



## Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition • FSN Forum

### Template for submissions

02.09.2021 - 15.04.2022

[➤ http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/open-calls/CFS-RAI](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/activities/open-calls/CFS-RAI)

## Call for sharing experiences and good practices in the use and application of the CFS-RAI

### Template for submissions (for organizers of events)

#### Results of multi-stakeholder events / consultations

Please document the results of the multi-stakeholder event organized to discuss the use and application of the CFS [Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems](#) (CFS-RAI) in the template hereafter. Please note that if you wish to share the results of more than one multi-stakeholder event, you are invited to fill in multiple forms.

PRINCIPLES FOR  
RESPONSIBLE  
INVESTMENT IN  
AGRICULTURE AND  
FOOD SYSTEMS



<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>Strengthening capacities on legal and policy frameworks for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems: capacity needs assessment workshops</b>
<b>Date/timing of the event/consultation (whichever is appropriate)</b>	<b>May 16 – 18, 2018 - Guatemala September 19 – 21, 2018 - Dominican Republic</b>
<b>Location of the event</b>	<b>Antigua, Guatemala Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic</b>
<b>Geographical coverage of the event</b>	<i>National</i>
<b>Country(ies)/ Region(s) represented at the event/consultation</b>	<i>Guatemala and Dominican Republic</i>
<b>Contact person</b>	Name: Inmaculada del Pino Alvarez Email address: foodsecurity@idlo.int
<b>Affiliation</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> UN organization

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	<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Other (specify)</u> IGO - International Development Law Organization
(i) <u>Who organized the event?</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN organization (FAO) <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO <input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Other (specify)</u> IGO - International Development Law Organization and UN Food and Agriculture Organization
(ii) <u>Who participated in the event?</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Government</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>UN organization</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Civil Society / NGO</u> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>Private Sector</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Academia <input type="checkbox"/> Donor <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Other (specify)</u> .....
(iii) <u>Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, has the CFS-RAI previously been used?</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If yes, continue until question xi, documenting the experience and good practices in using the CFS-RAI Principles  <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If no, go to question xii to document the conclusions of the event

**Questions (iv) to (xiii) to be filled only if you have answered YES to question (iii)**

(iv) <u>Based on the experience(s) shared during the event, how have the CFS-RAI Principles been used?</u>	
(v) <u>Which specific Principle(s) of the CFS-RAI has/have</u>	<input type="checkbox"/> Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

<p><u>been most relevant to the experience(s) in the use and / or application of the CFS-RAI that were shared during the event? (choose all that apply)</u></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women’s empowerment</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 4: Engage and empower youth</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests, and access to water</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability</p>
<p>(vi) <u>Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event</u></p> <p><u>Who has been involved in the event/consultation?</u></p> <p><u>How were those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the event/consultation?</u></p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Government</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> UN organization</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Civil Society / NGO</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Private Sector</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Academia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Donor</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other .....</p> <p><i>(e.g. participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) or group representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in training)</i></p>
<p>(vii) <u>Results obtained/ expected</u> <i>(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when))</i></p>	<p>Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative) <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six trainings involving a total of 250 people)</i></p>

	<p>Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)  <i>(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, including in addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnourishment, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of a local action plan expected to affect 1,000 people)</i></p>
	<p>Most significant changes  <i>(Please indicate most significant changes that resulted from the activities, e.g. change in the behavior of local authorities regarding the inclusion of civil society stakeholders in decision-making or the creation of new networks or partnerships as a result of the endorsement or application of the CFS-RAI)</i></p>
(viii)	<p><u>What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of CFS-RAI?</u></p>
(ix)	<p><u>What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of the CFS-RAI, and how were they addressed?</u></p>
(x)	<p><u>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)?</u></p>
(xi)	<p><u>Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the CFS-RAI?</u></p>
	<p><u>Link(s) to additional information</u></p>

**Questions to be answered only if you have answered NO to Question (iii)**

<p>(xii) <u>Based on what was shared during the event, what are the reasons for not using the CFS-RAI so far?</u></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p> <p><b>(i) Institutional framework and coordination. Low participation and inclusiveness</b></p> <p>It was noted that <b>limited horizontal and vertical coordination</b> 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.</p> <p>In the Dominican Republic, it was highlighted that <b>coordination mechanisms</b> 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 <b>inclusiveness and participation</b> and fail to involve key actors, such as smallholder producers, youth, women associations, universities, donors, the private sector.</p> <p><b>(ii) Policies, laws, strategies and incentives: Multisectoral approach was weak.</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
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	<p><b>(iii) Institutional capacity and services lack Focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>In the Dominican Republic, similar challenges were reported. In addition, it was noted that smallholder farmers have limited contract negotiation skills.</p> <p><b>(iv) Individual capacities</b></p> <p>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.</p>
<p>(xiii) <u>What were the main conclusions of the event regarding the use of the CFS-RAI?</u></p>	<p>Whilst in both countries there is an extensive legal framework that is relevant to investments in agriculture, it was noted that <b>legal reforms could further strengthen their alignment with the CFS-RAI.</b></p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen accountability and participation mechanisms to ensure transparency in the management of natural resources and the use of CFS-RAI principles.</li> <li>• Capacity development for vulnerable groups to facilitate their participation in decision-making on agricultural investments</li> <li>• Strengthen interagency coordination mechanisms</li> <li>• Technical capacity development for decision-makers, civil society and private sector on the CFA-RAI principles</li> <li>• Integrate issues related to investments by youth, women and smallholder producers in free-trade agreements</li> </ul> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Ley de Alimentación Escolar</i> and <i>Ley de Maquilas</i> in Guatemala and;</li> <li>- <i>Ley 55-97 de Reforma Agraria</i> and the <i>Ley de compra y contrataciones</i> in Dominican Republic.</li> </ul>

<p>(xiv) <u>Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to use the CFS-RAI?</u></p>	<p>Both workshops were aimed at assessing national capacity needs required to enhance responsible agricultural investment in both countries.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><u>Link(s) to additional information</u></p>	<p><a href="https://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/responsible-investment-agriculture-and-food-systems">https://www.idlo.int/what-we-do/initiatives/responsible-investment-agriculture-and-food-systems</a></p> <p><a href="https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/en/c/1159102/">https://www.fao.org/in-action/responsible-agricultural-investments/news/detail/en/c/1159102/</a></p>