



# 2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment in Lao PDR

In the framework of the projects  
 “Promoting Responsible Governance of Investments in Land (RGIL)” and  
 “Enhancing the Enabling Environment for Responsible Investment in  
 Agriculture and Food Systems”

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## List of Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
BMEL	German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture
BMZ	German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
CDE	Centre for Development and Environment
CFS-RAI	Committee on World Food Security - Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
DG	Director-General
DDG	Deputy Director-General
DOPF	Department of Planning and Finance
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FPIC	Free, Prior and Informed Consent
GCCM	Grievance, Complaints, and Communication Management
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IPD	Investment Promotion Department
IPM	Investment Project Monitoring
LC	Local Council
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MPI	Ministry of Planning and Investment
MSD	Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue
MTP	Mekong Timber Plantations
RAI	Responsible Agricultural Investment
RGIL	Promoting Responsible Governance of Investments in Land
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

## 1 Executive Summary

The agricultural sector is still the backbone of Lao PDR's economy, however, this sector only contributes 16 per cent of the GDP. The augmentation of large-scale agricultural land-based investments has brought numerous development challenges over the past years. Responsible agricultural investment (RAI) can enhance farmers' sustainable livelihoods, food security, and nutrition, especially in marginalised communities. RAI also contributes to mitigating risks of the environment, eradicating poverty, fostering social and gender equality, eliminating the worst forms of child labour, promoting social participation and inclusiveness, increasing economic growth, and achieving sustainable development. Collaboration and coordinated efforts across sectors are critical requirements for strengthening the enabling environment for responsible agricultural investments in Lao PDR.

The 2021 Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue (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.

The first national Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue was held on November 10, 2021. The MSD 2021 was the first of a series, with a following dialogue planned in 2022 to review progress of decided action points and renew strategies. The dialogue is an avenue for sharing experiences regarding the status and good practices of implementing RAI in Lao PDR, mutually acknowledging the different roles of stakeholders, and identify ways towards responsible governance of land-based investments.

### Key messages from the dialogue:

- The legal framework for land-related investments needs to be coherent and consistently enforced. More dialogue and coordination and a clear and common understanding of responsibilities and mandates is needed among different government sectors and among different levels of government. Instructions for the private sector need to be clear to avoid delays and lengthy processes for investors.
- Local level awareness and capacity is crucial for resolving issues on RAI. Efforts on RAI should significantly target local institutions and communities, tools and materials for promoting RAI should be contextualized to the Lao context and be simple for practical use at local levels.
- Land and project inventories need to be done transparently, to enable clear identification of land available and suitable for investment projects.
- To ensure plans and safeguards are being met, systematic investment monitoring and evaluation including environmental impact monitoring throughout the life cycle of an investment project are crucial.
- An appropriate grievance mechanism including a database system needs to be established. State agencies should play a key role in conflict resolution.

- There are trade-offs in environmental, economic, and social priorities, and careful negotiation is needed for balancing these trade-offs and for ensuring positive impacts and legal compliance.
- 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.

## 2 Background on the National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue

The purpose of the MSD 2021 was to bring together relevant stakeholders – government officials, development partners, civil society organisations (CSOs), the private sector and community representatives – to share perspectives, identify challenges and define actions for achieving responsible governance of land-based investments. The 2021 MSD’s overall objective was to discuss how to enhance the enabling environment for responsible investments in agriculture and forestry in Lao PDR.

The specific objectives were:

- To form a broadly shared understanding of the status quo of RAI implementation in Lao PDR.
- To exchange experiences and good practices implemented in Laos and elsewhere through specific tools such as Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC), Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), land leasing, contract farming.
- To mutually acknowledge the different roles of the stakeholders and identify ways forward to strengthen cooperation among government sectors, investors, local communities, CSOs, and development partners to improve implementation, address existing gaps, and tackle main challenges.

The hybrid MSD 2021 event was held on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November 2021 with the physical venue at the Crowne Plaza in Vientiane, and most participants joined virtually through the online meeting. 151 participants attended in total, 69 participants were from government agencies, 58 from partner/CSOs organisations, 9 from the academia sector, 2 from private companies, and 14 identified themselves as freelance consultants. Participants from the government sector were from central, provincial general, and district levels (*see the list of participants in Appendix 2*).

The organisation of MSD events is an important activity of the RGIL and FAO projects. These two projects are implemented in multiple countries in Asia and Africa and aim to ensure that investments in land are productive, contribute to sustainable land management, and respect the rights and needs of local populations, particularly of vulnerable groups and women. The strategic approach of the projects aims to strengthen the capacities of key stakeholders (governmental staff, selected investors, civil society, and community representatives) and improve the regulatory framework for investment in agriculture and in the case of RGIL also forestry.

### **3 Opening of the MSD 2021**

#### **3.1 Official Opening by the Director General of the IPD-MPI, Mr Outtakeo Keodouangsinh**

In his opening speech, Mr Keodouangsinh explained that due to many concerns on large-scale land acquisition, many stakeholders jointly put efforts into low-risk and sustainable forms of land investments that respect people and the environment at the same time. Responsible agricultural investments are linked to good land management and land tenure security. To ensure sustainable development, the country wants to attract more investments, but they must be carried out responsibly.

The Committee on World Food Security Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI) was drafted, negotiated and endorsed by its members in 2014. The ASEAN-RAI guidelines were adopted by the ASEAN states, including Lao PDR, in 2018. To ensure that the investments in the agricultural sector meet the international standards of practice based on the CFS-RAI, close existing gaps and overcome challenges, ways must be found to strengthen cooperation between the government, private sector, communities, and development partners.

#### **3.2 Opening Remarks Address by the Responsible Manager of RGIL Laos, Ms Eva Prediger**

Ms Eva Prediger, Responsible Manager of RGIL in Lao PDR, and co-chair of the conference, appreciated the high interest in this first MSD as it attracted over 150 participants. She pointed out the RGIL Laos project's support for the capacity development of different project partners, governmental authorities, as well as for the private sector and local communities. The project aims at stimulating a dialogue among partners and stakeholders. Therefore, this national dialogue is one of the core project's interventions.

Ms Prediger further highlighted that this dialogue came at the right time as a new legal framework has just been established, including the new Land Law, Forestry Law, and other ministerial instructions. There is a need to further elaborate procedures and processes in the respective sub-legislations, for instance: develop a grievance mechanism that is accessible for local communities, higher transparency of investment decisions, adequate involvement of local communities in investment decision-making processes, as well as specific details regarding compensation in case of dispossession of land.

Ms Prediger emphasised the importance of RAI in general and its potential to drive the local and national economies, and its benefit for the livelihood of, especially poor and vulnerable people. However, if investments in land, agriculture, and forestry are not governed responsibly, it can have severe negative impacts. Thus, there is a strong need for joined forces from all stakeholders to address the complex topic of responsible investments. Clear mandates and strong cooperation among stakeholders are crucial. Therefore, this dialogue was a good opportunity for all stakeholders to build mutual understanding by exchanging experiences, sharing good practices, approaches, and tools.

### **4 Highlights from Session 1**

#### **4.1 The 10 Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI)**

Participants viewed a video, highlighting the adoption and implementation of CFS-RAI globally and in Lao PDR specifically. In the video, it was emphasised that the application of the ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture and Forestry (a regional adaptation of the CFS-RAI in ASEAN) by different stakeholders (government, private sector and CSOs) is important for ensuring sustainable agriculture and forestry investments. This would also be a crucial step towards achieving sustainable development goals in Lao PDR.

## 4.2 RAI in Lao PDR Survey Results, by the FAO

Ms Akiko Inoguchi, FAO forestry officer in Lao PDR, provided the results from the first RAI survey on knowledge about RAI. The sizeable number of respondents of close to 400, predominantly Lao nationals, may be an indication of the strong interest in the issues of RAI. 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 use 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).

The survey further revealed that the different stakeholders have different opinions on the main challenges of RAI; thus, there is a need for dialogue and a better way for cooperation among actors. The survey calls for several urgent interventions to address the mentioned issues, including providing clearer incentives for RAI, clarifying roles and responsibilities among government agencies, and monitoring and increase transparency in negotiating deals. A recurrent message from the survey was the need for stronger 'law enforcement' – including a number of respondents pointing out that focus should move from strengthening the legal framework to its consistent implementation and enforcement.

Many respondents (38%) consider themselves to have low levels of knowledge on RAI and seek more information and examples to learn from.

## 4.3 Legal Framework and RAI Implementation in the government sector

Mr Phonethanavong Singhalath, Director of Investment Cooperation Division of IPD in MPI, presented the laws and regulations related to investment promotion. No. 0457, issued on 27 Feb. 2021, is a new ministerial instruction on investment approvals and land management mechanisms for leasing or concession to cultivate crops. This regulation was developed to promote responsible investments.

To facilitate the implementation of RAI, there are several other initiatives, such as raising awareness on laws and capacity building, the development of further ministerial instruction on contract farming, and the development of a manual on responsible investments. According to Mr Singhalath, the government faces challenges in land management due to the expansion of large-scale acquisition of plantations that influence the economy, social conditions, and the environment. Currently, obtaining approval of an investment requires coordination among different ministries, which results in a lengthy process. Gaps and duplications of mandates in the application of regulations and laws were critically mentioned.

Promoting the implementation of responsible investments includes improving regulations to align the principles with practical situations and accordingly to the demands of local communities. Furthermore, the capacities of investors must be developed for them to operate in line with the principles while raising awareness and knowledge of local communities on their rights and responsibilities. Also, coordination issues between the line ministries will have to be resolved. Additionally, already existing tools for monitoring investment projects such as the Investment Project Monitoring (IPM) which focuses on problem-solutions must be further developed and applied on a broader scale, and dialogue between government, companies, and communities must be promoted.

Directions for the next stage:

- Continue to improve regulations to align with practical situations and demands of local communities – increase participation of local communities
- Build capacity of the investors to operate in line with the CFS-RAI-guideline while raising awareness and knowledge of local community about their rights and responsibilities

- Resolve coordination issues between line ministries
- Use tools for monitoring investment projects focusing on problem-solutions and promote dialogue between government, companies, and communities

**Mr Vilayhyak Chanthalath, Director of Agro-Business, Planning and Finance Department from DoPF-MAF,** highlighted the strengths, challenges, and the plan of the division in his presentation. One of the strengths is the amendment of procedures and regulations to improve the investment licensing process via one responsible authority aiming at creating an enabling environment to attract investments. Another strength is that laws and regulations are strictly enforced, for consistent management, monitoring and evaluation of the investment project. There is currently a lack of coordination between national and local levels and a lack of land allocation plans. Mr Chanthalath explained that the plan is to disseminate policies, regulations, and legislation relating to the promotion and management of responsible land-based investments on a local level. Another goal is also to improve the coordination and cooperation between sectors and central and local levels as well as the monitoring and evaluation of investors.

Directions for the next stage:

- Disseminate policy, regulations, and legislation related to the promotion and management of responsible land-based investments to a local level
- Compile a complete inventory of investments and agriculture and forestry businesses and cross reference with different sectors
- Continue to improve coordination and cooperation between sectors and between central and local levels
- Improve monitoring and evaluation of investing businesses

#### **4.4 RAI implementation in the private sector**

**Ms Souphaivanh Thiengchanxay, Deputy Director of Burapha Agro-Forestry Co.,** explained the main reasons of her company to invest in Laos include political stability, coherent government policy, especially regarding agro-forestry investment which the forestry strategy supports, availability of large empty land, availability of labour, proximity to markets, and the potential benefits from the new railway.

Ms Thiengchanxay highlighted the advantages and difficulties that agro-forestry investors in Lao PDR face. Ms Thiengchanxay also mentioned the need for improved coordination and for clarifying contradictory regulations.

Ms Thiengchanxay expressed that she sees a positive trend moving towards responsible investment in Laos. For instance, 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 committed to address the impact of global warming. However, the difficulties that her company has been facing include the contradictions on regulations relating to land leases/concessions in degraded forests. Slow governmental processes on land survey is also another difficulty that affects the company's plan on expansion of plantations.

Suggestions for improvement include reducing some procedures which are barriers to businesses in general by implementing the Prime Minister's Ordinance No. 02 that facilitates and promotes production businesses and investments. Another suggestion is to have investment promotion policies by issuing comprehensive,

strong, and transparent regulations. The revision of sectoral regulations should not be delayed or contradict each other.

#### 4.5 Overview of land-based investments and quality of investment in Lao PDR

Ms Phetsaphone, Researcher at the Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), presented insights of an analysis of national land concessions and leases inventory focusing on agriculture and forestry. Land-based investments have been strongly promoted by the government of Lao PDR, and these investments have become the main driver for economic growth in Lao PDR. However, these investments become also one of the main challenges for development in the country, especially with regard to their adverse impacts on local land users, environment, and livelihoods. In many cases, the investments lead to conflicts between development goals, especially regarding development and conservation purposes, for instance concessions that are inside a conservation forest. She emphasised that despite the decrease of new investments in land since 2009, these investments still bear potential risks for the environment and local livelihoods because the existing investments have not developed all land granted by the government yet. This means they keep clearing land and transforming the traditional land uses to commercial plantations.

The results of the assessment of the multi-dimensional quality of investments, including environmental, economic, and social impacts, as well as legal compliance, revealed that no investment performed well in all aspects. When an investment may have a high overall score, the high score usually represents extremely high scoring from a certain criterion. In this regard, there is a need for negotiating respective trade-offs among multiple dimensions of quality of investments to achieve sustainable agricultural investment. FPIC and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) are important tools for protecting the local access to land and natural resources, but they are not sufficient for positive outcomes of land-based investments. FPIC needs to be contextualized and EIA needs to be monitored and enforced throughout the investment cycle.

Ms Phetsaphone concluded that the small domestic investments would keep rising, and their impacts will likely be one of the challenges for conflicts with the local environment and livelihoods. The pathway to sustainable agricultural investment is to use a cross-sectoral approach while balancing trade-offs and encouraging learning from each other.

#### 4.6 Key messages from Session 1

Government, industry, and institutions expressed similar views on the current short-comings and challenges of investment in land, which are: **lack of coordination and cooperation, lengthy or delayed processes, and unclear or contradictory regulations**. CDE specified that clarity is needed on the definition of a “good” investment with **priorities given on each aspect of environmental, economic, and social impacts as well as legal compliance**. The private sector was more focused on the impact of **unclear instructions leading to delays**, as well as lengthy processes. The government ministries assured that they are aware of the challenges and aim to establish significant improvements.

Further challenges were expressed by participants, i.e. that information on investors is not provided to the public while it should be accessible for anyone. As a principle, all investment projects need to go through an approval process, starting with approval from the communities. Regulations indicate that investment projects need to have a project investment proposal showing its feasibility and profitability. Furthermore, an EIA must be conducted, and a community consultation should involve the villagers. By participating in the consultation, villagers should receive information on the projects and have a chance to voice their opinions on the proposed projects. However, in practice, only the village heads participate in the meetings. The village heads then separately acquire signatures of participation and consent from the villagers. The list of signatures is then provided to those who conducted the EIA. Therefore, in most cases, the villagers do not have complete and thorough information on the projects.

## 5 Highlights from Session 2

### 5.1 Land lease (MPI Instruction 0457) and experience of implementation (Banana plantation in LPB)

Dr. Sinthalone Sinphoxay from the Provincial Department of Planning and Investment of Luang Prabang Province gave an overview of investments in banana plantations. Altogether 24 companies invested in banana plantations with a total area of almost 1.500 ha. Of these, more than half had begun their investments before the issuance of the instruction No. 0457 in 2012. Chinese investors play a significant role. In many cases, Chinese investors leased the land directly from villagers. The approval did not go through One Stop Service's procedures - often, they did not have an investment licence. The documents that were required for applying for an investment licence or for obtaining permission were not consistent across departments/sectors.

Banana plantation investment have been subject to improved regulation since 2015. After issuance of the MPI instruction No. 0457 (2019 on The Instruction On Investment Approval and Land Management Mechanism For Leasing or Concession to Cultivate Crops), the provincial authority assigned the District Office of Planning and Investment (DPI) to issue banana plantation management contracts. Based on negotiations between the provincial authority and companies, a measure for guaranteeing costs for land rehabilitation after the land lease through a financial deposit was finally agreed and enforced. A budget for the monitoring and inspection of banana plantations at the amount of 300,000 LAK/ha was also agreed. Of this, 100,000 LAK/ha is given to the Provincial office of Planning and Investment (PPI) and 200,000 LAK/ha to the District level (DPI). This has since been effectively implemented in Luang Prabang. A land lease/concession format and banana plantation management contracts format have been developed with support from GIZ. Requirements regarding environmental impacts have also been enforced. It has been reported that companies have been monitored and started to comply accordingly.

Dr Sinphoxay raised the question of whether the banana plantations operating prior to issuance of instruction 0457 should continue to pay the deposit fund for land rehabilitation in the amount of 5 million LAK/ha (roughly 500 USD) or if they should they comply with the new Instruction 0457 by paying 750 USD per ha.

During the Q&A session, it was clarified that instruction 0457 should be followed so that the regulation is consistently enforced.

#### Discussion:

During the panel discussion, related issues were discussed:

- How was it possible for investors to start the investment projects at the local level without having formal approval? They could find and lease land directly from a local community to do small scale agriculture production? Why there were no fines or punishments?

It was clarified that in the past, it was because the government did not have regulations, such as instruction No. 0457. The awareness of the community and staff at the district and the provincial levels were limited. There was no leasing agreement as such. The parties involved proceeded without thorough consideration because they focused on short term benefits more than long term impacts. For example, taking care of land rehabilitation or reallocation after banana plantations investments ended as these leasing agreements did not go through a formal process and as there was no regulation, thus it was difficult to impose fines or punishments.

Ms Phouvone, RAI project coordinator at IPD, shared insights on the progress made on the implementation of instruction No. 0457 in Luang Prabang. The procedures and division of the scopes of responsibilities among

agriculture and forestry, planning and investment and the natural resources and environment sectors became clearer. The provincial authority successfully negotiated with the investors about the land rehabilitation security deposit according to the instruction 0457 and was able to secure the budget for monitoring. To the question raised about whether the instruction 0457 should be applied to the investment projects that have been running prior to issuance of instruction 0457, it was advised that the provisions of 0457 should be applied uniformly within all investment projects.

## 5.2 Contract Farming

**Mr. Sengthong Soukhathammavong and Dr. Robert Cole, RAI Advisors from Mekong Regional Land Governance (MRLG)** shared perspectives from farmers, investors, and from the local government on setting up contract farming through their field visit to Luang Prabang in 2021.

The farmers were unfamiliar with contract requirements and production techniques. They were unsure of the government's role and the relevant documentation process. The farmers also believe that women need an equal role in signing and managing contracts.

The investors could not identify a clear process for registering a contract farming agreement. They have some concerns that they would not have enough households that would participate in the production contracts. This would result in not having enough production. The investors also expressed the need for the government to communicate policies to farmers and support contract farming management.

The government's perspective on setting up contract farming was that they would like to be involved in drafting and concluding the contracts between parties. They expressed the need to raise public awareness about importance of contracts. The recommendations that are most frequently provided by stakeholders are in the category of institutional arrangement improvement. For this, it was recommended to clarify the roles and responsibilities among the government agencies and to strengthen capacity of the local government to manage contract farming. Another strongly advocated recommendation was to have specific laws and regulations on contract farming which currently does not exist.

## 5.3 Investment Project Monitoring (IPM) Tool and Investor Dialogue Forum

**Ms Khankeo Oupravanh, Team Leader for Investment Quality Promotion of the GIZ Land Program**, explained the IPM tool. This tool monitors investment projects by interviewing and gathering data from investors, workers, and communities. The key element of IPM is to support provincial and district government officials in the systematic monitoring of how companies comply with legal 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.

### Inputs from Mr Phonethavong Singhalath, representative from IPD, MPI

Mr Singhalath expressed appreciation to the GIZ Land Program for aiding and supporting the development of this monitoring tool for its simplicity, ease of use, and effectiveness. Currently, district and provincial staff can use the IPM tool very well. This is a systematic and useful tool as it supports line agencies and us to report and tackle issues timely. It also includes procedures for helping solve problems for communities and investors. IPD plans to disseminate IPM to other provinces and introduce it to other development partners working on

RAI. In 2021, IPD started to expand the use of this tool to other provinces outside the target provinces of the RGIL. For instance, a dissemination workshop was organized in Bolikhamxay province and in all districts of Vientiane province. The workshop received very good responses from participating stakeholders. They found the tool very interesting and important.

#### Inputs from Mr Vilayhand Chanthalath, representative from DoPF, MAF

There is a monitoring and evaluation tool within the agriculture sector with approval from the ministry, but the form used is quite generic. On the other hand, the agriculture and forestry businesses have different types of operations with unique characteristics. Thus, DoPF would like to receive support for developing a simple and effective tool for the agriculture sector. The current tool is a basic one for monitoring the investment projects on whether they follow the agreement signed with the government, whether they operate within the specified time frame, and whether they follow their project proposal. We work closely with the provincial department of agriculture and forestry and other line departments conducting monitoring trips. The results of monitoring are used for considering the extension of investment project operation permit year by year. A simple and effective tool is required for enabling us to find suitable solutions to issues and in a timely manner.

#### Discussion:

The following question was raised:

- Which stakeholders or actors could be agents of change that may lead to positive outcomes of land-based investments?

For the government sides, this is the team at the provincial and district level, especially provincial department and district office of planning and investment, agriculture, and forestry, as well as Lao Women Union. Offices of Planning and Investment (PPI and DPI) are the focal point and direct contact for investors.

At the central level, we work with IPD and the training centre. The training centre develops human resources and facilitators who will facilitate the process among the government and private sector. Enforcement of investment law, instructions and other relevant regulations should be the task of relevant stakeholders at the policy level. The relevant organisations should implement the regulations, for example, related to contract farming. Investors management is the mandate of MPI.

#### **5.4 Company's Internal Grievance Redress Mechanisms**

**Mr Phonesavanh Chindamany, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Manager from Mekong Timber Plantations (MTP)**, explained that MTP developed a mechanism for Grievance, Complaints, and Communication Management (GCCM) to systematically manage all general requests, comments, and suggestions. MTP holds all complaints confidentially, and Mr Chindamany claims that there is no need to be worried about retaliation. There are two ways complaints are collected. Either through a direct phone call to a GCCM hotline or by filling in the GCCM form. Most people call the MTP and seek advice. Villagers fill in the forms and leave the form with the village authority.

The GCCM hotline is operated 24 hours a day, while the form is available online and in print. For internal complaints, there is a red box installed in the office for employees to deposit their complaints. Once the information is collected, the concerned workers or organisations are contacted directly to consult and resolve problems. All problems will be assigned to related managers by using the internal database system called "People's Tray". Every process in the grievance mechanism is confidential. Those who are involved in the

problem-solving procedures are well trained and experienced, so they know how to deal with people's complaints in a professional way. The resolution of each case usually takes about 1-2 weeks if they are urgent cases.

There is consideration about promoting gender equality. MTP has an anti-harassment policy and a senior executive responsible for this policy implementation.

### **Reflections from IPD, Mr Heungsavanh Sengkhamngong, deputy director of the investment cooperation division, IPD-MPI**

Problems that arise from investment in land are handled by different government departments according to the category of the issues. The investment promotion management committee is the focal point for coordinating the matters of grievances relating to the investment project. The cases are resolved based on the concession agreements.

Most of the issues received are related to land, for example overlapping and unclear land boundaries. These land-related issues are handled by authorities in the land sector. Issues relating to the environment from investment project are handled by Natural Resources and Environment Department. Issues related to labour such as the lack of safety measures for workers in hazardous environments, lack of employment contracts, and lack of welfare are handled by the Department of Labour and Social Welfare.

Mr Sengkhamngong referred to this as the government's management mechanism. The issues are handled from the local level and can be brought up to the national level.

The mechanism of the government compliments the grievance system of companies. The first contact the villagers would go to would be the companies, and if the issues are not resolved, then the government can come in and help to resolve the issues. Companies may have more resources to handle the cases. Government should be the focal point that centralise the tools and approaches used to resolve the issues and oversee the process by coordinating different stakeholders to further improve and develop the tools.

If the process is effectively used, the issues are resolved on time, which will result in a reduction of the cost related to the issues addressed.

## **6 Panel discussion, and Group discussions on action points**

A panel discussion was held to discuss challenges in investment projects in land, especially in responsible investments relating to the three steps of investment project implementation: 1) prior to approval – before implementation; 2) implementation – project operation/implementation; and 3) after project implementation. Additionally, panellists were asked to suggest the main priority areas that should be implemented in the next five years.

### **6.1 Panel discussion**

Attending the panel discussion as panellists were:

From the government: **Mr Vilayhak Chanthalath (DOPF, MAF), and Mr Phonethavong Singhalath (IPD, MPI)**

from the private sector: **Ms Souphaivanh Thiengchanxay (Burapha Agro-Forestry Co., Ltd),**

from civil society: **Mr Thongdam Phongphichith (SAEDA/ CSOs)**

The panellists discussed in detail the challenges and priority areas relating to stages of the investment project implementation from their stakeholder group. The challenges and priority areas are summarised below:

Stakeholder group	Challenges	Priority areas
Gov't - MPI	<p>The organisations that are responsible for monitoring have not conducted monitoring regularly and effectively</p> <p>Laws, regulation, and management mechanism have not been effective</p> <p>Support to farmer's organisations, in terms of creating awareness and understanding regulations is not sufficient.</p>	<p>Cooperate with the DoPF, MAF to seek support for reviewing regulations to identify the needs to further develop regulations</p> <p>Work with International Finance Corporation (IFC) (2021-2022) to develop grievance mechanism for investors and develop database for monitoring the grievance resolution.</p>
Gov't - MAF	<p>Data/information on smaller scale agriculture and forestry investment is limited.</p> <p>Land allocation for investment concessions and leases is challenging. So far, land areas have not thoroughly been surveyed or clearly defined.</p> <p>Coordination and division of mandates and authority among relevant stakeholders at central and local level is not clear. There are gaps and duplications. Thus, implementation was difficult.</p>	<p>Mechanism should be adjusted. Tasks should be allocated to specific organisation to take responsibility. One-stop-services approach will be efficient for both investors and government, saving time, budget, and human resources.</p> <p>Adapt laws and regulations to be in line with decree No. 03, shorten approval processes.</p> <p>Tools for monitoring should be simple and cover different situations and types of investments. Tools should be compatible with agriculture sector-specific investment models. The tool should generate information for further planning.</p>
Private Sector	<p>Land areas available for concessions and leases have not been clearly defined and land use data-does not always reflective of the reality.</p> <p>Land lease contracts are not clearly formulated. Sometimes it creates problems when returning the leased land back to the owners.</p>	<p>Land identification and allocation needs to more transparent.</p> <p>Legislations and strategies are available, but effective enforcement is needed.</p> <p>There is a huge potential in terms of market for agriculture and forestry products. Clear and ample information is required for attracting investors.</p>

CSOs	<p>Limited budget, human resources and lack of a systematic investment monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>Local level staff and community <del>still</del> have limited knowledge about laws and legislation. The implementation relates to many sectors, thus, it is confusing and not harmonised.</p> <p>The land areas, that are promoted for agriculture and forestry investment have not been identified clearly in local areas</p>	<p>Allocate budget, human resources, monitoring and evaluation plan, harmonise coordination mechanism among central-local organisations and stakeholders from development partners (monitoring-evaluation-reporting plan);</p> <p>Build capacity for the staff at local level and community including easy access to the information especially to legislations and tools;</p> <p>Identify land areas for agricultural investment clearly ensuring suitable for each local area including suitable for environmental and natural resources protection.</p>
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## 6.2 Group discussion: Selection priority areas for implementation in the next 12 months

After the panel discussion, participants were divided into eight discussion groups including by stakeholder type. Groups were: a) MPI, b) MAF, c) other government sectors, d) private sector, e) CSOs, f) development partners, g) academia, and h) English speaking participants' group.

The groups were requested to:

1. Identify **three priority areas for actions in the next 12 months** based on the list of challenges and priorities discussed by the panellists.
2. **Specify the roles of each stakeholder group** (i.e. as represented by the assigned discussion group) **in implementing the most pressing tasks to strengthen RAI in the next 12 months.**

Google Jamboard was used for facilitating the discussion and recording the results of the groups discussion (see Appendix III).

Back in plenary, the groups reported back on the discussions. This revealed that there were overlaps and close links in some key priority areas identified by the different groups. Some of the priority areas identified through the discussions are as follows (the order does not refer to a ranking of the priority):

- **Legal framework and its enforcement:**
  - Reviewing, revision, and dissemination of the existing laws and regulations to wider targeted audiences.
  - There are many laws and regulations regarding responsible land-based investments, therefore law enforcement should be enhanced – and drafting new laws avoided.
  - The policy should provide an incentive for domestic production and processing to avoid exporting raw materials.
- **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. An exchange forum should offer space for inputs from the private sector in policy and law reformation.
- **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 capacity:** Capacity building to local government authorities and local communities should be evidence-based and should consider the case specific-context, meaning that it should be based on the actual needs. For the capacity building, existing material should be used instead of producing new ones and it is also important to make sure that the materials and tools are simple for use and available in the Lao language.
- **Addressing and mitigating 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:**
  - Establishing a systematic investment monitoring and evaluation mechanism including environmental impact monitoring.
  - Establishing an appropriate grievance mechanism including a database system. State agencies should play an important role in conflict resolution.

For more detailed notes on the results of each group see Appendix III

## 7 Closing Remarks

Mr Andrew Nadeau, Senior Capacity Development Officer, FAO, highlighted that the key element for creating an enabling environment for RAI is the cooperation among stakeholders at national and local levels. He emphasised the need for involvement and capacity of officers from all levels, from central to local. He highlighted key initiatives that FAO has implemented, for example, capacity assessment workshops that identified gaps in capacities on all levels. Based on this, FAO developed a learning programme that is available for officials at all levels, especially local government officials from relevant sectors, like agriculture and forestry, planning and investment, natural resources and environment and commerce, etc. FAO's project also supports awareness-raising campaigns and the implementation of the ASEAN RAI principles regionally and in Lao PDR. He called for inputs from Lao PDR to share experiences and best practices in legal and policy framework development with other Asian countries in the regional workshop that will be organised next year. He appreciated the involvement of stakeholders, especially from the private sector. He thus encouraged continued collaboration.

Mr Phonethavong Singhalath, Director of Investment Cooperation Division representing MPI and MAF, appreciated the active participation from all participants, from government, private sector, international organ-

isations, CSOs, and mentioned also the good cooperation. He emphasised that this cooperation should continue. This MSD 2021 conference is an important milestone for the implementation of RAI and coordination among stakeholders. He expressed gratitude for the support from international development partners, especially GIZ, FAO and NIRAS. Sincere appreciation was also given to representatives from government organisations from provincial and district levels as well as representatives from private sectors for sharing valuable experiences gained from actual practice. This sharing and cooperation should continue so that challenges can be addressed and achieve better outcomes in the future.

## **8 Reflections and lessons learned by the MSD 2021 organizers**

Stakeholders' understanding and ideas regarding what responsible investments are or how it can be promoted varies, and awareness is still low in Lao PDR today. Results of a survey that collected close to 400 responses suggest that Lao PDR has been able to attract more responsible investments in recent years, but there are still many challenges for the implementation of RAI. Respondents overwhelmingly identified misuse of agriculture chemical inputs as among the most pressing issues facing Lao PDR's agriculture sector today. Other RAI related issues perceived by respondents include governance mechanisms such as monitoring of investment projects, as well as the ineffective enforcement of the many existing legislation.

The vivid discussions following the case study from Luang Prabang province around the accountability of the investor for rehabilitating degraded land after banana investments is illustrative of the heightened concerns. New legislation (ie MPI Instruction 0457) provides a clearer framework for resolving the accountability question but requires increased efforts to ensure dissemination and consistent enforcement. While the new legislation was drafted with the investment and planning sector in the lead, local level dissemination will require coordinated efforts from the agriculture and forestry as well as the natural resources and environment sectors among others – coordination will be crucial from central, provincial and local levels.

Some good practices of RAI are already present in the country, including examples shared by Burapha Agro-Forestry Co., Ltd., and Mekong Timber Plantations Ltd, which offer experiences for learning. The message from these companies is the need to create enabling environment for responsible investment, so good practices can become the standard. On the other hand, companies pointed out that there are significant challenges that hinder investments, and particularly responsible investments, including the lack of transparent and accurate data on suitable and available land for investments.

Further scaling up of investment project monitoring to ensure plans and safeguards are being adhered to, will contribute to better governance of investments. The GIZ supported IPM tool is expected to be scaled up in use in this respect.

Noting the multi-stakeholder nature of agriculture and forestry investments, promoting RAI principles will take multi-stakeholder efforts. Mutual learning among actors, including policy makers, scientists in different fields, the private sector, and practitioners should continue to define and understand challenges, then agree on solutions, and finally form a collective strategy on how to get there.

The following are recommendations from the organizers of the RAI MSD 2021 to be taken into consideration for the organisation of future MSD on RAI:

- The results of the online survey provide useful insights into the important topics that stakeholders are interested in and the main issues regarding the implementation of RAI. The next MSD may continue to monitor stakeholder perceptions through such an approach, build on the results of this year's survey and design the MSD sessions accordingly.

- There was limited time for dialogue among participants. More time for discussion in each session should be allocated. At the same time, a few minutes should be given for the conclusion at the end of each session.
- It is important to have a space for a plenary discussion of the results from the small group work in order to have agreement on action plans, next steps, etc.
- There were only two companies that attended the MSD 2021 - companies that are known to be practicing RAI in their operations. It is important to engage more private sector representatives in the following years and it is also highly recommended to engage community representatives in the upcoming dialogue.
- The case studies were well-chosen and provoked a very technical and critical discussions – and indicated highest interest among participants. It is recommended that the next MSD should build on this by identifying demonstrable case studies from early on in the year and formulating learning and analysis from them.
- While the first two objectives of the MSD 2021 were well met, it is difficult to gauge if the third objective “to acknowledge the different roles of stakeholders and identify ways forward to strengthen co-operation” was fully met. The expectation was for stakeholder to leave the meeting with a sense of commitment to the areas identified through group discussions. In the future, having more time, potentially a separate workshop, for stakeholders to discuss challenges and identify ways forward may be recommended. It is suggested that at least a half day be set aside for discussion of stakeholder roles and responsibilities and strengthening collaboration among stakeholders.

# Appendix I

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List of Attendees (Participants and Speakers)

APPENDIX I: List of Attendees (Participants and Speakers)

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION
1	Mr Outtakeo Keodouangsinh	Director General, MPI
2	Mr Xouxad Xayakhoumman	Director General, DoPF, MAF
3	Dr. Phonexay Vilaysack	Deputy Director General, IPD, MPI
4	Mr Phonethavong Singhalath	IPD, MPI
5	Ms Phouvone Thammavong	
6	Dr. Nittha Boupha	Training Center, MPI
7	Mr Souphalack Thammason	DoPF, MAF
8	Mr Vilayhak Chanthath	DoPF, MAF
9	Mr Phousith Bakhom	DoPF, MAF
10	Mr Khamfan Chanthavong	
11	Ms Manisone	
12	Ms Chinda Milayong	NIRAS-IP Consult
13	Ms Darasavanh Pheuisiri (Ting)	NIRAS-IP Consult
14	Ms Bouasavanh Khanthaphat	NIRAS-IP Consult
15	Vong Nanthavong	NIRAS-IP Consult
16	Andrew Bartlett	Helvetas - LURAS
17	Thip	n/a
18	Nora Teufel	GIZ Laos
19	Robin AUS DER BEEK	RECOFTC
20	Kongkeo Sivilay	Freelance
21	Ou-Ee Kittikhoun	Canadian Executive Service Organization
22	Eva Prediger	GIZ Laos
23	Louisa J.M. Jansen	FAO
24	Khamla Nanthavong	Land Program/GIZ Laos
25	Khanthone Phamuang,	Environment Conservation and Community Development Association
26	Marita Cisneros	Mekong Regional Land Governance (MRLG) Project
27	Helena Axelsson Svensson	Mekong Timber Plantations (MTP)
28	Manoly Sisavanh	WCS
29	Anthony Zola	GMS Research Group
30	Kate Rickersey	Land Equity International
31	Assunta Testa	EU Delegation
32	Richard Hackman	CDE
33	Sonesoulivanh Vongsoulin	
34	Visakone Thammavong Giz	GIZ Laos
35	Khamphouvieng Ekaphanh	GIZ Laos
36	Daniel Hayward	Chiang Mai University
37	Emma Aguinot	LuxDev
38	Akiko Inoguchi	FAO
39	Bounthieng Soulivanh	Luang Prabang Chamber of Commerce and Industry
40	Chanthaphone Thammavong	FAO CAWA project
41	Thongdam PHONGPHICHITH	Sustainable Agriculture and Environment Development Association (SAEDA)

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION
42	Jakapong Prapanjit	Oxfam in Laos
43	Carin Smaller	IISD
44	Bounyadeth Phouangmala	RECOFTC
45	Vilamonh PHONTHONGSY	CDE (Centre for Development and Environment)
46	Baimua	CDE
47	Soukkasem Lomathmanyong	FAO
48	Chariya Chanthaphasouk	IPD-RAI
49	Toomkham Phoungmachan	independent
50	Sonedalinh Phoumvongxay	N/A
51	Poukky Vongsena	
52	Bounheng Southichak	Lao Youth Radio
53	Emma Jessie Mcghie	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)
54	Lorenz Jenni	NIRAS-IP Consult
55	Maria Gladys Savolainen	NIRAS-IP Consult
56	Alex Muhumuza	NIRAS-IP Consult
57	Lenol BOUNPHENG	LIFE project / VFI
58	Suntisouk Lormany	Planning and investment department
59	Visouda Keomueangthong	LIFE project
60	Michael Fennema	World Renew
61	Phetdavanh Sipaseuth	LIFE, VFI
62	Thiphavong Boupha	Freelance
63	Representative	Planning and investment office, Nambark distict, Louangprabang province
64	Soulisak Pholakoun	Planning and investment office , Nambark distict, Louangprabang province
65	Charles Andrew Nadeau	<del>UN</del> FAO
66	Khankeo Oupravanh	GIZ Laos
67	Nittha Boupha	MPI Training centre
68	Heuangsavanh Sengkhamyong	Investment promotion department
69	Sounthone Inthapanya	Center for Development Policy Research, Ministry of Planning and Investment
70	Holy Phanthavong	Investment Promotion Department ( MPI )
71	Khamphee Louangphet	Center for Development Policy Research
72	Linthong Silimanotham	
73	Phet phommachanh	Finance unit, Kasi district
74	Khambang Thiphavong	Lao Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas Association
75	Kongmee Keopathoum	Planning and investment office, Kasi district
76	Phaivanh Keomanyong	Agriculture and forestry office, Vientiane province
77	Huasa Pacha	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
78	Ehren Garner	FAO
79	Toumayang KHUEYANG	SAEDA
80	Edwin Payuan	RECOFTC Laos and Cambodia
81	Sone Syhalath	Agriculture and forestry office , Vientiane province
82	Song Siadalor	Labour and Social Welfare office, Borlikhun district

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION
83	Khamphaew Vongphachanh	Planning and investment office, Hinherb district
84	Cecile Coquette	French Embassy
85	Souvanane Keothammavong	Mekong Timber Plantations Co., Ltd
86	Rob Cole	Mekong Region Land Governance
87	Violaine Fourile	LIWG
88	Jana Herold	FAO
89	Micah Ingalls	Mekong Region Land Governance
90	Vanxay Wa	Planning and investment office, Nambark district
91	Anhsany Sypasong	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)
92	Khamsone Keosacksith	GIZ Laos
93	Syphan Chanthaboun	Planning and investment office, Kasi district
94	Chanhsouk Soukthavisay	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
95	Ted Sysavath	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
96	Tengmeng Yarngluexay	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
97	Khammoui xayyasouk	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
98	Phouthasuk Keomixay	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
99	Khamphaeng Ondoungdy	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
100	Niphaphone NAMPANYA	HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation Laos
101	Sengchan Dalavong	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
102	Vorasone Dengkayaphichith	Land Information Working Group
103	Sommaiy Vanlanouvong	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
104	Sysavath Malychit	Planning and investment office, Phonehong district
105	Hongsoudchai Vilayphone	Natural resources and environment office
106	Vanida Khouangvichit	GIZ-Land Programme
107	Philavong Sysoudtho	Agriculture and forestry office, Borlikhun district, Borlikhamxai province
108	Southin Sybounlerd	Labour and Social Welfare office, Province
109	Chindavone Phaivongsa	Planning and investment office, Thaphabath district
110	Maita Sythundone	Planning and investment office, Thaphabath district
111	Aloun Manosarn	Natural resources and environment office, Luang Prabang province
112	Vanpheng Douangmala	Planning and investment office
113	Suliya Maokhamphiw	Planning and investment office, Borlikhun district
114	Phanit Sengmany	Planning and investment office, district
115	Phongsavanh Sihanou	Natural resources and environment office
116	Ms	Planning and investment office, Phonehong district
117	Noy Loungpanya	Agriculture and forestry office, district
118	Bounma Phommany	Natural resources and environment office, province
119	Bong Munsayaphom	Helvetas Laos
120	Huengsavanh Sengkhamyong	Investment Promotion department
121	Chintanaphone Keovichith	CLICK
122	Hongthong Chanhthavong	Investment Promotion unit, planing and investment office, Borlikhamxai province
123	Ronald Tundang	IISD
124	Nida Inthavong	Industry and Commerce office, Bolikhan district

NO.	NAME	ORGANISATION
125	Vayu Louangbundit	Planning and investment office, Borlikhamxai province
126	Ty Chanhthalungsy	Planning and investment office, Vientiane province
127	Linthong Sybimanotham	Agriculture and forestry office
128	Anousone Onsimueng	Natural resources and environment office, Hongsa district
129	Phonexay Borlivanh	Natural resources and environment office, Borlikhun district, Borlikhamxai province
130	Representative	Planning and investment office
131	Aky Phommachit	Department of labour management
132	Vannasouk Tiene	GIZ CliPAD/I-GFLL project
133	Laura Schmid	NIRAS-IP Consult
134	Darryl Vhugen	NIRAS-IP Consult
135	Chittakone Southammavong	Economic – Planning Cadre Taining Center
136	Buavanh Kaendala	Planning and investment office
137	Palina Thongouthoum	Oxfam in Laos
138	Monekham Souksingha	Chamber of commerce and industry Oudomxay Province
139	Xaysavarn Einkeomany	Chamber of commerce and industry Oudomxay Province
140	Somvanh Phommalichan	Agriculture and forestry office, Nambark district

\*Note: The list of participants does not claim to be complete

# Appendix II

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Program of the 2021 national RAI MSD Event

APPENDIX II: Program of the 1<sup>st</sup> national RAI MSD event

Time		Responsibilities
8:30 – 9:05 (35 mins)	<b>Opening Ceremony</b> · Welcome [10 mins]	Mr. Phonethavong Singhalath, IPD - MPI
	· Opening remarks [20 mins] · Development partner · Objectives and agenda [5 mins]	Mr. Outtakeo Keodouangsinh, DG of IPD – MPI  Ms. Eva Prediger – RGIL manager in Laos, GIZ  Ms. Buakhai Phimmavong, facilitator
9:05 – 10:15 (70 mins)	<b>Session 1: Forming a broad common understanding of the status quo of responsible agriculture investment implementation in Lao PDR</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Video streaming: Responsible investment in agriculture and forestry in Laos [7 min]</li> <li>○ Sharing survey results on where we are on RAI [10 mins]</li> <li>○ Inputs from ministry on policy framework and RAI implementation [10/20 mins]</li> <li>○ RAI implementation in the private sector [10 mins]</li> <li>○ CDE’s analysis of land concessions and leases inventory focusing on agriculture and forestry [10 mins]</li> <li>○ Questions &amp; discussion [10mins]</li> <li>○ RAI photo slide show [3 mins]</li> </ul>	Ms. Akiko Inoguchi, FAO  Ms. Phouvone Thammavong, IPD-MPI and representative of MAF/DOFP  Representative of LNCCI  Ms. Phetsaphone Thanasak, CDE  Ms. Buakhai Phimmavong, facilitator  FAO
15 mins	<b>break</b>	
10:30 – 11:35  65 mins	<b>Session 2: Exchange on experiences and good practices</b> · Presentation #1 Investment in banana cultivation in Luang Prabang province [15 mins] - Discussant on Presentations [10 mins] · Presentation #2: Contract farming: Responding to a rising agricultural trend [15 mins]	Dr. Sithalone Siphoxay, DPI of Luang Prabang  Ms. Phouvone Thammavong, IPD-MPI  Mr. Sengthong Soukhathammavong, IPD- MPI and Dr. Robert Cole, MRLG
	- Discussant on Presentations [10 mins] · Q&A session [15 mins]	Dr. Souvanthong Namvong, DTEAC – MAF  Ms. Buakhai Phimmavong, facilitator
	<b>break</b>	
1:30 – 2:40	<b>Session 2 continued</b>	Ms. Khankeo Oupravanh, GIZ

(70 mins)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Presentation #3: Common issues revisited through the Investment Project Monitoring (IPM) tool &amp; “Investor Dialogue Forum” [20 mins]</li> <li>- Discussant: on issues and scaling-up [10 mins]</li> <li>· Presentation #4: Company internal grievance redress mechanisms [15 mins]</li> <li>- Discussant: complementarity with government systems [10 mins]</li> <li>· Q&amp;A session [15 mins]</li> </ul>	<p>Mr. Phonethavong Singhalath, IPD-MPI and representative of DoPF- MAF</p> <p>Mr. Phonesavanh Chindamany, Mekong Timber Plantations</p> <p>Mr. Heuangsavanh Sengkhamyong, IPD-MPI</p> <p>Ms. Buakhai Phimmavong, facilitator</p>
10 mins	<b>break</b>	
2:50- 4:25  95 mins	<p><b>Session 3: Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders &amp; identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Panel discussion #1: What are the 3 main challenges and 3 priority areas of work for the next 5 years? Please provide answers on cards and then elaborate. [25 mins]</li> <li>· Panelist #1: DOPF MAF perspective [5 mins]</li> <li>· Panelist #2: IPD perspective [5 mins]</li> <li>· Panelist #3: Investor perspective [5 mins]</li> <li>· Panelist #4: CSO perspective [5 mins]</li> <li>○ Group activity (stakeholder groups): Based on the ideas presented by the panelists, please select and discuss 3 priority areas for the next 12 months per group. [45 mins]</li> <li>○ Plenary feedback [20 mins]</li> <li>○ Brief reflection and wrap-up summary of session 3 [3 mins]</li> </ul>	<p>Ms. Buakhai Phimmavong, facilitator</p> <p>Break-out group facilitators</p> <p>Break-out group facilitators</p> <p>Ms. Buakhai Phimmavong, facilitator</p>
4:25- 5:00  (35 mins)	<p><b>Reflection round</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Feedback and reflection – open floor for any comments [15 mins]</li> </ul> <p><b>Closing Ceremony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Closing remarks [20 mins]</li> <li>○ Development partner</li> <li>○ Government</li> </ul>	<p>Dr. Vong Nanthavong, NIRAS IP-Consult</p> <p>Mr. Andrew Nadeau, Senior Capacity Development Officer, FAO</p> <p>Mr. Sousath Xaiyakoumman, DG of DOPF - MAF</p>

# Appendix III

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Detailed results of group discussion

### Annex 3: Detailed results of group discussion

#### Summary of key challenges and priority areas

Category	Challenges	Priority areas
Pre-implementation:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Coordination between central, provincial, and local level.</li> <li>2. Difficulties on concession processes of degraded national production forests due to regulation and laws of relevant ministries.</li> <li>3. Some difficulties on the plantation areas survey because communities are not well organised and do not understand well relevant government policies.</li> <li>4. Government doesn't have clear understanding on agriculture investment</li> <li>5. Some land leases of investors were proceeded without government approval.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Develop legislations/recommendations on sustainable contract farming in Lao PDR</li> <li>2. Identify areas for agricultural investments more suitable with local communities and environmental and natural resources (Land, forest, water, and biodiversity)</li> </ol>
Ongoing project operations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Monitoring, inspection, and evaluation are not widely and regularly implemented yet.</li> <li>7. Management of the concession land faces some difficulties due to poor land use planning/design.</li> <li>8. Investors change activities or get land concession for selling to other investors.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. Improve database system, improve mechanism on management, monitoring and evaluation.</li> <li>4. Allocate budget, personnel, monitoring plan, improve coordination mechanism from central to local levels and participation of all stakeholders in planning, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.</li> <li>5. Create practical GRM and database to manage information.</li> <li>6. Planting trees on degraded land.</li> <li>7. Integrated industrial tree plantation and commercial crops by employing local communities / local workers.</li> <li>8. Controlling the use of chemical / dangerous pesticides.</li> </ol>

Results of the group discussion

Groups	Priority areas selected	Key actions to be taken during the next 12 months
1: MPI	Identify explicitly land areas suitable and available for investment – consistent with environmental safeguards (lands, forests, water and biodiversity)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prepare lists of agriculture investment projects</li> <li>- Conduct feasibility studies for the investment before the real implementation</li> <li>- Identify areas for investment in lands in each village and organisation for lands such as 1 village 1 map 1 district 1 map</li> <li>- Must work together with agricultural sector and village authorities to identify the detail and clear areas for investment in order to have quick investment approval.</li> </ul>
	Improve database, management mechanism, monitoring, inspection, and evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improve database to connect between central level and local levels.</li> <li>- Coordination between central level, provincial level, district level, village level must be clear in order to delegate responsibilities on investment management so they will take real responsibility and do not pass a buck.</li> <li>- Develop database for foreign investment to be able to see the trustworthiness</li> <li>- Develop systematic and regular plans of all sectors</li> </ul>
	Translate and implement laws to develop and revise regulations, manuals, and guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Disseminate 0457, law on investment</li> <li>- Focus on monitoring of contract preparation between small farmers and investors</li> <li>- Develop manuals on small sized investment</li> <li>- Disseminate principles of RAI for investors</li> </ul>
2: MAF	Translate laws, develop and revise regulations, manuals and guidelines related to RAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Develop templates and improve coordination mechanism within the agriculture and forestry sector at provincial level in order to have consistency of approval process for investment in agriculture and forestry sector</li> <li>- Improve the existing mechanisms and tools which are not very consistent in the implementation and which are not fully aligned with policies particularly the cooperation on agricultural investment of the foreign investors in Lao PDR.</li> </ul>
	Disseminate policy on RAI to officials at central level and local levels to know and have common understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Train district officials on RAI so they will train communities on contract farming</li> <li>- Implement activities which bring knowledge on RAI to government officials, laborers or farmers to be prepared for current socio-economic development.</li> </ul>

	<p>Improve database, mechanism, management, inspection, monitoring and evaluation of the investment in the agriculture and forestry sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Integrate the investment management matter to all sectors (education and other sectors aimed to build the adaptability with the economic growth)</li> <li>- Conduct research in order to promote domestic production and provide information to potential investors in the agriculture and forestry sectors, so they can have basic information</li> <li>- Cooperate with the programmes working in Land sector (GIZ) to enhance the monitoring tools for investment project (IPM) in the agriculture and forestry sector at local level (to jointly prepare plans and conduct activities)</li> <li>- Enhance RAI tools supported by FAO and expand nationwide</li> </ul>
<p><b>3: Other Ministries</b></p>	<p>Identify areas for agriculture investment which are detailed and appropriate to each local area as well as to protect the environment, natural resource (lands, forests, water and biodiversity)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of natural resource and environment: to be responsible for land matter, land allocation at the local level, village level to provincial level; to identify areas that have advantages to do agricultural production which have collaboration with department of public works</li> <li>- Focus on the land allocation, monitoring of concession, issuing land title systematically and to translate the compressive land allocation plan and resource management into the provincial level and translate into district level and village level</li> <li>- Identify areas that are suitable for investments based on the local advantages such as conservation areas</li> <li>- Develop a district model for rural development: all sectors must focus their activities in that areas such as documentation for land matters and allocation of land</li> <li>- Department of Industry and commerce: to identify areas for industrial and handicraft settlements</li> </ul>
	<p>Develop the practical mechanism for grievance mechanism and database for related problems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implement law on labor which have monitoring from the 3 party committees: enterprise must prepare employment contracts, grievance from laborers</li> <li>- After approval of the projects, they must be monitored regularly and comprehensively according to the roles and responsibilities of related sectors</li> <li>- Department of Industry and commerce: to review the effectiveness of existing database</li> </ul>

	Control the usage of dangerous chemicals/pesticide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Department of labor and social welfare: to control the usage of chemicals particularly laborers who work with the chemicals such as to have annual health check-up for laborers in banana farms</li> <li>- Facilitate the export of products and timber products, help to mediate the allocation for timber plantation and land concession for timber plantation and to limit the chemical usage.</li> </ul>
5: CSOs	Identify areas for agriculture investment which are detailed and appropriate to each local area as well as to protect the environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organise workshops which invite stakeholders to listen to problems including representatives of investors, public sectors and other sectors to provide inputs to improve the investment policies</li> <li>- Evaluate the implementation of regulations and policies in order to review whether how well the sectors which are responsible for monitoring understand those regulations and policies. Because so far the implementation and understanding on those regulations and policies of the public sector and investors are different because the regulations are not very clear.</li> <li>- The development of strategy should be made from collected inputs from all sectors particularly from investors because they are the real implementers.</li> <li>- Grievance mechanism is not very clear particularly to resolve disputes between companies and citizens. Citizens do not understand, while public sectors do not provide much help so they think that companies take advantage of the citizens. The companies developed their environmental management plan according to the laws.</li> </ul>
	Focus on the implementation of the government's policies, contribute to the development and revision of the agriculture and forestry strategy according to the real situation and appropriate to the real implementation of the investment.	
	Other comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It seems that there are many investors who are interested including domestic investors but the supply is not much as it should be, because there are some difficulties in terms of exportation, quality of products which cannot meet standards, small sized producers have low production capacity, need to increase capital, expand production areas, encourage to build farmer groups in order to secure the price and supply products according to the market demands</li> <li>- The government should have a policy to facilitate investors access to fund (low interest loan, long term loan...)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Chamber of commerce has established fund groups to facilitate small farmers to access to funds as well as to ensure the facilitation for members to access the bank loans</li> </ul>
<b>6: Private Sector</b>	Revise policies to be relevant to RAI principles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue to promote and support in terms of technical and financial matters for the implementation of activities related to the expansion of RAI principles</li> </ul>
	Improve database and mechanism to monitor – evaluate the management and the usage of information to be consistent	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Support design the tools for monitoring of investment and database harmonization.</li> </ul>
	Allocate budget to be relevant for each sector	
<b>7: Other (Academia, consultant, etc.)</b>	<p>Improve access to investment information for local communities, investors and local authority</p> <p>Conduct investment project mapping nationwide to see the investment coverage</p> <p>Consider the livelihood of communities in resettlement areas to ensure their wellbeing. Cooperate with other sectors to ensure a positive impact of investment projects on communities. All sectors help to protect the rights and benefits of local communities who work as labourers in agriculture investment projects.</p> <p>All sectors should work together in dissemination of information, regulations and guidelines to communities in order to help reduce conflicts between investors and communities. For better information dissemination, there is a need to train trainers at the central level, who then can conduct information dissemination campaigns for local level.</p> <p>Agricultural investment is often linked with land. Therefore, there is a need for strong collaboration among sectors.</p> <p>There should be clear land boundary identified for investment projects to avoid duplication of concession areas. Local community should be engaged in the process of land areas identification. Satellite images should be used for precise land mapping.</p>	
<b>Group 8: English speakers</b>	Strong agreement across different stakeholders that implementation of laws should be priority, not necessarily making new ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Major concerns across the board over chemical pollutants and garbage from agro-investments</li> <li>- Land allocation and acquisition and access to productive forest, specific measures on allocation of land along railway line risks to community, disputes etc?</li> </ul>
	Reduce transaction costs for Gov't. Major need for coordination across different initiatives/ approaches on investment, concepts etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- NGO/project approaches can upset existing contract relations between investors and farmers</li> </ul>

	Contextualise assistance to national/local contexts ie what the country has, rather than applying global standards/guidelines.	- CF policies should recognise diversity of CF models, look at how to manage informal traders affecting contract stability
<b>Group 9: Development Partners</b>	<p>Priority areas 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissemination of information on RAI principles, investment regulations, laws, etc (9 and 10)</li> <li>- Collection of data on land and database systems, inclusive and participatory land-use planning (3)</li> <li>- Use of data to identify suitable investment areas (2)</li> </ul>	Tasks 1: capacity building to local authorities and communities
	<p>Priority areas 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building of stakeholder groups, esp. on local level (case-based, evidence-based training) (12)</li> <li>- Use and better use of existing materials (and making sure it is available in Lao language)</li> </ul>	Task 2: Disseminate regulations, laws, database on agricultural areas in Lao language and existing materials
	<p>Priority areas 3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen Law enforcement</li> <li>- Support Monitoring &amp; Evaluation at ongoing- &amp; post- investment processes (e.g.: esp chemical using), as tool to strengthen law enforcement (3)</li> <li>- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) at local level</li> </ul>	Tasks 3: Law enforcement

**Jamboard Discussions**

Group 1:

2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)

**ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders & identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation**

**Group 1**

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**ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 1:** ໃຫ້ກຸ່ມເລືອກເອົາ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດ ຈາກການນຳສະເໜີ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳສະເໜີຈາກເວທີສົນທະນາ ເລືອກ 3 priority areas identified in the panel discussion.

ຂໍ້ 2

ຂໍ້ 3

ຂໍ້ 9

**ເອກະກັນຄັດເລືອກບຸລິມະສິດ 3 ຂໍ້ດັ່ງນີ້ :**

**2. ການກຳນົດເຂດການສົ່ງເສີມການລົງທຶນກະສິກຳທີ່ລະອຽດ ແລະ ເໝາະສົມກັບແຕ່ລະທ້ອງຖິ່ນທີ່ຊັດເຈນ ລວມທັງການຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ ຊັບພະຍາກອນລະທຳມະຊາດ (ດິນ ປ່າໄມ້ ນ້ຳ ແລະ ຊີວະນາໆພັນ) 3. ປັບປຸງຖານຂໍ້ມູນ, ກົນໄກຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ການຕິດຕາມ**

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Group 1 3.png

**ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders & identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation**

**Group 1**

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**ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 2:** ຕໍ່ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດດັ່ງກ່າວ, ທ່ານມີພາລະບົດບາດຫຍັງ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງທີ່ຈະເຮັດໃນ 12 ເດືອນຂ້າງໜ້າ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການລົງທຶນທີ່ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນລາວ? / In these three priority areas, what are your roles/tasks and activities in supporting the implementation of RAI in Laos in the next 12 months?

2, ກຳນົດເຂດການສົ່ງເສີມການລົງທຶນກະສິກຳທີ່ລະອຽດ ແລະ ເໝາະສົມກັບແຕ່ລະທ້ອງຖິ່ນທີ່ຊັດເຈນ ລວມທັງການຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ (ດິນ ປ່າໄມ້, ນ້ຳ ແລະ ຊີວະນາໆພັນ)

- ສ້າງບັນຊີໂຄງການລົງທຶນດ້ານກະສິກຳ
- ສຶກສາຄວາມອາດສາມາດຂອງການລົງທຶນ ກ່ອນປະຕິບັດ
- ພວກເຮົາກຳນົດເຂດການລົງທຶນໃນດ້ານທີ່ດິນແຕ່ລະບ້ານ ແລະ ກຳລັງຈັດຕັ້ງການກຳນົດທາງດ້ານທີ່ດິນເປັນຕົ້ນແມ່ນ 1 ບ້ານ 1 ແຜນທີ່ 1 ເມືອງ 1 ແຜນທີ່
- ຕ້ອງໄດ້ເຮັດວຽກຮ່ວມກັບຂະແໜງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ອົງການປົກຄອງບ້ານເພື່ອກຳນົດເຂດການລົງທຶນໃຫ້ລະອຽດຈະແຈ້ງເພື່ອຮອງຮັບການລົງທຶນໂດຍໄວ.

ຄຳຄິດເຫັນອື່ນໆ / Other comments

3, ປັບປຸງລະບົບຖານຂໍ້ມູນ , ກົນໄກການຄຸ້ມຄອງ, ຕິດຕາມ ກວດກາ ແລະ ປະເມີນ

- ປັບປຸງລະບົບຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ເພື່ອເຊື່ອມໂຍ່ງລະຫວ່າງສູນກາງ ແລະ ທ້ອງຖິ່ນ
- ການປະສານງານລະຫວ່າງສູນກາງ,ແຂວງ-ເມືອງ-ບ້ານ  
ຕ້ອງລະອຽດຈະແຈ້ງເພື່ອແບ່ງຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນການຄຸ້ມຄອງການລົງທຶນໃຫ້ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບທີ່ແທ້ຈິງ ຫຼືກວ້າງການຖິ້ມຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບ
- ສ້າງຖານຂໍ້ມູນນັກລົງທຶນຕ່າງປະເທດ , ໃຫ້ສາມາດຮັບຮູ້ຄວາມຫນ້າເຊື່ອຖື
- ສ້າງແຜນເປັນລະບົບ ແລະ ເປັນປົກກະຕິຂອງທຸກຂະແໜງ



9, ຈັດຕັ້ງຜົນຂະຫຍາຍກົດໝາຍ ເພື່ອສ້າງ ແລະ ປັບປຸງລະບົບການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ບົດແນະນຳຕ່າງໆ

- ລົງເຜີຍແຜ່ 0457, ກົດໝາຍການລົງທຶນ .....
- ເນັ້ນໃສ່ ການຕິດຕາມການສ້າງສັນຍາລະຫວ່າງຊາວກະສິກອນຂະໜາດນ້ອ ລະ ນັກລົງທຶນ
- ສ້າງຄູ່ມືແນະນຳການລົງທຶນຂະໜາດນ້ອຍ
- ເຜີຍແຜ່ຫຼັກການລົງທຶນ RAI ໃຫ້ແກ່ນັກລົງທຶນ

Group 2

2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)

**ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ການົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders & identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation**

**Group 2**

**ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 2:** ຕໍ່ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດດັ່ງກ່າວ, ທ່ານມີພາລະບົດບາດຫຍັງ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງທີ່ຈະເຮັດໃນ 12 ເດືອນຂ້າງໜ້າ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການລົງທຶນທີ່ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນລາວ? / In these three priority areas, what are your roles/tasks and activities in supporting the implementation of RAI in Laos in the next 12 months?

<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<p>ຜົນຂະຫຍາຍກິດໜ້າ, ການເຊື່ອມໂຍງ ວຽກງານກະຕຸ້ນຄອງການລົງທຶນ ໃຫ້ເຂົ້າເຖິງທຸກຂະແໜງການ (ການສຶກສາ ແລະ ຂະແໜງອື່ນໆ ໂດຍແນໃສ່ໃຫ້ແທດເໝາະກັບ ຈັງຫວະການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຂອງເສດຖະກິດ)</p>	<p>ຮ່ວມມືກັບ ແຜນງານທີ່ດິນ <b>GIZ</b> ໃນການຜັນຂະຫຍາຍເຄື່ອງມື ການຕິດຕາມໂຄງການລົງທຶນ (<b>IPM</b>) ໃຫ້ແກ່ຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຢູ່ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ (ວາງແຜນ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຮ່ວມກັນ)</p>	<p>ຮ່ວມມືກັບ ແຜນງານທີ່ດິນ <b>GIZ</b> ໃນການຜັນຂະຫຍາຍເຄື່ອງມື ການຕິດຕາມໂຄງການລົງທຶນ (<b>IPM</b>) ໃຫ້ແກ່ຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຢູ່ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ (ວາງແຜນ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຮ່ວມກັນ)</p>
<p>ການສ້າງແບບຟອມ ແລະ ປັບປຸງກົນໄກການປະສານງານ ພາຍໃນຂະແໜງກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຢູ່ຂັ້ນແຂວງ ໃນການອະນຸຍາດການລົງທຶນ ຂົງເຂດກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ໃຫ້ເປັນເອກະພາບກັນ</p>	<p>ຜູ້ກອບຮິມໃຫ້ ພະນັກງານຂັ້ນເມືອງ ກ່ຽວກັບ <b>RAI</b> ເພື່ອຝຶກອົບຮົມ ຕໍ່ໃຫ້ຊຸມຊົນ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການເຮັດສັນຍາກະສິກຳ (<b>Contact Farming</b>)</p>	<p>ເຊື່ອມໂຍງ ວຽກງານກະຕຸ້ນຄອງການລົງທຶນ ໃຫ້ເຂົ້າເຖິງທຸກຂະແໜງການ (ການສຶກສາ ແລະ ຂະແໜງອື່ນໆ ໂດຍແນໃສ່ໃຫ້ແທດເໝາະກັບ ຈັງຫວະການຂະຫຍາຍຕົວຂອງເສດຖະກິດ)</p>
<p>ປັບປຸງກົນໄກ ແລະ ເຄື່ອງມືທີ່ມີຢູ່ ທີ່ບໍ່ທັນເອກະພາບໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ບໍ່ທັນສອດຄ່ອງກັບນະໂຍບາຍ ໂດຍສະເພາະຂອດການຮ່ວມມືການລົງທຶນດ້ານກະສິກຳ ຂອງນັກລົງທຶນຕ່າງປະເທດ ຢູ່ໃນລາວ</p>	<p>ຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ກິດຈະກຳຕ່າງໆ ທີ່ໃຫ້ຄວາມຮູ້ດ້ານວຽກງານ <b>RAI</b> ໃຫ້ແກ່ ພະນັກງານລັດ, ແຂວງງານ ຫຼື ຊາວກະສິກອນ ໃຫ້ກຽມພ້ອມຮັບມືກັບການ ພັດທະນາເສດຖະກິດ-ສັງຄົມ ໃນປະຈຸບັນ</p>	<p>ມີການສຶກສາຄົ້ນຄວ້າ ເພື່ອຊຸກຍູ້ສົ່ງເສີມການຕະຫຼິດຕະພັນພາຍໃນ ແລະ ສະໜອງຂໍ້ມູນ ໃຫ້ແກ່ຜູ້ທີ່ຈະມາລົງທຶນ ດ້ານກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ໄດ້ມີຂໍ້ມູນພື້ນຖານ</p>
<p>ຮ່ວມມືກັບ ແຜນງານທີ່ດິນ <b>GIZ</b> ໃນການຜັນຂະຫຍາຍເຄື່ອງມື ການຕິດຕາມໂຄງການລົງທຶນ (<b>IPM</b>) ໃຫ້ແກ່ຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຢູ່ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ (ວາງແຜນ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຮ່ວມກັນ)</p>	<p>ຮ່ວມມືກັບ ແຜນງານທີ່ດິນ <b>GIZ</b> ໃນການຜັນຂະຫຍາຍເຄື່ອງມື ການຕິດຕາມໂຄງການລົງທຶນ (<b>IPM</b>) ໃຫ້ແກ່ຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຢູ່ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ (ວາງແຜນ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຮ່ວມກັນ)</p>	<p>ຮ່ວມມືກັບ ແຜນງານທີ່ດິນ <b>GIZ</b> ໃນການຜັນຂະຫຍາຍເຄື່ອງມື ການຕິດຕາມໂຄງການລົງທຶນ (<b>IPM</b>) ໃຫ້ແກ່ຂະແໜງການກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ຢູ່ຂັ້ນທ້ອງຖິ່ນ (ວາງແຜນ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຮ່ວມກັນ)</p>

**Group 3**

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**Group 3**

**ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 1:** ໃຫ້ທ່ານເລືອກເອົາ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດ ຈາກການນຳສະເໜີ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳສະເໜີຈາກເວທີສົນທະນາ Select 3 priority areas identified in the panel discussion.

<p><b>2.</b> ກຳນົດເຂດການສົ່ງເສີມການລົງທຶນກະສິກຳທີ່ລະອຽດ ແລະ ເໝາະສົມກັບແຕ່ລະທ້ອງຖິ່ນທີ່ຊັດເຈນ ລວມທັງການຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມ, ຊັບພະຍາກອນທຳມະຊາດ (ດິນປ່າໄມ້ ແລະ ຊີວະນາໆພັນ)</p>	<p><b>5.</b> ສ້າງກົນໄກທີ່ເປັນຮູບປະທຳຕໍ່ກັບກົນໄກການຮັບຄຳຮ້ອງທຸກ ແລະ ຖານຂໍ້ມູນກ່ຽວກັບບັນຫາດັ່ງກ່າວ</p>	<p><b>8.</b> ການຄວບຄຸມການນຳໃຊ້ສານເຄມີ/ຢາປາບສັດຕູພືດທີ່ເປັນອັນຕະລາຍ</p>
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**Group 3**

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**ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 2:** ຕໍ່ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດຕັ້ງກ່າວ, ທ່ານມີພາລະບົດບາດຫຍັງ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງທີ່ຈະເຮັດໃນ 12 ເດືອນຂ້າງໜ້າ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການລົງທຶນທີ່ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນລາວ? / In these three priority areas, what are your roles/tasks and activities in supporting the implementation of RAI in Laos in the next 12 months?

ບຸລິມະສິດ 2:	ບຸລິມະສິດ 5:	ບຸລິມະສິດ 8:
ພະແນກທີ່ໄດ້ ສົມທົບຊ່ວຍເຫຼືອເງິນສົດ, ຈົດສິນເຊີງ ນັບແຕ່ຈຸດລະບາກ, ສິນເຊີງນາມາຂອດຂຶ້ນແຂວງ, ມີການກຳນົດເຂດທີ່ມີປ່າໄມ້ ກະສິກຳ ໂດຍຈະສ່ວນກັບພະແນກໂຍ ຫາເຂົ້າສ່ວນນຳ	ສ້າງເມືອງຄົວແບບຊື່ໃນການ ນັບແຕ່ອາຊີນາເຮືອນ ໃນຊຸມຊົນລາວຈະຮຽນຮູ້ ການເຮັດເອກະຊົນສິດ, ມອບເອກະຊົນສິດ	ສະຖຽນ ຄວບຄຸມການນຳໃຊ້ສານເສ ມີສະພາບຊຸມຊົນທີ່ມີຄວາມກັບ ການກວດກາຄວາມເປັນຈິງ ສຳລັບແຮງງານແສນກັບ
ສູນວິຊາການຈັດສິນເຊີງ, ການຈັດຕັ້ງການສຳນວນ ການສອກໃນຕາດິນເປັນລະ ນາຍ ແລະ ສັນຍາຮ່ວມມືແຮງງານຈັດສິນເຊີງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງຊີວະສາຍກອນອອບ ຕົວມາເປັນຂອງຊື່ນແຂວງ ແລະ ສັນຍາຮ່ວມມືຊື່ນ ມີສອງ, ບ້ານ	ຈຸດສະຫະກຳ 5 ການນຳ ກຳນົດເຂດນິເອດສາຍ ກຳ ແລະ ຫັດຖະກຳ	ສ້າງຄວາມສະໄໝໃນການ ສຳນວນສິນເຊີງ ແລະ ສະໄໝໃນການຈັດສິນ ທີ່ມີຊື່ ແລະ ການສຳນວນສິນເຊີງ ແລະ ຈັດຕັ້ງການນຳໃຊ້ສານເສ
ການກຳນົດເຂດຊື່ນສິນ ກັບການຮ່ວມມືຂອງ ຊື່ນເຊີງແຂວງ	ຈຸດສະຫະກຳ ຈະເປັນສິນເຊີງຕາມ ສິດຊື່ແຂວງ	



Group 4:

**Group 4**

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**ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 1:** ໃຫ້ກຸ່ມເລືອກເອົາ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດ ຈາກການນຳສະເໜີ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳສະເໜີຈາກເວທີສົນທະນາ **Select 3 priority areas identified in the panel discussion.**

1. ສ້າງຮ່າງນິຕິກຳ/ຄຳສະເໜີແລະ ກ່ຽວກັບ ການຜະລິດກະສິກຳແບບມີສິນຍາຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ

**4. ຈັດສັນງົບປະມານ**

**4. ງົບປະມານ**

**ຂໍ້ທີ 4**

**2.4.12**

**ຂໍ້ທີ 6**

**2. ກຳນົດເຂດພື້ນທີ່ (3 ທ່ານ)**

**ແຂວງວຽງຈັນ: ຂໍ້ທີ 2,4,11 (ແຜນ)**

**ຂໍ້ທີ 5 ສ້າງ**

**ກົນໄກທີ່ເປັນຮູບປະທຳ ຕໍ່ກົນໄກຮ່ອງທຸກ**

**ຂໍ້ທີ 1: ຮ່າງນິຕິກຳ (3 ທ່ານ)**

**ຂໍ້ທີ 12. 4. 5. 10**

**12. ການສ້າງຄວາມສາມາດທ້ອງຖິ່ນ ແລະ ຊຸມຊົນ (CSO)**

**ຂໍ້ທີ 10 ເຜີຍແຜ່ແນວທາງນຳໂຍບາຍ**

**4. 12. 5**

**1,4,8 ແຜນການນຳໃຊ້ສານເສ**

**9. ການຈັດຕັ້ງຜັນຂະຫຍາຍກົດໝາຍ(ສະຖາບັນ) ການກຳນົດການນຳໃຊ້ສານເສມີ (ແຜນກ)**

**12**

**12, 4 and 11 from LaoDHRR**

**ຮັບຮອງເອົາ: 1, 4, 5, 12**



**Group 4**

2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)

**ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders & identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation**

**ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 2:** ຕໍ່ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດດັ່ງກ່າວ, ທ່ານມີພາລະບົດບາດຫຍັງ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງທີ່ຈະເຮັດໃນ 12 ເດືອນຂ້າງໜ້າ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການລົງທຶນທີ່ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນລາວ? / In these three priority areas, what are your roles/tasks and activities in supporting the implementation of RAI in Laos in the next 12 months?

**1**

ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການຮ່າງສັນຍາ ແລະ ຄຳສະເໜີແນະຕ່າງໆ

ເຮັດບົດສຶກສາເພື່ອໃຫ້ຂໍ້ມູນໃນການຮ່າງ

**4**

ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມກັບພາກລັດ ໃນການປະເມີນ, ວາງແຜນ ແລະ ຕິດຕາມ

ຊອກງົບປະມານສະໜັບສະໜູນ

**5**

ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການຮ່າງ ແລະ ຄຳສະເໜີແນະຕ່າງໆ

ເຮັດບົດສຶກສາເພື່ອໃຫ້ຂໍ້ມູນໃນການຮ່າງ

**12**

ການຝຶກອົບຮົມ ແລະ ສ້າງຄວາມສາມາດ



**Group 5:**

**Group 5**

2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)

**ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders & identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation**

**ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 1:** ໃຫ້ກຸ່ມເລືອກເອົາ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດ ຈາກການນຳສະເໜີ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳສະເໜີ ຈາກເວທີສົນທະນາ ແລະ ຈື່ນ 3 ປະເມີນທີ່ສຳຄັນທີ່ຖືກຕື່ມໃນການສົນທະນາ. / Select 3 priority areas identified in the panel discussion.

ກຳນົດເຂດສິ່ງເສີມການລົງທຶນກະສິກຳ ທີ່ລະອຽດ ແລະ ເໝາະສົມກັບທ້ອງຖິ່ນໃຫ້ຊັດເຈນ ລວມເຖິງການຮັກສາສິ່ງແວດລ້ອມຕ່າງໆ

ສຸມໃສ່ປະຕິບັດແນວທາງນະໂຍບາຍຂອງລັດ, ປະກອບສ່ວນໃນການສ້າງ ແລະ ປັບປຸງຍຸດທະສາດກະສິກຳປ່າໄມ້ ຕາມຕົວຈິງໃຫ້ແທດເໝາະກັບການປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງໃນການລົງທຶນ



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**Group 5**

ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 2: ຕໍ່ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດດັ່ງກ່າວ, ທ່ານມີພາລະບົດບາດຫຍັງ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງທີ່ຈະເຮັດໃນ 12 ເດືອນຂ້າງໜ້າ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການລົງທຶນທີ່ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນລາວ? / In these three priority areas, what are your roles/tasks and activities in supporting the implementation of RAI in Laos in the next 12 months?

<p>ຈັດກອງປະຊຸມ ໂດຍເຊີນຜູ້ມີສ່ວນຮ່ວມ ເພື່ອຮັບຟັງບັນຫາຕ່າງໆ ໂດຍລວມມີຕົວແທນນັກລົງທຶນ, ພາກລັດ ແລະ ຂະແໜງການອື່ນໆ ປະກອບຄຳຄິດເຫັນ ໃນການປັບປຸງນະໂຍບາຍການລົງທຶນ</p>	<p>ປະເມີນຄືນເລື້ອຍໆການປະຕິບັດນິຕິກຳ, ນະໂຍບາຍຕ່າງໆ ເພື່ອທົບທວນຄືນວ່າ ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ຕິດຕາມ ຊຸກຍູ້ເພີ່ມໄດ້ເຂົ້າໃຈຫຼາຍໜ້ອຍແນວໃດ ເພາະທີ່ຜ່ານມາ ຮູ້ສຶກວ່າ ການປະຕິບັດ ແລະ ຄວາມເຂົ້າໃຈຂອງພາກລັດ ແລະ ນັກລົງທຶນ ໂດຍອີງຕາມນິຕິກຳຫຼືນະໂຍບາຍ ບໍ່ຄ່ອຍສອດຄ່ອງກັນ</p>	<p>ການວາງຄຸດທະຍາດ ຄວນຈະມີການລວມຄຳຄິດເຫັນຈາກທຸກຂະແໜງການ ໂດຍສະເພາະຈາກນັກລົງທຶນ ເພາະເປັນຜູ້ປະຕິບັດຕົວຈິງ</p>	<p>ກົນໄກການຮ້ອງທຸກ ຍັງບໍ່ທັນຊັດເຈນ ໂດຍສະເພາະ ການແກ້ໄຂຂໍ້ຂັດແຍ່ງລະຫວ່າງບໍລິສັດ ແລະ ປະຊາຊົນ, ປະຊາຊົນຍັງບໍ່ເຂົ້າໃຈ ພາກລັດກໍບໍ່ໄດ້ເຂົ້າມາຊ່ວຍແກ້ໄຂຫຼາຍປານໃດ ຄິດແຕ່ວ່າບໍລິສັດເອົາປຽບ. ສ່ວນວ່າ</p>
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**Group 5**

ຄຳຄິດເຫັນອື່ນໆ / Other comments

<p>ຕະຫຼາດ ເຫັນວ່າມີນັກລົງທຶນຕ່າງປະເທດໃຫ້ຄວາມສົນໃຈ ລວມທັງພາຍໃນ ແຕ່ວ່າ ການສະໜອງຍັງບໍ່ໄດ້ເຕັມທີ່ ຍ້ອນມີຄວາມຫຍຸ້ງຍາກ ຂະບວນການ ໃນການສົ່ງອອກ, ຄຸນນະພາບຂອງສິນຄ້າ ບໍ່ຜ່ານມາດຕະຖານ, ຜູ້ຜະລິດລາຍຮັບອ່ອຍ</p>	<p>ພາກລັດຄວນອອກນະໂຍບາຍ ອຸດໜູນສິ່ງເສີມນັກລົງທຶນໃນການເຂົ້າຫາແຫຼ່ງທຶນສະດວກ (ດອກເບ້ຍຕ່ຳ, ໄລຍະຍາວ..)</p>	<p>ສະພາການຄ້າ ໄດ້ຈັດຕັ້ງກຸ່ມກອງທຶນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ບັນດາກຸ່ມຊາວກະສິກອນລາຍຮັບອ່ອຍໄດ້ເຂົ້າເຖິງ ລວມເຖິງ ມີການຮັບປະກັນ ອຳນວຍຄວາມສະດວກໃຫ້ບັນດາສະມາຊິກກູ້ຢືມຈາກທະນາຄານ</p>
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Group 6:

<p>2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)</p>	<p>ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders &amp; identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation</p>	<p>Group 6</p>
<p>ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 1: ໃຫ້ກຸ່ມເລືອກເອົາ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດ ຈາກການນຳສະເໜີ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳສະເໜີຈາກເວທີສົນທະນາ ແລະ ຈື່ງເລືອກ 3 priority areas identified in the panel discussion.</p>		
<p><b>1.</b> ທວນຄືນນະໂຍບາຍໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກ່ຽວກັບຫຼັກການ RAI</p>	<p><b>2.</b> ປັບປຸງລະບົບຖານຂໍ້ມູນ ແລະ ກົນໄກໃນການຕິດຕາມປະເມີນຜົນການຄຸ້ມຄອງ ແລະ ການນຳໃຊ້ຂໍ້ມູນໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງ</p>	<p><b>3.</b> ຈັດດ້ານງົບປະມານໃຫ້ສອດຄ່ອງກັບແຕ່ລະພາກສ່ວນ</p>
<p>2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)</p>	<p>ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders &amp; identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation</p>	<p>Group 6</p>
<p>ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 2: ຕໍ່ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດດັ່ງກ່າວ, ທ່ານມີພາລະບົດບາດຫຍັງ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງທີ່ຈະເຮັດໃນ 12 ເດືອນຂ້າງໜ້າ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການລົງທຶນທີ່ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນລາວ? / In these three priority areas, what are your roles/tasks and activities in supporting the implementation of RAI in Laos in the next 12 months?</p>		
<p>1. ສືບຕໍ່ສົ່ງເສີມ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນທາງດ້ານວິຊາການ ແລະ ງົບປະມານໃນການຈັດຕັ້ງກິດຈະກຳທີ່ຕິດພັນກັບການຜັນຂະຫຍາຍຫຼັກການ RAI 2. ເຄື່ອງມືໃນການຕິດຕາມການລົງທຶນ ແລະ ລະບົບຖານຂໍ້ມູນຕ້ອງເປັນເອກະພາບ</p>		

Group 7:

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ບຸລິມະສິດ 3 ຢ່າງ / 3 priority areas

ລັກສະນະ/Category	ບຸລິມະສິດ 1	ບຸລິມະສິດ 2	ບຸລິມະສິດ 3
ຕອນ ກ່ອນການປະຕິບັດ/Pre-implementation:	1. ສ້າງຮ່າງນິຕິກຳ 2. ກຳນົດເຂດກາງຊັບພະຍາກອນ 3. ປັບປຸງລະບົບ 4. ຈັດສັນງົບປະມານ	1. ມີການສຶກສາກ່ຽວກັບ stakeholder mapping ໃນເຂດທີ່ເໝາະສົມ 2. ມີການສຶກສາກ່ຽວກັບກຳນົດເຂດກາງຊັບພະຍາກອນ 3. ມີການສຶກສາກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດສັນງົບປະມານ	1. ບັນລະລິດກະສິກຳແບບມີສິນຍາຢູ່ ສປປ ລາວ 2. ທີ່ລະອຽດ ແລະ ເໝາະສົມ 3. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ 4. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ
ຕອນ ການປະຕິບັດ/Operations	1. ວຽກບຸລິມະສິດ ຂຶ້ນສູງກວ່າ: ການສົ່ງເສີມການເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນຂອງຊຸມຊົນທີ່ອ່ອນໄຫວເພື່ອເຮັດອຳນວຍການກິດຈະກຳຕະຫຼອດຊີວິດ. 1. ການເຂົ້າເຖິງຂໍ້ມູນດ້ານນິຕິກຳຂອງປະຊາຊົນທີ່ອ່ອນໄຫວ ແລະ ເຮັດໃຫ້ເຂົາເຈົ້າບໍ່ສາມາດຍົກຍ້ອງສິດເຂົາໄດ້. ສະນັ້ນຢາກໃຫ້ມີການແບ່ງວຽກງານ	1. ມີການສຶກສາກ່ຽວກັບກຳນົດເຂດກາງຊັບພະຍາກອນ 2. ມີການສຶກສາກ່ຽວກັບການຈັດສັນງົບປະມານ	1. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ 2. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ 3. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ 4. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ
ຕອນ ພາຍຫຼັງການປະຕິບັດ/Implementation:	9. ຈັດຕັ້ງຜົນຂະ 10. ເຜີຍແຜ່ຜົນຂະ 11. ທົບທວນຄືນ 12. ສ້າງຄວາມສາ 13. ເຂົ້າຮ່ວມເປັນ 14. ກຳນົດເນື້ອໃນ	1. ການເຮັດວຽກຂອງແຕ່ລະພາກສ່ວນແມ່ນມີຄວາມແຕກຕ່າງກັນ, ຄວນມີການສົນທິບັນຍາຍໃນການເຮັດວຽກກ່ຽວກັບນິຕິກຳທີ່ກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ຄຸ້ມຄອງໃຫ້ຄວາມຮູ້ແກ່ຊຸມຊົນ ເພື່ອໃຫ້ເກີດຂຶ້ນ ແລະ ສະໜັບສະໜູນການຕິດຕາ	1. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ 2. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ 3. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ 4. ຂໍ້ອະນຸຍາດໃຫ້ເຮັດວຽກງານ

Group 8:

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ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 1: ໃຫ້ກຳນົດເລືອກເອົາ 3 ບຸລິມະສິດ ຈາກການນຳສະເໜີ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳສະເໜີ ຈາກເວທີສົນທະນາເລືອກ 3 priority areas identified in the panel discussion.

**Gov't**



- Issues of clarifying government responsibilities/coordination may already be solved by PM resolution 7 (related decrees per ministry)
- Govt can have stronger role in ensuring quotas are followed and maintaining a level playing field for investors
- Challenges of managing/governing investments within gov't resource constraints
- Place gov't at centre of work with all voluntary guidelines which are interlinked

**Development partners**

- 1. Strong agreement across different stakeholders that implementation of laws should be priority, not necessarily making new ones
- 2. NGO/project approaches can upset existing contract relations between investors and farmers
- 3. CF policies should recognise diversity of CF models, look at how to manage informal traders affecting contract stability
- Major concerns across the board over chemical pollutants and garbage from agro-investments
- Land allocation and access to prod forest, specific measures on allocation of land along railway line risks to community, disputes etc?
- 2. Reduce transaction costs for Gov't. Major need for coordination across different initiatives/approaches on investment, concepts etc
- 3. Contextualize assistance to national/local contexts ie what the country has, rather than applying global standards/guidelines.

Logos: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, European Union, GIZ

Group 9:

<p>2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)</p>	<p>ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders &amp; identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation</p>	<p>Group 9</p>
<p>ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 1: ໃຫ້ກຸ່ມເລືອກເອົາ 3 ບູລິມະສິດ ຈາກການນຳສະເໜີ ຂອງຜູ້ນຳສະເໜີ ຈາກເວທີສົນທະນາ Select 3 priority areas identified in the panel discussion.</p>		
<p><b>priority areas 1 and tasks</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dissemination of information on RAI principles, investment regulations, laws, etc (9 and 10)</li> <li>- collection of data on land and database systems, inclusive and participatory land-use planning (3)</li> <li>- Use of data to identify suitable investment areas (2)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>priority areas 2 and tasks</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- capacity building of stakeholder groups, esp. on local level (case-based, evidence-based training) (12)</li> <li>- use and better use of existing materials (and making sure it is available in Lao language)</li> </ul>	
<p><b>priority areas 3 and tasks</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Strengthen Law enforcement</li> <li>- support Monitoring &amp; Evaluation at ongoing- &amp; post- investment processes (e.g.: esp chemical using), as tool to strengthen law enforcement (3)</li> <li>- Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) at local level</li> </ul>	
<p></p>		
<p>2021 National Multi-Stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI)</p>	<p>ວາລະທີ/Session 3: ບົດບາດ ຂອງຜູ້ມີສ່ວນກ່ຽວຂ້ອງ ແລະ ກຳນົດວິທີການ ໃນການສ້າງຄວາມເຂັ້ມແຂງ ໃນການຮ່ວມມື ແລະ ການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ / Acknowledging differentiated roles among stakeholders &amp; identifying ways forward to strengthen cooperation and implementation</p>	<p>Group 9</p>
<p>ໜ້າວຽກ/Task 2: ຕໍ່ 3 ບູລິມະສິດດັ່ງກ່າວ, ທ່ານມີພາລະບົດບາດຫຍັງ ແລະ ມີກິດຈະກຳຫຍັງທີ່ຈະເຮັດໃນ 12 ເດືອນຂ້າງໜ້າ ເພື່ອສົ່ງເສີມການຈັດຕັ້ງປະຕິບັດ ການລົງທຶນທີ່ມີຄວາມຮັບຜິດຊອບໃນລາວ? / In these three priority areas, what are your roles/tasks and activities in supporting the implementation of RAI in Laos in the next 12 months?</p>		
<p><b>Priority 1</b></p>	<p>Tasks 1: capacity building to local authorities and communities</p>	
<p><b>Priority 2</b></p>	<p>Tasks 2: Dessiminate rgulations, laws, database on agricultural areas in Lao language and existing materials</p>	
<p><b>Priority 3</b></p>	<p>Tasks 3: Law enforcement</p>	
<p></p>		