



COMPILED FEEDBACK FROM THE NEAR EAST REGION

1) Extract from the report of the 3rd REGIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION 4-6 November 2013, Tunis, Tunisia

CFS consultative process to develop “Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments (CFS-RAI) in the context of Food Security and Nutrition”

Chiara Cirulli, Programme Officer, FAO/CFS Secretariat presented an overview of the new CFS, its mandate, vision and progress made in its policy convergence work since its reform in 2009..

Ms Christina Blank, Deputy Permanent Representative of Switzerland to the Rome Based Agencies and Chair of the CFS Open Ended Working Group on Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments (CFS-RAI) presented an overview of the CFS-RAI consultative process, its schedule, terms of reference and an introduction Zero Draft.

Participants welcomed the presentations and the fact that CFS is addressing this complex issue. Some participants noted the voluntary and non-binding nature of the principles and the challenge of translating the principles into reality on the ground. Ms Gerda Verburg, CFS Chair, intervened from the floor encouraging participants to engage in this consultative process and emphasizing the value-added of multi-stakeholder consensus in transforming policies into actions.

Ms Christina Blank and Ms Chiara Cirulli facilitated a Q&A and feedback session with participants, focused around three guiding questions: (i) What are the main needs for agricultural investments in the region?(i) What are the main challenges to agricultural investments in the region? (ii) Are those needs and challenges reflected in the Zero Draft?

(i) What are the main needs for agricultural investments in the region?

Key points included the need for investments to:

- preserve natural resources, especially land and water
- improve infrastructure
- increase productivity
- upgrade technologies
- build the capacity of farmers
- promote family farming
- improve labour conditions

(ii) What are the main challenges to agricultural investments in the region?

Key points included:

- Political instability
- Inadequacy of legal frameworks to protect investors

- Price volatility
- Lack of insurance coverage
- Un-skilled labour

(iii) Are those needs and challenges reflected in the Zero Draft?

Most comments focused on the need for the principles to serve as a practical tool and the need to improve the roles and responsibility section for each stakeholder category. Some participants also emphasized the importance of an adequate monitoring and accountability framework for CFS. Further work to fully integrate a rights based approach into the draft was also encouraged.

2) Near East Regional Group feedback on the CFS-RAI Zero Draft **March 2014**

Kuwait:

Given the importance of this document, we deem it absolutely necessary to submit our observation on the Arabic text only in order to be really understandable and acceptable to Arabic speaking nations:

1 – First of all, it is incorrect to say in Arabic "مسؤول" for an investment, whereas the right way to say is "رشيد" as is the case with another document issued by "FAO" itself on the principles of Fisheries and known officially as the "Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries", "مدونة السلوك للصيد الرشيد". Furthermore, R.A.I document is not intended to refer to investment as singular, therefore the word investment in plural should fit best in this case.

2 – The original version of this document in English does not seem to have been translated into Arabic in a serious manner, particularly as regards expressions, terminologies and even constructions of sentences, which make the document lose its relevance to the essential ideas contained in the eight principles.

Therefore, we suggest that the entire document should be revised in a manner commensurate with the beauty of the Arabic language and the importance of the scientific and technical contents of the document in question.

Afghanistan:

I note that the four questions on which you wish to receive feedback from Permanent Representatives are not exactly the same that were posed to the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on 19 September, 2013. Nevertheless, I shall try to respond to all the four questions.

Question 1: Are all relevant issues and areas related to fostering responsible agricultural investment adequately addressed in the Zero Draft? If not what should be changed?

As I understand it, the Zero Draft has a special intent, namely to elaborate the Principles that need to be observed when investment is planned for agriculture by all stakeholders. From this angle the Zero Draft adequately covers the main issues and areas in making agricultural investment responsible.

However, fostering responsible investment in agriculture at the national and local level, including for food security and nutrition, goes much beyond the 8 RAI Principles. Agricultural investment on a national scale hinges on such important consideration as macroeconomic environment, political stability, growth prospects in the sub-sectors of agriculture, suitable land and water resources, enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of agricultural commodities produced domestically, size of the internal market, choice of technology, institutional services, infrastructure, access to finance, tax and credit policies, incentives etc. At project level, the decision is based on social cost/benefit analysis in which it may prove difficult to factor in one or more of the 8 Principles into the analysis.

The notion that the eight Principles provide all the elements required for investment decision at national or project level would be an exaggeration.

Question 2: Are the roles and responsibilities of relevant stakeholders clearly defined in order to facilitate implementation of the Principles? If not what should be changed?

The inclusion of a section on "Roles and Responsibilities" in part I, II and III is appreciated. The question is how detailed these role and responsibilities be spelled out. In Part I, it covers two full pages. Taking Part I, II and III together there are 35 bullet points on Roles and Responsibilities

for States, 18 for Investors and 4 for others, making a total of 57 bullet points. We think that in order to avoid a shopping list, there should be few bullet points of high relevance. Given the wide range of capabilities and resource availability among states and given the diverse profile of investors, a short list will be more desirable. This is more so as RAI Principles are voluntary and non-binding as underlined on page 2 of the Zero Draft.

Question 3: Does the Zero Draft achieve the desired outcome to promote investment in agriculture that contribute to food security and supports the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security? If not what should be changed?

This is a loaded question and therefore difficult to answer. The difficulty arises due to the fact that the promotion of investment in agriculture depends on several other things that are not part of RAI Principles. Therefore, I am not able to respond to this question.

Question 4: The Principles are intended to provide practical guidance to stakeholders; therefore:

- a. Are the current structure and language used clear and accessible for all relevant stakeholders to apply?

From the language point of view the Zero Draft is acceptable. With respect to structure, we have four comments to make.

First, each of the 8 Principles have bullet points, amounting to 17 bullet points for 8 Principles. Each bullet point touches on a different issue and can stand on its own. So one wonders if there are 8 or 17 Principles. We would prefer to merge the bullet points under each principle into a single concise text as was the case in the May, 2013 Session of the OEWG. It should be noted that the 7 Principles drafted jointly by FAO/IFAD/World Bank and UNCTAD at the request of G20 were also in the form of concise texts.

Second, there is considerable room for making the section on rationale for each RAI Principle crisp and short. For example, the rationale of Principle 1 could be reduced to read "Investment in agriculture and food systems contributes to the fulfillment of the four key dimensions of food security; availability, access, stability and utilization". It is not necessary to define what food security is or explain the particulars of the four dimensions. They are well known to all stakeholders.

Third, under each Principle a number of Objectives are listed and these amount to 27 Objectives. We do not think this is the right approach because it amounts to the proliferation of RAI Objectives. We prefer that the Objectives under the 8 Principles be consolidated and shown in one place under the current title of "Objective, nature and scope" on page 1 of the Zero Draft.

Fourth, we recommend refraining of too much of subscription in the sections on Application, particularly for Principle 1 and 3.

- b. What steps need to be taken for the CFS/RAI Principles to be used and implemented by different stakeholders after endorsement by CFS?

Once the Principles are approved, the next steps will be advocacy, implementation and monitoring. One would think the same route would be appropriate for RAI Principles as the one observed for VGGT, which is also voluntary and non-binding as the RAI Principles.

Advocacy should be done by all organization approving the Principles, with the three Rome-based agencies taking the lead.

The IFIs would need to internalize the RAI Principles in their investment policy for agriculture and rural development and adjust their lending and grant policies accordingly.

States should be encouraged to adjust their current legislation on domestic and foreign investment to make room for RAI Principles.

Implementation is the prerogative of the States and there is not much that CFS can do.

Monitoring the progress in the implementation of RAI Principles could be handled by CFS.

Egypt:

1. Agricultural investments play a role in fostering national economy, local environment and technology transfer to host countries.
2. Agricultural investments should not damage the local environment, since national water resources will be required in a very efficient way in accordance with the principles of rational usage of resources.
3. Agricultural investments protect national geographical indicators and do not violate the principles of intellectual property rights.
4. Ownership of agricultural lands should be in line with national legislations.
5. The provision of incentives to agricultural investments shall be in response to the economic priorities and regulations of the host country.
6. The facilitation of non-discriminatory access to investment opportunities and productive resources, such as land and water resources, markets, inputs, capitals and services should respect national legislations and regulations.
7. The mechanisms of national conflict resolution should be the first resort to deal with possible investment disputes.
8. The applicant of environmental standards should be in accordance with national legislations

Sudan:

The principles for responsible agricultural investments are very comprehensive and embedded in most of the critical issues. We have just some comments or issues that need to be added in section that deals with the State (government) responsibility.

It is important that the Government needs to play a regulatory and monitoring role in terms of ensuring that foreign agricultural investments act in a way that it does not negatively affect the food and livelihood security situation of the local community where the investment is implemented. Cultural, religious and positive traditional practices related to agriculture need to be encouraged and protected. Most of these issues are addressed in different sections.

It is important to modify some bullet points (under States are encouraged) or add new ones, as follows.

☐ Bullet point that refers to promotion of sustainable use and management of natural resources: (bullet 9). The phrase that requires the removal of incentives to unsustainable use of resources need to be stronger. It should go beyond removal of incentives such as revoking of

investment licenses or interrupting investment activities if they do not put appropriate measures to ensure sustainable use of resources through appropriate natural resource management practices.

☐ In the same section, it is better to add additional bullet point that states: Ensure that agricultural investments contribute directly to improve food security at national level and this has to be indicated in a detailed feasibility study for investment projects clearly specifying the win –win relationship between investors and local communities .

☐ Another bullet point needs to be added as follows: make sure that agricultural investments are not contributing to erosion of land races (cultivars) or Investments should contribute to conservation and preservation of local land races and cultivars.

Jordan:

The document in general is a good step forward and significantly to enhance effectively agricultural investments, but it is absolutely necessary to consider the principles contained in this document as voluntary and not binding by the participating parties.

3) Annotated Outline for Civil Society Consultations Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (rai)

Functions of the outline:

- ensure that issues relevant for smallscale food producers and providers for the principles on responsible agricultural investment are taken up in the consultation process;
- serve as a guide to elicit and gather inputs for the civil society document of principles on responsible agricultural investment; this document will be the primary reference for civil society and social movements during the official negotiations on the rai principles;

Additional issues may emerge in the course of the consultation.

Preamble/preface

- Provide background on the genesis of the rai process. Recall the results of the policy round table on agricultural investment in CFS 37 in which the Committee:
 - o Recognised that the bulk of investment in agriculture is undertaken by farmers and smallholders themselves, their cooperatives and other rural enterprises with the rest being provided by a multiplicity of private actors as well as governments.
 - o Acknowledged that smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, play a central role in producing most of the food consumed locally in many developing regions and are the primary investors in agriculture in many developing countries.
 - o Supported an inclusive consultation process within CFS for the development and the broader ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investment that enhance food security and nutrition

Objectives

The rai principles should help to ensure that investments in agriculture give priority to food production and nutrition and increase the resilience of local and traditional food systems and biodiversity, with a focus on strengthening sustainable smallholder food production, reducing post harvest losses, increasing post harvest value addition, and on fostering smallholder-inclusive local, national and regional food markets including transportation, storage and processing.

- ❖ In the objectives section, explicitly mention the need of working towards Food Sovereignty, or at least mention the necessity of gradually reducing both subordination to and dependency on foreign actors.
- ❖ After the phrase "increasing post harvest value addition" add the phrase "and the reduction of indiscriminate fishing and hunting as well as over grazing".

Nature and scope

- Voluntary, guiding principles to promote responsible investments in agriculture
 - Normative: rooted in the Human Rights framework; responds to the CFS mandate of supporting the progressive realization of the right to Food.
 - Based on, complements and builds on the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGLFF)
 - Comprehensive:
 - o Principles encompass various stakeholders (public and private, small and large, domestic and foreign), sectors, sources, and stages of investment
 - o Covering agricultural, fisheries and forest production systems broadly understood including upstream/downstream segments), but with clear focus on how different segments contribute to investment at the farm level
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- ❖ Ensure that the fishing sector and fishermen which are often marginalized are mainstreamed in:

- the general sections: definitions of agriculture, small farmers and producers , scope, etc..)
- The specifics of this outline.

- o Basis for all stakeholders that benefit from, make decisions about or are affected by agricultural investments
- o "Principles encompass different contexts of crises (and post-crisis), both manmade and natural."
- Define relevance and meaning of the principles for different stakeholders based on their different roles and responsibilities:
 - o Special attention to the responsibilities of governments and other public actors in creating the conditions for more responsible investment, including public investment in essential services and infrastructure, social, environmental and food safety safeguards, etc.
 - o Emphasis on strengthening the investments and investment capabilities of small-scale producers as the primary producers of most of the food consumed in most developing countries and (referto the HLPE report)
 - o Emphasis on mandatory regulation of private-sector and corporate investments in accordance with policies that enable small-scale producers and providers;
- Specify relationship of rai to other relevant international agreements/conventions
- ❖ After the statement: "Emphasis on strengthening the investments and investment capabilities..." (add) "in most developing countries and zones/areas". (because there are discrepancies in the development levels within countries)
- ❖ Specify relationship of rai to other relevant international agreements/conventions , and "making sure that these agreements and conventions mentioned lead to positive outcomes and results."

Main Concepts to define/describe

- Responsibility
- Agriculture - investment-
- Obligation

Part I What makes an investment responsible?

Principles on the impacts of agricultural investments

1. Food security and nutrition impacts
 - a. Food availability, accessibility, and use
 - ❖ Priority should be given to investments that target the local markets, as opposed to export-based sectors as they do undermine local food availability
 - ❖ It's necessary to examine the exact impact of bio-fuels on national food security in different contexts.
 - ❖ It's necessary to examine the impact of other non food items such as cigarettes and khat on national food security.
 - ❖ Agricultural investments being enforced through land grabbing or illegal land confiscation are detrimental to both food availability and accessibility. This is often accompanied with the appropriation of water and other productive resources. Produce of such investments do not usually target the local market, and if so, with a much higher cost.
 - b. Dietary diversity, add) "satisfying local dietary patterns" food safety, and nutritional value

- ❖ I.e. production patterns are not satisfying local food patterns. Communities forced to produce or consume foreign crops. They are also forced to produce crops for export rather than satisfying local dietary needs. There is a necessity of giving a priority to food crops, of course depending on the country's resources. Traditional food patterns are usually in harmony with the resources available.

Over reliance on imports has led to :

- ❖ The rise of nutrient deficiencies such as (Vitamin A, B and D)
 - ❖ Consumption of canned rather than fresh food stuff.
 - ❖ Rise in situations of intoxication/poisoning due to the difficulty of monitoring the quality of imports.
 - ❖ Such degradation in the nutritional value of food consumption has reduced immunity and increased the budget spent on health services.
 - Local food production systems that contribute to domestic food security
2. Environmental impacts
- Sustainable use of natural resources including agro-ecological approaches
 - Climate change adaptation and mitigation
 - Conservation, biodiversity, and ecosystem management including the responsible stewardship of landscapes and waterscapes
 - Pollution and waste management

- ❖ Incorporate the findings of the Convention on biological diversity and the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety as well as Agenda 21
- ❖ Investigate the role of food in pest management.
- ❖ Investments should assess agricultural lands for their best use - crops that could be planted sustainably

3. Economic and social impacts

- Models of production and sustainable improvements in agricultural productivity

Access to productive agricultural resources (such as seeds, breeds, land, water, inputs, credit, research, extension, technology etc.) especially for small-scale food producers and for future generations

- Access to markets especially for small-scale food producers and processors
- Rural employment, incomes, and livelihoods
- Labour rights and conditions of employment
- Secure land and resource tenure including collective and customary forms of tenure, shared territories, and the commons
- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Rural youth
- Poor, vulnerable and marginalized populations
- Solidarity, social security, and peace

- ❖ Coastal youth : it is very important to draw plans to include youth in the fishing sector, because it is this generation that is facing unemployment due to growth of commercial fishing.
- ❖ Must stop all forms of patents on traditional knowledge as well as on the breeding of plant, animal and fish, and maintain the ownership of the indigenous patents to the state and the free use of the farmers.
- ❖ Stop all forms of monopolies / and dumping in to the local market
- ❖ Give priority to local investors whose capital will have a bigger chance of being reinvested locally.
- ❖ The shift to big scale commercial farming has led to the loss of household traditional jobs such soap and hay making, as well as dried fruits, jams, etc.

- ❖ Responsible investments assist small farmers into different types of cooperatives to
 - to be able to develop agricultural industries/ processing.
 - To be able to increase productivity
 - To be able to manage resources available (inputs, natural resources)
 - To be able to combine costs of services (transport, storage etc.)
 - To be able to market strongly

Cooperatives prevent land grabbing, and the dispossession of farmers in to labour, and they ensure that farmers are able to sustain themselves in the market.

- ❖ Responsible investments incorporate the building of social protection networks that include all constituencies that protect them from any natural, financial or political crises.

e. Labour rights and conditions of employment

- ❖ Through trade unions and other actors a fair minimum wage, minimum age , working hours, safety measures, health insurance, social protection, holidays and other rights for workers in the agriculture sector must be determined.
- ❖ Particular attention should be given to dealing with informal labour.

4. Cultural impacts

- a. Traditional and local systems of food production and consumption
- b. Local and indigenous knowledge, education, innovation
- c. Resilience and coping mechanisms

5. Political Impacts (add emphasis on political impacts)

- ❖ Maintains sovereignty on the community and the national level.
- ❖ Make sure that investments do not disempower small farmers and other marginalized groups such as labour, women, youth , occupied populations, indigenous groups and allows them into self organizing and representation, entering unions, etc.. (in many countries self-organization, genuine unions, etc are prohibited or dominated by governmental agencies)

Part II Which processes and mechanisms lead to responsible agricultural investments?

Principles for the regulation and governance of investments

5. Governance structures, review mechanisms and decision-making processes
 - a. Rule of law including adherence to human rights standards and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security

- ❖ In the case of domestic or cross-boundary harm having food security, nutrition, environmental, economic, social or cultural impacts, the state(s) bearing territorial and/or extraterritorial obligations must ensure reparations to affected parties in accordance with principles established in international law.

- b. Access to information based on prior independent assessments on the potential positive and negative impacts of investments (VGLFF 12.10)

- ❖ Particular participatory assessment should be done to investments done by foreign companies, foreign government agencies, as well as international organizations.

(There are many examples of investments done by the World Bank, the EU or USAID that create dependency and clear harmful impacts on the different aspects mention above (socio-economic, food security, political, environmental, cultural etc). These consequences are intensified when

there are conditions attached to these investments (e.g. growing of certain crops , using certain inputs, change in policies) .

❖ Ensure that assessments are objective as big (local and foreign) companies are able to bribe/influence environmental consultancy companies to produce false conclusions. It is very important to monitor consultants and assessments produced and include civil society in the process.

c. Full, effective, and meaningful consultation and participation of all those affected by agricultural investments in investment decisions (e.g. through multi-stakeholder platforms, FPIC, etc.)

❖ Statement c above can be facilitated through allowing self-organization of the different constituencies on the national level, (farmers, women, labour, youth, CSOs etc..)

❖ Documentation through oral history is necessary to maintain traditional tenure rights, particularly in areas suffering from land grabbing and occupation/colonization.

d. Rightsawareness and capacity building

e. Safeguards to protect legitimate tenure rights, human rights, livelihoods, food security, and the environment from harm (VGLFF 12.6)

f. Disclosure and transparency of contracts, investment agreements, revenues, and taxes

g. Anti-corruptionmeasures

h. Accountability (legal and mandatory)

i. Monitoring of the implementation and impacts of investments

❖ An idea is to brand or mark rai products to facilitate its presence in the markets, so as to encourage both investors and consumers.

6. Liability and grievancemechanisms

a. Complaintmechanisms

b. Access to justice including legal aid/support, effective remedy, etc.

c. Dispute settlement and conflictresolution

d. Compensation and restitution

e. Rehabilitation and guarantees of non-repetition

Part III What are the roles and responsibilities of different actors in promoting responsible agricultural investments?

Principles addressing specific stakeholders and partnerships

7. Roles and responsibilities of states

a. General obligations of states to respect, protect and fulfill human rights, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and to ensure that human rights including the right to food are not undermined or contradicted by investments

❖ Mobilization of the judiciary so it plays it essential role in rights protection by making stakeholders accountable.

b. Support investments by small-scale food producers through responsible public investments in agriculture (VGLFF 12.2) including in e.g. public services and public

goods, public and participatory agricultural research, public procurement schemes, improved market access, extension services, inputs, credit, technology transfer etc.

- ❖ Develop seed banks and breeding initiatives with subsidized rates to farmers
- ❖ Assist small farmers with their storage capacity and marketing schemes (e.g. set marketing boards)
- ❖ Assist small farmers with the procurement of machinery to process agricultural output.
- ❖ Protect small farmers from price volatility of both inputs and outputs/ provide tax exemptions
- ❖ Develop the infrastructure needed to facilitate investment by small farmers (transportation, irrigation, water harvesting etc.)
- ❖ Provide small farmers with local market demand information.
- ❖ Provide consumers with correct information to protect and market local produce.
- ❖ Assist farmers with disaster risk reduction, adaptation methods and social security schemes that increasing resilience to crises
- ❖ Assist farmers with innovations that combine both traditional and modern knowledge.
- ❖ Assist farmers with research on climate suitable crops (e.g. salt resistant crops).
- ❖ Hold agricultural exhibitions close to agricultural zones where small farmers can get exposed to news technologies / ideas.

c. Policy coherence and sector development: states should determine with all affected parties the conditions that promote responsible agricultural investments and then should develop and publicize policies and laws that encourage responsible investments, respect human rights, and promote food security and sustainable use of the environment (VGLFF 12.8). These policies and laws should not be undermined or contradicted by policies in other sectors e.g. investment, trade, finance, resource and energy sectors etc.

- ❖ One of the main problems in developing countries is the absence of policy coherence across different sectors and ministries and not only the ministry of agriculture. It's absolutely necessary to provide coherence between different sectors (tourism, trade etc), as to protect agricultural lands (including lands appropriate for pastoralists) and the surrounding environment including water resources. Agricultural lands should be mapped and strictly limited to agricultural related activities.
- ❖ Reexamine investment laws that give privileges to foreign investors and assess their impact on the ground and modify policies accordingly.
- ❖ Developing Strict binding national investment laws preventing environmental damage as this is often absent or weak on the national level. Particular efforts should be put to protect biodiversity, combat desertification and climate change.
- ❖ Make sure to assess the impact of investment on the quality and quantity of ground water.
- ❖ Develop and mobilize for the implementation of strict and fair water and energy resource policies that satisfy modern saving and reproduction methods. The absence of fair strict distribution policies of irrigation water leads to the construction of illegal wells and theft of drinking water.
- ❖ Introducing appropriate integrated pest management schemes.
- ❖ Incorporate the right to seeds in national laws.
- ❖ It is the obligation of the state to develop an overall long term strategy based on data bases / information of needed investments. A national agricultural calendar (type , quantity and geographical distribution of crops) must be set to reduce imports and achieve better food security levels. This long term strategy should direct both private and public investment to the correct place. The state should either connect investors to small farmers whilst ensuring that the rights of the small farmers are maintained and well known by the farmers, or develop a public agricultural

development fund that investors could contribute to. Governments must also direct the work of international development/aid organizations in the agricultural sector.

- ❖ Up to date data bases of national produce surplus should be very useful for enhancing regional trade and also for revisiting current selection of crops.

- ❖ Governments should develop systems to minimize food waste by directing surplus to the food insecure.
- ❖ systems that process remnants of agricultural processes to compost as well as water treatment and reuse.
- ❖ Governments with the participation of all stakeholders should examine national tenure laws as a priority and harmonize them with international laws , agreements and guidelines including the VGTLFF
- ❖ Introducing and mobilizing rai in regional governmental bodies will surely facilitate the mobilization of states, development of synchronized policies, and the implementation and monitoring of such policies. A very recommended idea is to initiative regional agricultural development funds accompanied with a food reserves scheme that satisfy a regional agricultural and food security strategy.
- ❖ Setting agricultural and food priority decisions should be done at the community and country level with the assistance of the other stakeholders.
- ❖ It is the obligation of the country to defend national water rights and resolve any conflict over transboundary resources.

d. Specific priorities, responsibilities and extra-territorial obligations for states investing abroad and the states of origin of transnational investors

8. Roles and responsibilities of small-scale food producers, providers and their organizations.
9. Roles and responsibilities of national and foreign investors, including local-national small-scale investors/processors, transnational corporations, private investment funds, sovereign wealth funds and state enterprises.
10. Roles and responsibilities of multilateral organizations, agencies, financial institutions, and banks
11. Partnerships, cooperation, coordination

a. Governance of public-private partnerships (PPPs)

Part IV Principles for implementation and monitoring of rai

12. Relations of principles to existing national policies and laws
13. Accountability (legal and mandatory)
14. Steps that may be taken to operationalize principles, including harmonization of existing policies/laws with the principles and development of new policies and laws
15. Multi-actor mechanisms at national levels for harmonizing principles with laws/regulations and operationalization processes
16. Monitoring of the implementation of rai by states, the CFS and other stakeholders

- ❖ All states bear the obligation not to recognize, support, cooperate or transact with, or benefit from an illegal situation resulting in gross violations of human rights or breaching a peremptory norm of international law. All states bear self-executing domestic and extraterritorial obligations to prevent, end and remedy such illegal situations involving agricultural investment.
- ❖ Design a comprehensive awareness strategy combining both rai and VGTLFF directed at all stakeholders (governments, civil society, the private sector, communities, etc) .
- ❖ The need to create multi-stakeholder mechanisms to monitoring implementation, incorporating civil society committees comprising of all existing constituencies including labour and the landless farmers.
- ❖ The need to develop innovative mechanisms for community-level/ civil society monitoring and documentation, particularly in contexts of crises (wars , occupations , natural disasters) where the state is unable or does not want adhere to its responsibilities.

Its important to include indicators for the quality of investment but also the quantity of investment (was it encourage or discouraged after rai) at the country, regional , and global level.