

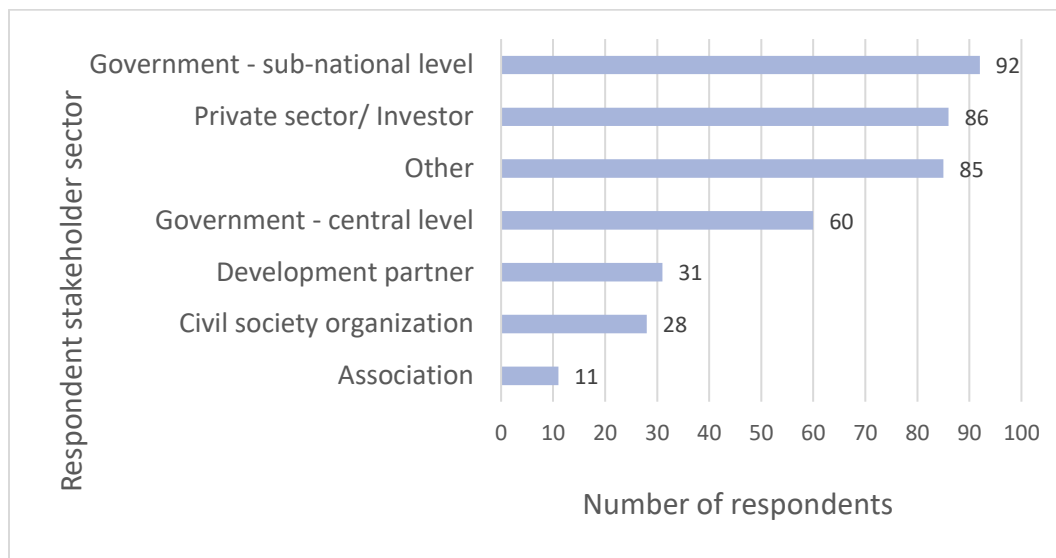
Lao People's Democratic Republic Responsible Agriculture Investment (RAI) Perception Survey 2021

Summary of the analysis of results

In 2021 an online survey was conducted as input for the 2021 National Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI).¹ The objective of the survey was to gauge the perception on RAI amongst different stakeholders in Lao PDR. The survey sought to understand people's knowledge of RAI, challenges in implementing RAI and solutions to these challenges among other RAI relevant topics.

Profile of respondents

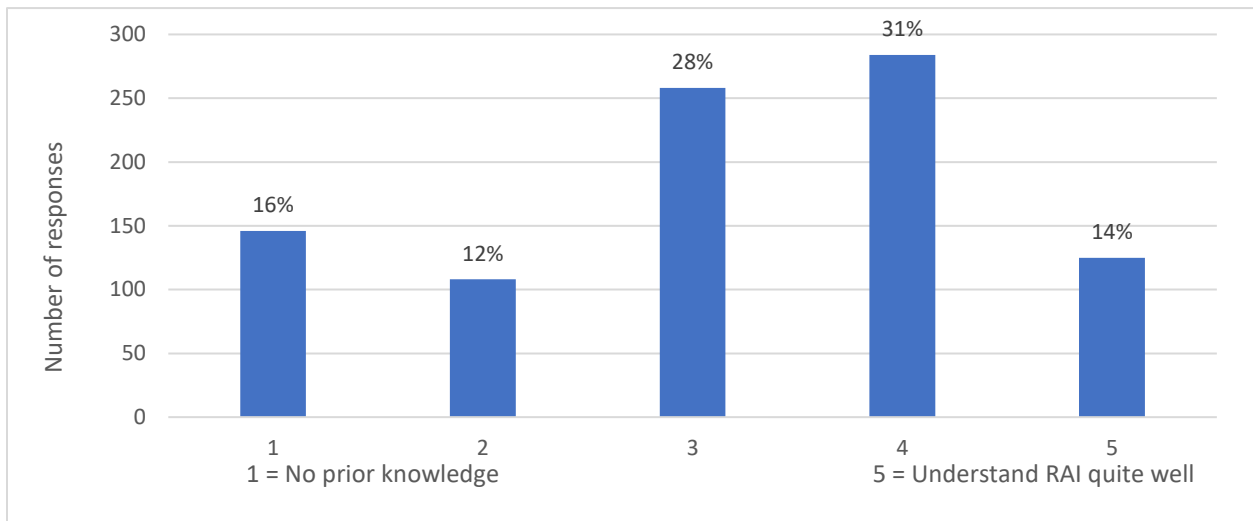
Total respondents: 382 (92% Lao and 8% international)



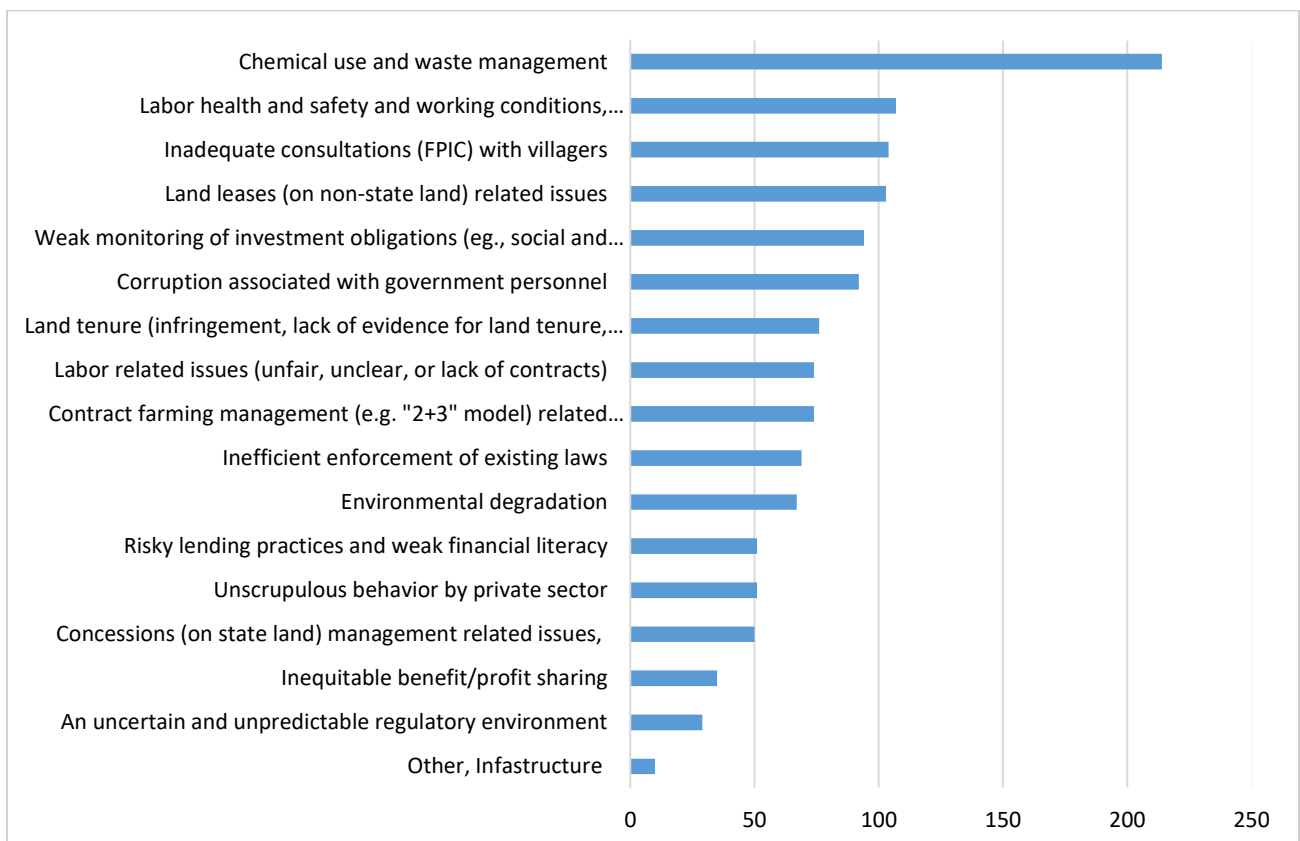
¹ The 2021 National Multi-stakeholder Dialogue on RAI and the survey were organized jointly by the Ministry of Planning and Investment and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Lao People's Democratic Republic, GIZ, the FAO project "Enhancing the enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems" funded by the Federal Government of Germany, Helvetas and SDC funded Mekong Regional Land Governance (MRLG).

Key questions and responses extracted from survey

How well do you feel you know about RAI? (Q3)



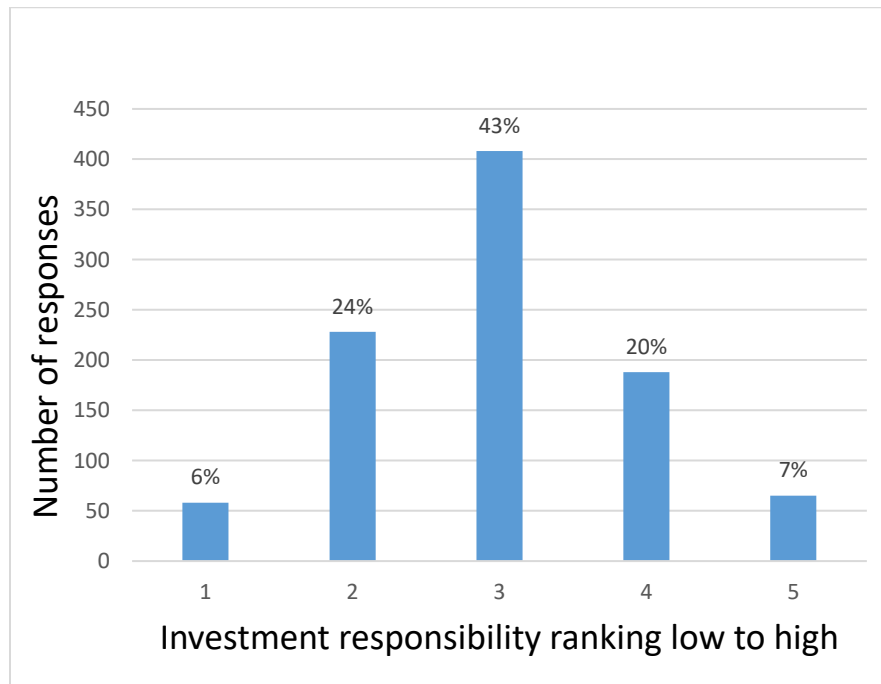
In your view, what are the 3 TOP issues/problems regarding RAI in Lao today? (Q6)



What further interventions do you consider urgent and important? (Q10)



What portion of agriculture investments in Lao are currently "responsible"? (Q11)



Key messages from narrative responses

Obstacles/challenges for RAI in Lao PDR in 2021 include:

- The low awareness and understanding of (the many) laws and regulations and inconsistent enforcement/ implementation of these regulations, particularly at local levels;
- Skewed land and resource allocation and tenure security are underlying causes of inability of local communities and smallholders to benefit from and engage in agricultural investments.

For more RAI to thrive, stakeholders call for:

- Greater transparency, improved stakeholder consultation and engagement, and better communication and outreach;
- Improved data sharing and inter-sectoral coordination among government agencies;
- Increased capacity and awareness, particularly at local levels of government and among community;
- Transparent and safe grievance redress mechanisms.