكنولوجيا حول تعزيز الأمن الغذائي والتبادل الاقتصادي والتنمية المستدامة والتنسيق والتشاور المستمر عبر قنوات مؤسسية دائمة ;
- بناء شراكات مدرة للنفع المشترك وإطلاق ديناميات مشاريع التنمية البشرية والاجتماعية من خلال التعجيل بصياغة إستراتيجيات تعاون قائمة على قيم التضامن والعدالة والمصلحة المشتركة ;
- دعم العمل الذي تقوم به الوكالات الدولية للأمم المتحدة , مثل منظمة الأمم المتحدة للأغذية والزراعة والصندوق الدولي للتنمية الزراعية ومنظمة الصحة العالمية وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي , بالإشتراك مع جميع البلدان لتحقيق أهداف التنمية المستدامة ولا سيما الهدف الثاني الداعي الى القضاء على الجوع ونقص التغذية وتعزيز الانتاج الزراعي المستدام بحلول عام 2030 م ;
- تعزيز الحوار بين البرلمانيين على المستوى الوطني والاقليمي والدولي لتبادل الخبرات والممارسات الفضلى وإزالة العقبات التي تواجهها , بالإضافة إلى تطوير تعاون اوسع وتعزيز التعاون مع الشركاء الاستراتيجيين , بما في ذلك التعاون مع منظمات المجتمع المدني والجامعات ومراكز البحوث والقطاع الخاص , من اجل تحقيق الهدف الثاني من أهداف التنمية المستدامة وإعمال الحق في التغذية الكافية والصحية ;
- تقوية عمل البرلمانات العربية والإفريقية والأمريكو لاتينية , وخصوصاً مجالس الشيوخ والمجالس المماثلة بتعدد مكوناتها وكفاءاتها , بغاية تعزيز رقابتها على أداء الحكومات ومدى التزامها بتنفيذ التعهدات الوطنية والدولية المتصلة بالأمن الغذائي , والاضطلاع بدورها في سن التشريعات التي من شأنها تعزيز التعاون الاقتصادي والتجاري بين أفريقيا والعالم العربي وأمريكا اللاتينية وبلدان الجنوب على العموم ;
- تكوين مرصد برلماني جنوب -جنوب للأمن الغذائي بغاية تعزيز التواصل والتنسيق بين البرلمانات والاتحادات الفلاحية والصناعية والتجارية وتزويدها بما يتم رصده من معطيات ومتغيرات عن الامن الغذائي وبناء جسور بين هذه الجهات وبين الجهات المعنية بالأمن الغذائي والتغذية على المستوى الاقليمي والدولي لضمان الإبقاء على حالة الجدية واليقظة في متابعة هذه القضايا الهامة .

وندعو الحكومات والقطاع الخاص وكل المؤسسات المعنية ببلداننا إلى :

- تعزيز العمل المشترك بين الحكومات والبرلمانات والقطاع الخاص , في إطار منظومة من الجهود المنسجمة والمنسقة للتعاطي مع موضوع الامن الغذائي والتغذية كمدخل استراتيجي واساسي لتعاون واعد على مستوى المنطقتين الافريقية والعربية , في ارتباط وثيق بأهداف التنمية المستدامة ومكافحة التغيرات المناخية ;

- تحفيز القطاع الخاص على الاستثمار المسئول في مجال الزراعة والبحث العلمي في الموضوعات ذات الصلة , من خلال سن التشريعات المحفزة لمنح القروض التفضيلية للاستثمار في المجال الزراعي , ومنح القطاع الخاص حوافز ضريبية وجمركية تساعد على المنافسة وكذلك سن التشريعات التي تدعم إنشاء شبكات النقل والمواصلات وتسهيل الحركة والنقل عبر الحدود المشتركة بين الدول ;
 - تبني آليات فعالة ومستدامة كفيلة بضمان الامن الغذائي والتغذية المحسنة وتعزيز الزراعة , مع تشجيع مراكز البحث العلمي حول إنتاج الغذاء وتطوير الاساليب الزراعية المستدامة والحساسية لتغيرات المناخ بما يمكن من التغلب على الآثار الناتجة عن تغيرات المناخ والتصحر وشح مياه الامطار وغيرها من العوامل المناخية .
- ولتحقيق هذه الغايات , نعهد إلى رئاسة مجلس المستشارين بالمملكة المغربية , بصفتها تترأس الشبكة البرلمانية للأمن الغذائي بإفريقيا والعالم العربي , بالتنسيق مع الاتحادات البرلمانية الجهوية والقارية بأفريقيا والعالم العربي وأمريكا اللاتينية والكارييب وكذلك مع منظمة الاغذية والزراعة والمنظمات الاخرى , من أجل مباشرة تفعيل هذه الالتزامات ومتابعة تنفيذ التوصيات ذات الصلة .

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

www.assecaa.org

<https://www.assecaa.org/images/FinalCommunique/FoodSecurity/FinalsCommuniques/English/Report--on-1st-meeting-of-Network.pdf>

<http://chambredeconseillers.ma/docs/ASSECAA/201911/Programme%20fr%20secu%20alimentaire%2029oct%20patronage%20globale.pdf>

<https://www.fao.org/partnerships/parliamentary-alliances/news/news-article/en/c/1247623/>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TO0im0ErcSg&t=208s>

<https://aujourdhui.ma/actualite/la-securite-alimentaire-decortiquee-par-les-conseillers>

https://www.libe.ma/Tenue-a-Rabat-d-une-conference-internationale-sur-les-Parlements-et-les-enjeux-de-la-securite-alimentaire_a113091.html

<https://www.chambrederepresentants.ma/fr/actualites/le-maroc-developpe-lun-des-modeles-agricoles-pionniers-lechelle-mondiale-m-el-malki?sref=item1156-64600>

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

E12 - Implementing CFS Guidelines for People and Planet

Q1 Title of the event

Implementing CFS Guidelines for People and Planet

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

3 June 2021 / 11:00-12:30 CEST

Side event at the 48th Plenary of CFS

Q3 Location of the event

online

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Global (globally inclusive given the online format)

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Netherlands, South Africa, Europe

Q6 Contact person

Carla Hommes

c.hommes@worldbenchmarkingalliance.org

Q7 Affiliation

Civil Society / NGO

Q8 Who organized the event?

UN Organization

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Academia

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Yes

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Speakers explained how CFS policy products, including the CFS-RAI Principles have been used by organisations representing various stakeholder groups, including business (WBCSD), civil society (WBA), farmers (WFO), science (CIAT).

The World Benchmarking Alliance (WBA) gave a technical presentation to how WBA used the CFS-RAI and CFS-VGGT Principles in the development of [WBA's Food & Agriculture Benchmark](#).

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

One of the biggest challenges in adoption of the principles shared during the event is that a lot of work goes into drawing up these guidelines and principles. The Principles require many hours of negotiating with a multi-stakeholder groups and sign-up from member states. It is therefore critical they are implemented and monitored by relevant actors.

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Government

UN organization

Civil Society / NGO

Private Sector

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

Besides CIAT and WBA as civil society organisations, Nono Sekhoto – Commercial Farmer & Agriculturist, Member of the African Farmers Association of South Africa and the World Farmers Organization (WFO) had a speaker role at the event to represent those being most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition.

Q16 Results obtained / expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

In the short-term WBA has aligned its Food and Agriculture methodology with the CFS-RAI as well as other CFS Principles, like the CFS-VGGT. In 2021 for the first time 350 of the global leading food and agriculture companies across the globe have been assessed against the benchmark methodologies. Results of the assessment can be found [here](#).

Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)

Medium to long term results can be obtained as WBA will assess companies on a biannual basis, for the next time in 2023. Benchmark data over time will allow to show where companies are improving or lagging against the benchmark indicators and will hence allow to inform corporate disclosure developments against the CFS-RAI Principles.

Most significant changes

Time-series data derived from multiple iterations of the benchmark will allow to highlight most significant changes and developments of corporate performance against the benchmark and hence the CFS-RAI.

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

For WBA, firstly, the multi-stakeholder and consensus driven approach that considers agriculture and food systems encompassing the entire value chain was a key catalyst for the use of the CFS-RAI Principles. Secondly, the holistic nature the CFS-RAI Principles, like the SDGs, was of key relevance. The CFS-RAI have therefore been considered throughout the development process of the WBA Food and Agriculture Benchmark methodology and cut across all measurement areas of the benchmark.

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

Translating the CFS-RAI Principles directly into indicators to measure corporate performance against the key topics of food systems transformation was challenging, given the holistic and crosscutting nature of the principles. WBA thus used the CFS-RAI Principles as guidance and a key resource of information and alignment to develop and inform the benchmark indicators and its requirements.

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Alignment with existing initiatives and frameworks such as the CFSRAI Principles is critical for monitoring mechanisms in order to speak a common language and communicate a common ask to companies and other stakeholders. Speaking a common language and setting aligned expectations, will avoid confusion and lessen the reporting burden for companies and allows WBA and others to work efficiently together to monitor the implementation.

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

The event demonstrated the uptake of the CFS-RAI Principles by multiple-stakeholder organisations and emphasized the importance of their implementation and monitoring.

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

<https://www.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/publication/food-agriculture/>
<https://www.worldbenchmarkingalliance.org/publication/food-agriculture/methodology/>

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

E13 – Webinar on Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems

Q1 Title of the event

Webinar on Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems

Q2 Date / timing of the event / consultation

25 November 2021

Q3 Location of the event

Virtual

Q4 Geographical coverage of the event

Global (particularly AIPA Member Parliaments from ASEAN countries, with the participation of AIPA Observer Parliaments from non-ASEAN countries)

Q5 Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation

Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, LAO PDR, Thailand, Belarus, European Parliament, Morocco, Ukraine

Q6 Contact person

Hon. Nguyen Tuong Van

aipa@aipasecretariat.org

Q7 Affiliation

Other (specify) ASEAN Inter Parliamentary Assembly

Q8 Who organized the event?

UN Organization – FAO

Academia – IISD

Other (specify) – Aipa Secretariat

Q9 Who participated in the event?

Other (specify) Members of Parliament of AIPA

Q10 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?

Yes

No

Questions (11) to (21) to be filled only if you have answered YES to Question (10)

Q11 Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?

Many of RAI Principles have been adopted and stipulated into relevant national laws and regulations of some country participants, particularly Thailand.

Q12 Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event?

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

Principle 8: Promote safe and health agriculture and food systems

Q13 Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event

The event aimed to introduce the concept of responsible investment in agriculture and the food system, including the ASEAN RAI. During the seminar, country participants shared the current laws or concrete examples in their country regarding RAI and the use of ASEAN RAI Guidelines, if applicable.

Q14 Who has been involved in the event / consultation?

Government

UN Organization

Academia

Q15 How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event / consultation?

In this event, AIPA Secretariat, together with FAO and ISSD, worked with AIPA parliamentarians as the people's representatives to gain feedback for the first draft of the handbook. Based on the fact that parliamentarians play a critical role in legislation-making at the national legislation-making law and regional level, particularly in the ASEAN region, that can foster better investment and regulation in agriculture.

Q16 Results obtained/ expected

Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)

In the short term, during the event, 12 AIPA MPs from eight countries and 16 non-MP participants were familiarized with the content of the ASEAN RAI Guidelines and overview of the Handbook for Parliamentarians on RAI. In addition, the organizers gained information on the situation of the current national laws and regulations related to the principles of RAI. This information has been documented in a summary report.

Results in the medium to long term

The medium to long-term results would be the integration and implementation of ASEAN RAI into the national policies of each ASEAN Member country through AIPA Member Parliaments. Based on the discussion result, the FAO and ISSD will provide technical assistance to the AIPA parliamentarians for advocacy and guidance on RAI promotion and implementation.

Raising awareness of the ASEAN RAI Guidelines and starting the discussion about the alignment of national legal frameworks can contribute to changes in laws and policies that could indirectly have implications for all stakeholders involved in agricultural investments.

Most significant changes

The most significant changes would be the awareness of non-ASEAN country participants about the existence of the practical handbook for parliamentarians and a better understanding of the ASEAN-RAI context. Another thing was the commitment and approval from members to support the effort and enact laws according to the ongoing changes.

Q17 What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?

The ASEAN RAI Guidelines, grounded in the CFS-RAI Principles, are endorsed by the ASEAN Member States.

The adaptation to the regional context increases ownership while endorsement by the ASEAN Member States strengthens political commitment.

Q18 What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?

First, one of the challenges during the webinar was that only four countries out of 10 of the AIPA Members Parliament were present, including the AIPA Observer Parliaments outside the ASEAN region. Thus, the information on the use of specifically on ASEAN RAI by the remaining AIPA Members Parliament was unfilled.

Many parliamentarians are not yet familiar with the ASEAN RAI Guidelines and CFS-RAI Principles; more awareness raising and capacity development are needed.

Q19 Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use and/or implementation of the CFS-RAI, including monitoring mechanisms applied (if any)?

Noting that the ASEAN RAI are cross-cutting and further implementation of CFS RAI would need not only works from parliamentarians but also collaboration with other government agencies. It is essential to contextualize the CFS-RAI Principles to the specific region, and promote their application through legislation and policies at national level.

Q20 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?

The AIPA Members of Parliaments gave feedback on the proposal to adopt the parliamentarian's Handbook to the ASEAN region and supported the idea of adaptation of the RAI Handbook for parliamentarians.

Next, the FAO and IIS will share the first draft of the outline and content of the regionally adapted version of the Handbook for further comments and feedback from the AIPA Parliamentarians. The Handbook will be launched during the regional event scheduled in the second half of 2022.

This will be followed by some capacity development activities with parliamentarians at the national level in order to maximize the use of the Handbook.

Q21 Link(s) to additional information

[ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investments in Food, Agriculture and Forestry,](#)
[News article "Webinar on "Responsible investments in agriculture and food systems" for](#)
[parliamentarians of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations \(ASEAN\)".](#)

Questions to be filled only if you have answered NO to Question (10)

Q22 Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?

At the time of the event, some of the AIPA parliamentarians were not too familiar with the ASEAN RAI to apply it in the national context.

More information on the use of ASEAN RAI of the remaining AIPA Member Parliaments that were not participating was still not obtained.

Q23 What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?

There is a need of more raising awareness and further assistance of the implementation of CFS-RAI. The adaptation of the Practical Handbook for Parliamentarians in the region is deemed necessary for guidance to support parliamentarians in implementation of ASEAN RAI.

Q24 Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?

The AIPA Members of Parliaments gave feedback on the proposal to adapt the parliamentarian's handbook to the ASEAN region and supported idea of adaptation of the RAI Handbook for parliamentarians, following the presentation by FAO and ISSD for the practical handbook for the parliamentarians.

Next concrete steps the FAO and ISS will share the first draft of the outline and content of regionally adapted version of the handbook for further comments and feedback of the AIPA Parliamentarians. The handbook will be launched during regional event scheduled in second half of 2022.

This will be followed by some capacity development activities with parliamentarians at the national level in order to maximize the use of the Handbook.

Q25 Link(s) to additional information

<https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/en/c/1459901>

Additional comments received

a. Civil Society Alliance for Nutrition (CSANN)

What are your experiences in the use and application of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) for improving food security and nutrition?

Nutrition is in between the path way from agriculture to nutrition to health. Better nutrition is possible through the better management of food security that comes from the proper channels of food system, and food system is belonged to the network of agriculture. Therefore, it should be realised that food security should be well managed for the improvement of nutrition situation of the community / country.

Food security requires an effective food system that may be possible from different sectors like crops, livestock, fisheries, and agro forestry under the agriculture farming. Whatever the production is made higher from these sectors supports for better food security and better food security results better nutrition.

In this regard, agriculture sector is fighting with various hindrances like climate change, price volatility, and government policy of the respective countries. On the other hand, it requires the supply of the inputs like seed, fertilizer, water management, and labour as a regular process for agriculture farming. Further, considering the provision of investment as one of the principles of CFS requires high rate of investment in agriculture farming corresponding to food system since high rate of investment gives high rate of return and vice versa. In this respect, investment actually contributes in two ways – first, it can address the hindrances or problems facing by the agriculture sector as mentioned above, secondly the inputs for the agriculture farming can be managed from it. But the process of investment has been discriminated from the very beginning. The rich countries are becoming richer because of high rate of investment with ultra developed mechanisation in agriculture sector. The poor countries are lacking of amount resulting to poorer due to low purchasing power due to price volatility of the basic foods in the market. Even the manual farming is difficult for them due to lacking of investment. It is not possible to get return without enough investment. Therefore, the poor countries are facing the problems of food insecurity resulting to poor nutrition situation in the form of under nutrition resulting to health hazard. On the other hand the rich countries are accumulating the foods growing from their own land or importing the highly nutritious foods from other countries. But they also are facing the problems of nutrition in the form of over nutrition resulting to overweight and obesity because of intake of high calorie foods.

Finally, investment must be done in agriculture with efficient food system for improving better food security resulting to better nutrition.

b. Department of Agronomy, the University of Agriculture Peshawar

In my opinion the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) for improving food security and nutrition varies in different parts of the world. Investment in agriculture is easy for developed countries where all facilities (e.g. marketing, storages, farmers education, laws and rules of the governments etc.) are good. Unfortunately, in underdeveloped and poor countries there are a lot of problems. Here investment is difficult. Yes the international organizations of UN having funds can play their role. Also advanced/developed countries for their own benefits (hidden agenda) invest in poor countries, but most of the time this investment is not stable.

Investment in agriculture is the need of the hour, because the world is facing food security and also water security problems. It is because of the use poor agriculture practices, that there are serious threats to our natural resources (e.g. soil, water, and the environment). The decline in our natural resources is the major reason that has a negative impact on productivity and food security.

Therefore, I encourage huge investment to safe and restore our natural resources, which is important for sustainability, better agriculture and nutrition, thanks.

c. FAO Publications

Here is a selection of titles proposed by FAO Publications for Forum participants who would like to know more about the CFS [Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#) (CFS-RAI Principles) and their application.

[Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#)

The main features of the CFS-RAI Principles explained in brief.

[Linkages between the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems \(CFS RAI\) and the Sustainable Development Goals \(SDGs\)](#)

This flyer highlights the linkages between enhancing responsible investment in agriculture through the application of the CFS-RAI principles and the achievement of the SDGs.

[Guide on incentives for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems](#)

This guide provides policymakers and government technical staff with guidance on how investment incentives can be used (and how they should not be used) to enhance responsible investment in agriculture and food systems.

[Responsible investment and COVID-19: Addressing impacts, risks and responsible business conduct in agricultural value chains](#)

This policy brief focuses on the role of responsible investment and responsible business conduct along agricultural value chains in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

[Handbook for parliamentarians and parliamentary advisors](#)

This tool provides a comprehensive and systematic overview of the role that parliamentarians can play in the creation of reliable, coherent and transparent “enabling environments” in a range of areas related to investment in agriculture and food systems.

[Infographic: Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems](#)

This infographic shows the main differences between investing in agriculture responsibly and irresponsibly and highlights the results that such investments generate.

[Enabling legal environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Legal brief for parliamentarians in Africa No. 5](#)

This legal brief includes concrete actions that African parliamentarians can take to drive responsible investment in their countries and at the regional level based on regional and international frameworks and standards.

[Enabling legal environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Legal brief for parliamentarians in Latin America and the Caribbean No. 5](#)

This legal brief provides guidance related to how to create an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture specific to the Latin American context.

[Catalysing young agri-entrepreneurs' investments and ensuring their sustainability – Strategic planning tool](#)

This strategic planning tool can help propel investments by young agri-entrepreneurs at national or regional levels, and help ensure their sustainability. It analyses the current environment and overall conditions young investors face while offering practical solutions to overcome the main challenges identified.

[Empowering young agri-entrepreneurs to invest in agriculture and food systems. Policy recommendations based on lessons learned from eleven African countries](#)

This report summarizes the main findings and lessons learned from FAO’s work with eleven African

countries, and identifies key challenges and policy recommendations to promote youth engagement in agriculture.

[Linkages between the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#)

The briefs highlights key commonalities among the CFS-RAI and the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication and provide some illustrative examples to inspire action by all stakeholders.

FAO elearning courses on responsible investment in agriculture and food systems for parliamentarians, policy makers and other stakeholders

- [The Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#)
- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Fundamentals](#)
- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Analysis](#)
- [Creating an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – Reform](#)
- [Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems – targeted to the private sector](#)

More information

- [FAO website: Supporting Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems \(RAI\)](#)

d. Retired from the Ministry of Agriculture (Iran)

Based on my 32 years activity on development of small size farmers in rural areas, I severely believe the most important base of Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) for improving food security and nutrition is as follows:

1. Creation of brilliant and optimist mentality among governmental competent authorities. They must accept and mind improving food security and nutrition in their countries (particularly poor developing countries).
2. Very well organised improvement of rural extension systems with emphasis on the transfer of new knowledge and result of research to small size farmers in the rural areas (in different subjects).

Hamidreza Naderfard

Former national head expert of buffalo development in Iran

e. Imperial College, London

Population growth will outstrip demand for an equable supply of food for all as the limit of arable land is reached. With people in hunger and death from malnutrition, the present food system does not reach all. The answer is not simply a better supply of the present system as it is questionable if the present system is fit for purpose. Mental ill-health and related brain disorder is now the leading burden of ill health. The paradigm governing food and agricultural policies has been dominated by the requirement for protein and calories for body growth. Although it was the evolution of the large brain which made us different from other animals no government has prioritized the nutritional needs of the brain which is largely made of specialized fats.

As an example of the misleading focus on protein, human milk has the least protein content of all large mammals. It is, however, rich in the essential fats needed to finalize brain development and growth.

The brain evolved in the sea 500 million years ago using marine nutrients, particularly docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) employed for its signaling systems and is still used and required today. There is robust evidence for the essentiality of DHA for brain growth and health. Naturally rich in the marine food web, there is little of it in the land-based, intensive food production system.

The falloff in fisheries and seafood intake is behind the escalation of mental ill-health and declining intelligence which if allowed to continue will be the greatest threat to the sustainability of humanity.

The marine food web is both rich in DHA and vital trace elements including iodine, the deficiency of which induces mental retardation. Currently, about 2 million are at risk to iodine deficiency disease.

Identified by the Declarations of Muscat, Oman in 2008 and Yoesu, Korea in 2012, there is a need to “save the oceans” by reversing the pollution of the rivers, lakes, estuaries, and oceans, restoring the man-made marine deserts, and developing mariculture starting around clean coastlines.

Mariculture not only provides brain-specific nutrients to stop the escalation of mental ill-health but also helps address ocean acidification and CO₂-driven climate change by marine photosynthesis. We cannot grow any more rain forests but can do so with kelp forests which also provide food and fertilizer.

Precedence for this type of development is demonstrated by the Shiraishijima Island’s Marine Ranching Project in Okayama, Japan, which was started in 1991, has tripled fish production, added varieties of shellfish in an ecologically, sustainable manner. There are increasingly a number of other similar developments. The brain-specific nutrients need to be brought into food policy with the means of provision, developed on a global scale. This would arrest the fall in IQ, escalating mental ill-health and provide for brighter and healthier children.