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Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA

**Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC**  
Global Cooperation / Global Programme Food Security

# CALL FOR PROPOSALS

**“Responsible (VGGT compliant) Land-based  
Investment practices – ReLbIP”**

**June 15 2020**

## INTRODUCTION AND CONTEXT

As a key impediment to economic and social development, and at the heart of any food system, land is increasingly a scarce resource as well as a source of internal or international migration and conflicts. Rapid and un-planned urbanization, competition over land following increased land-based investments from international and domestic companies or individuals, often in contexts of weak or failed institutional land administration systems, are part of a reality that poses significant stress towards access to land and tenure security for hundreds of millions of people whose livelihood depend from land. Key findings from [PRINDEX 2019](#)<sup>1</sup> is that one in four people in the world feel insecure about their land or property with 43% having neither formally nor informally registered rights to their land and homes (*World Bank* statistics indicates 30%).

Increasing demand for food and agriculturally-based products exacerbates the situation as local or international investors increasingly look to invest in less developed contexts where they see opportunities to access low-cost land and labour. As of date, [Land Matrix](#) has registered a worldwide total of 1'800 land deals of more than 200 ha corresponding to more than 50 Mio ha: 33% of them are for agriculture and 45% relate to forestry; 30% in Africa, 14% in Asia.

Responding to global issues around land, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) has developed the *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forest and Fisheries (VGGT)*, result of a process for which Switzerland did provide a key support. Adopted in 2012, the VGGT set an international standard for secure tenure and equitable access to land, fisheries and forests that are both crucial for sustaining the livelihood of the majority of the world's smallholders and key requisites for economic and social development. The VGGT not only applies to state actions but also define principles applicable to private actors. While acknowledging the importance of land-based investments in achieving sustainable development, the VGGT call for safeguards to mitigate adverse impacts. Provisions applicable to companies are integrated throughout the VGGT covering subjects such as due diligence, dispute resolutions, consultation and participation, ensuring free, prior, and informed consent for local communities or indigenous people and others. All stakeholders, including civil society organizations and the private sector, are encouraged to use collaborative efforts to promote and implement the VGGT in accordance with national priorities and contexts. Furthermore, the CFS *Principles on Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS RAI)* specifically refer to the respect of legitimate tenure rights to land (principle 5).

However, while the VGGT (and RAI) are widely recognized and accepted as global benchmark, a recent study<sup>2</sup> confirmed that companies active in the field of land-based investments have not yet widely embraced the VGGT in the minimal form of normative statements on land governance, even those that are members of one of the six main business sustainability organisations: *Of 1'059 reviewed companies, 91.5% have no land policies at all; out of the 92 companies that have land policies, only 7 expressly reference the VGGT. Direct producers or retailers are more likely to have land policies (possibly because they are closer to the land governance risks) as well as publicly traded companies (certainly because they are more exposed to pressure from media, consumers, and shareholders to adopt responsible practices).* The study indicates three main reasons why companies failed to adopt land policies: low appreciation of their exposure to land governance risks, consideration that land governance is a pure state responsibility, and costly requirements to implement land policies compared to a perceived low level risk.

Consequently, land-grabbing that emerged as a major problem in 2008-2009 as well as human rights violations and conflicts in relation to land resulting from bad international or domestic land-based investment practices remain widespread challenges, including in South-East Asia and Africa.

While overall land-based investment practices have not significantly improved over the last ten years, there are a number of dispersed initiatives that try to develop and test meaningful proposals to address the "implementation gap" in the roll-out by private actors of the norms framed in the VGGTs and the RAI or to improve the trickle down of existing land-related policy commitments

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<sup>1</sup> [PRINDEX Comparative report 2019 in 33 countries](#): ranging from 21% in South-East Asia, to 24% in Southern and Eastern Africa and 31% in West and Central Africa.

<sup>2</sup> [Do Companies care about sustainable land governance?](#) C. J. Stevens, A. Greif & D. Bouma (2019).

from specific corporate and investors into supply chains or project investments.

Encouraging and supporting businesses to move beyond Corporate & Social Responsibility compliance to contribute towards shared value and sustained development impacts is a necessary transformation in the agricultural sector as well as in other land-based investments. The CFS High Level Panel of Expert (HLPE) Report on agroecological and other innovative approaches<sup>3</sup> (2019) identifies clearly large-scale land acquisitions and other land-related business practices as barrier to the diversification of food systems. Such practices often result in a loss of access to land and natural resources for local populations and in a worsened food security and nutrition status of small-scale producers and rural poor. Consequently, land and natural resources governance is one of the 13 principles of agroecology recently proposed by the HLPE with transformational effects for transitioning toward sustainable food systems.

Besides the necessity of conducive regulatory frameworks at national level, current SDC partners working on land tenure / governance confirmed the following key challenges – at the same time meaningful leverage points - to widespread adoption of responsible business practices:

- the failure of many businesses to recognise the benefits of adopting VGGT / RAI practices and the absence of convincing business cases / good examples / evidences of what can work;
- a low awareness of and/or accessibility to methodologies, tools, guidance and support services for the implementation of VGGT / RAI practices in concrete business situations;
- a failure of collective action and coordination to build on existing initiatives, of which there might be many, operating at international, regional and local levels;
- too limited connections and power imbalances between farmers / local community constituencies, local and national authorities, and (local) investors that could lead to better land governance.

More widely, while the rapid expansion of small to mid-size cities in the Global South often exacerbates the pressure on land and other natural resources, it also offers the opportunity to develop new local value chains and the logic of circular economy. Land-based investments applying responsible practices are widely recognized as meaningful enablers for such potentially positive processes.

## 1. GUIDING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PROGRAMME

### 1.1 Goals and objectives

The Global Programme Food Security (GPFS) of the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) launches an open call for proposals to identify a programme by an organization, a consortium or an alliance of institutions willing to build on and systematize existing innovative initiatives with multi-stakeholder approaches to develop more responsible, inclusive, sustainable and replicable / scalable land-related business models.

The overarching goal of the programme SDC / GPFS is looking for is an increased uptake of systemic positive changes in business practices of land-based companies and investors, both domestic and international, leading to transformative and sustainable impacts for poor people – in particular women and youth – in terms of land tenure security, food systems' improvements, and ultimately poverty reduction.

The proposed theory of change is as follows: *IF* influential (local, national, international) land-based companies or investors acknowledge the business case for good practices relating to land; *IF* they have access to specific know-how (methodologies, tools, guidance and support services) for the implementation of VGGT (and RAI principles) in concrete business situations through cooperation with specialized service providers and/or specialized civil society organizations (CSOs) (technical assistance) and can access appropriate incentive finance; *IF* links between farmers / local community constituencies, local and national authorities, and investors are strengthened and power imbalances mitigated; *THEN* they will be both more likely (willingness and ability) to adopt responsible land related practices (with the VGGT as

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<sup>3</sup> Reference: <http://www.fao.org/3/ca5602en/ca5602en.pdf>.

benchmark) and develop transparent and inclusive relations with local land-owners / -users, agricultural producers or local communities. The resulting shifts in business models and practices, can in turn possibly reinforce or improve local or national land governance, and will *CONTRIBUTE* to secure land tenure, improved livelihoods, inclusive investment, and ultimately to positive food system transformation and poverty reduction.

The above proposed theory of change and global goal should serve as a strategic framing reference to be refined by the participants in the call for proposals. They should also develop outcomes alongside the following strategic lines:

1. Influential land-based companies and investors at local, national and international levels develop and adopt responsible / VGGT<sup>4</sup> compliant business practices<sup>5</sup> that recognize, respect and enhance legitimate individual or collective / community land tenure rights as part of inclusive and sustainable business models.
2. Multi-stakeholder processes including private actors, land-rights holders' constituencies, local and/or national authorities, and CSOs monitor, assess and report on the impacts of new responsible land-based investment in rural areas to documenting evidence, drawing lessons and developing applicable practical recommendations with the objective to add to the global knowledge on responsible land-related business models (to be used by organizations dedicated to land governance).
3. Existing or new local, regional or international sustainability organizations / platforms; local or national investment agencies; and specific global networks, integrate principles of responsible land-based investment into their standards, norms, legislation or policies.

## 1.2 Strategic linkages

The aim and the approach of this call for proposals fits in the [2017-2020 GPFS Strategy](#), in particular with its thematic priority 2.2, *Secure tenure and access to land*. It complements the *three pillars* logic of the thematic portfolio in particularly targeting private actors. It will also contribute to the Amendment of the GPFS Strategy<sup>6</sup>.

It is aligned primarily with objectives 1 - *sustainable economic growth* - and 2 - *sustainable management of natural resources* - of the [Swiss international cooperation strategy for 2021-2024](#) and secondarily to its objectives 4 – *rule of law and governance*. Per se, it will also contribute to three accents in the dispatch: *reduce the causes of migration, develop collaboration with the private sector and use the potential of digitalisation*.

The programme should directly contribute to 3 SDG targets relating to secure tenure under goals 1 (*no poverty*) and 5 (*gender equality*), and indirectly to 10 targets from goals 2 (*zero hunger*), 11 (*sustainable cities & communities*) and 15 (*life on land*). As public-private partnership, it will contribute to goals 8 (*inclusive & sustainable economic growth*) and 17 (*partnerships for the goals*).

While the intervention strategy is left open at present, consideration of the following strategic guiding principles will be of importance for the selection of the proposal:

- A combined focus on scalable innovations - technical as well as economic, social organizational or institutional - supported by an incentive funding mechanism, system transformation, evidence building and sharing, and policy influencing. As part of technical innovation, considering the role of responsible digitalisation.
- Public-private partnership as a relevant implementation modality: private sector resource mobilization and leveraging of private funds / investments is per se an expected result and a public-private consortium as implementer would be a very preferred option.

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<sup>4</sup> Besides the VGGT as global reference, the AU Declaration on Land Issues and Challenges in Africa and the related Framework and Guidelines on Land Policy in Africa entail prominently land-based investments and should serve as regional references.

<sup>5</sup> The above mentioned study *Do Companies care about sustainable land governance* (note 2) proposes a list of 14 indicators corresponding to 11 sections in the VGGT applicable to the private sector; see Annex 1.

<sup>6</sup> *Towards Sustainable Food Systems, Supporting transformation through applying agro-ecological principles and contributing to improved nutrition, January 2020. See Annex 2.*

- At least 50% of the targeted land-based investment should concern agricultural related activities. In such cases, the strategy has to promote the CFS-RAI and as much as possible the HLPE agroecological principles.
- At least 50% of the proposed activities should directly combat gender inequalities, putting systemic improvements for women and youth at the heart of the endeavour.
- Climate sensitivity: the intervention shall consider how it can improve the climate resilience of the local stakeholders (or even contributing to combat climate change).
- Implementation modality: a mix of predefined sub-partnerships and competitive sub-grants allocation, managed by the selected organization / consortium, could be considered.

### 1.3 Geographic focus

South-East Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa are the priority regions of intervention. A multi-country approach is mandatory and the programme should target at least 2 countries in which SDC has existing interventions on land governance on which it can build<sup>7</sup>. Strategic linkages with relevant regional or sub-regional intergovernmental bodies are expected. A significant part of the activities should focus on rural-urban linkages.

## 2. APPLICATION DETAILS

### 2.1 Who can apply

The call for proposal welcomes applications from single organizations, organizations with subcontractors, consortia or alliances of different stakeholder groups. SDC / GPFS is looking for partners with proven experiences and competences in the mentioned fields, demonstrated capacity to develop and implement projects of similar volume and complexity and a good anchoring in and context knowledge on the focus countries. In case of a consortium, the composition of the applicants should ensure complementarity, coherence and competence in all related field.

### 2.2 What kind of programme can be funded

- Contributions to new projects / programmes and initiatives together with other donors and/or contributions to ongoing projects / programmes are eligible.
- Public private development partnerships and cooperation among multi-stakeholders are highly welcome.
- Projects or programmes with a focus on less than five countries will not be considered.
- Research-only projects will not be considered.
- Synergies and complementarities to existing SDC financed programmes (see Annex 3) are encouraged.

### 2.3 Duration

The period foreseen to support financially potential programmes is set at 11 years to take due account of the complexity and the long-term nature of the programme's development objectives. Contractually and conceptually, the programme should be divided into three successive phases. SDC intends to sign a contribution contract for each phase. The first phase of the programme should last 3.5 years (mid-2021 to end 2024), followed by a possible second and a third phase of 3-4 years each (until end 2031).

'Preparatory steps' for the rollout, the implementation of activities, and the setup of the scaling strategy to achieve the intended programme outcomes might be more prominent for the first phase including adjustments where appropriate. The subsequent phases (maximum two), however, should focus predominantly on scaling up and out of the programme achievements. In these two last phases policy influencing at national, regional and/or global levels should also

<sup>7</sup> Annex 3: Indicative list of SDC country or regional programmes with which the new programme could develop synergies.

become an important component. The possible phases 2 and 3 will depend on both satisfactory performance achieved in the previous phases and on confirmed funding availability.

## 2.4 Funding

In the framework of this call, SDC may choose one proposal for funding. SDC's contribution for the first phase will indicatively range between CHF 1'500'000 – CHF 2'500'000 per year. The annual contribution will decrease in the possible next phases.

SDC's contribution will cover a maximum of 80% of the total cost of the programme during the first phase. In phases 2 and 3 of the programme, SDC's contribution will cover a maximum of 50% of the total cost of the project.

The presented budget shall include the full cost of the programme and show all costs and all sources of finance.

There is no remuneration for the submission of a proposal in this call.

## 2.5 Contractual aspects

The Swiss Federal Act on International Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid as well as the Swiss Federal Subsidy Act and the conditions of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs regarding contributions are applicable.

The following standard contracts will be signed with the selected applicant:

- For an organization registered in Switzerland: Contract for Federal contribution to projects (<https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals>);
- For an organization registered outside Switzerland (<https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals>).

## 3. SUBMISSION PROCEDURE

### 3.1 Contact and information

- All information about this call for proposal is publicly available on SDC's website: <https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals>.
- Questions related to the call for proposals shall be submitted by email to the following address [gpfscallforproposals@eda.admin.ch](mailto:gpfscallforproposals@eda.admin.ch) with the subject: Responsible Land-based Investment Practices – Question until July 6 2020. All questions and relative answers will be anonymously, continuously and openly available on SDC's website (<https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals>), and updated twice.
- The proposals have to be submitted by August 28 2020, 24:00 CET latest to the following email address: [gpfscallforproposals@eda.admin.ch](mailto:gpfscallforproposals@eda.admin.ch) with the subject: Responsible Land-based Investment Practices.
- Validity of proposals: 180 days after deadline for submission of complete proposals.

### 3.2 Documents to be submitted

The following documents have to be sent directly to SDC's Global Programme Food Security per email ([gpfscallforproposals@eda.admin.ch](mailto:gpfscallforproposals@eda.admin.ch)):

1. Cover letter with signatures of the participating party or parties (1 page).
2. Technical proposal (max. 6 pages):
  - a. description of the proposal, approach, geographical outreach (included countries), strategy of intervention, impact hypothesis or theory of change and sustainability of the programme outcomes;
  - b. expected results (outcomes and impact) to be achieved within 4 years, and if applicable of the results achieved so far;
  - c. description of direct and indirect partners and beneficiaries;



- d. assessment indicating opportunities and risks and the means identified for addressing them;
  - e. institutional arrangement and its organizational structure (consortium, organization with subcontractors, single organization);
  - f. description of institutional profile, experience in the thematic fields of the programme and track record of the capacity to develop and implement projects of the volume and complexity requested for this programme;
  - g. description of personal resources.
3. Financial proposal (max. 3 pages):
    - a. Budget specifying all costs of the project, including key personnel, material, and travel as well as any other costs related to the full implementation; the budget specifies an allocation of the funds to various lines of action;
    - b. Confirmation of co-financing and share of co-financing;
    - c. The financial proposal is in line with the stipulations in 2.4.

Additional annexes or links to further documents are not allowed.

Language for offers: English and French

### 3.3 Timetable

Date / Deadline	Activity
15.06.2020	Call for proposals opening
22.6.2020	Deadline submission of questions by email / round 1
29.06.2020	Publication responses to questions / round 1
06.07.2020	Deadline submission of questions by email / round 2
17.07.2020	Publication responses to questions / round 1
28.8.2020, 24:00 CET	Deadline for submission of complete proposals by email
September	Evaluation of submitted proposals
01-16.10.2020	Oral presentations and negotiations (remain reserved)
19-30.10.2020	Evaluation decision, communication on decision to all applicants and publication of decision on SDC's website ( <a href="https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals">https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals</a> )
November 2020 – March 2021	Development of a full proposal to be considered for funding by SDC
April 2021	Credit proposal phase 1
May 2021	Signing of Contract between SDC and implementing organization
June or July 2021	Start of phase 1

### 3.4 Evaluation

The evaluation is carried out in accordance with the procedure described in chapter 4.

### 3.5 Oral presentation and negotiation (remain reserved)

In case of high quality proposals with similar scoring, SDC reserves the right to invite the concerned applicants (maximum of 5 proposals) for an oral presentation (phone or video conference) to a selection committee of SDC. The oral presentation will tentatively take place in October 2020.

### 3.6 Evaluation decision

Following the evaluation procedure described in chapter 4, SDC will take a final decision and may select one proposal.

## 4. SELECTION OF PROJECTS; EVALUATION CRITERIA

### 4.1 Eligibility check

An evaluation committee setup by SDC will check whether the proposals meet the formal criteria as described in the chapter 3.1 and 3.2. Proposals that do not meet the formal criteria will not be evaluated.

The committee will then evaluate all the eligible proposals according to the criteria described in the chapter 4.2.

### 4.2 Evaluation

The proposals will be reviewed according to international peer review standard procedures. The following table provides an overview of the evaluated criteria and the corresponding weighting:

EC	Criteria	Weighting
<b>Technical Proposal</b>		
<b>EC1</b>	<u>Capacities:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrated thematic expertise and competencies, including engagement with private sector actors</li> <li>• Relevant achieved results</li> <li>• Relevant institutional network as well as local / regional anchorage</li> <li>• Programme management and implementation competencies</li> </ul>	<b>30%</b>
<b>EC2</b>	<u>Approach:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Global relevance, consistency and credibility</li> <li>• Probability of success and scalability (systemic changes)</li> <li>• Effects on: agroecology, nutrition, gender and youth, food system and food security, poverty</li> </ul>	<b>40%</b>
<b>EC3</b>	<u>Other:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Synergy and complementarity with other SDC GPFS and South Cooperation programmes</li> <li>• Clarity and self-explanatory character of the proposal</li> </ul>	<b>10%</b>
<b>Financial Proposal</b>		
<b>EC4</b>	Relation of estimated costs to expected outcomes of the programme proposal	<b>10%</b>
<b>EC5</b>	Reliable source of co-financing and % of co-financing	<b>10%</b>

Each criterion (C) will be evaluated according to the following score table:

Score	Fulfilment and quality of the criteria	
0	Cannot be established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information has no significance.</li> </ul>
1	Very bad fulfilment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information is insufficient.</li> <li>• Data quality is very poor.</li> </ul>
2	Bad fulfilment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information relates inadequately to the requirements.</li> <li>• Data quality is poor.</li> </ul>
3	Average fulfilment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information globally responds inadequately to the requirements.</li> <li>• Data quality is adequate.</li> </ul>



Score	Fulfilment and quality of the criteria	
4	Good fulfilment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information focuses well on requirements</li> <li>• Data quality is good.</li> </ul>
5	Very good fulfilment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information clearly relates to the achievement of outputs</li> <li>• Data quality is excellent.</li> </ul>

## 5. COMMUNICATION ON SDC DECISION AND NEXT STEPS

### 5.1 SDC decision

After the evaluation of all eligible proposals, SDC will officially communicate its decision in October 2020.

### 5.2 Full project proposal development

The project should start on June 1<sup>st</sup> 2021. The winning applicant will in the meantime elaborate the full programme document. SDC will support the elaboration of the full programme document. The size and the content of this elaboration (preparation phase) will be negotiated between both parties and its duration will depend on the maturity of the submitted proposal but will not be longer than 5 months. The full programme document will be the contractual document for the first implementation phase. Signing of the contract is subject to final approval of the full proposal by the SDC directorate.

## 6. LIST OF ANNEXES

No.	Annexes
1	Possible list of 14 indicators corresponding to 11 sections in the VGGT applicable to the private sector
2	Towards Sustainable Food Systems, Supporting transformation through applying agro-ecological principles and contributing to improved nutrition
3	Indicative list of SDC country or regional programmes with which the new programme could develop synergies
4	Model contract for contribution with organizations registered in Switzerland ( <a href="https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals">https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals</a> )
5	General conditions of contracts for contribution with organizations registered in Switzerland ( <a href="https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals">https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals</a> )
6	Model contract for contribution with organizations registered outside Switzerland ( <a href="https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals">https://www.eda.admin.ch/call-for-proposals</a> )

**Annex 1: Possible list of 14 indicators corresponding to 11 sections in the VGGT applicable to the private sector (from: *Do companies care about sustainable land governance?* C. Stevens, 2019)**

<b>Provision in the Voluntary Guidelines</b>	<b>Corresponding Indicator</b>
Section 3.2: 'Non-state actors including business enterprises have a responsibility to respect human rights and legitimate tenure rights'	(1) Respect legitimate tenure rights
Section 9.1: 'non-state actors should acknowledge that land, fisheries and forests have social, cultural, spiritual, economic, environmental and political value to indigenous peoples and other communities with customary tenure systems.'	(2) Acknowledge value of land or resources for indigenous peoples (3) Acknowledge value of land or resources for communities with customary tenure systems
Section 12.12: 'Investors have the responsibility to respect national law and legislation and recognize and respect tenure rights of others and the rule of law in line with the general principle for non-state actors as contained in these Guidelines [Section 3.2]'	(4) Responsibility to respect national law and legislation
12.4: 'Responsible investments should do no harm, safeguard against dispossession of legitimate tenure right holders and environmental damage; should respect human rights; strive to support local communities; enhance social and economic sustainable development; create employment; diversify livelihoods; and provide benefits to the country and its people, including the poor and most vulnerable.'	(5) Safeguards on dispossession of legitimate tenure rights holders
Section 3.2: 'Business enterprises should act with due diligence to avoid infringing on the human rights and legitimate tenure rights of others. Business enterprises should identify and assess actual or potential impacts on human rights and legitimate tenure rights in which they may be involved.' Section 3.2: '[Business enterprises] should include appropriate risk management systems to prevent and address adverse impacts on human rights and legitimate tenure rights.'	(6) Identify and assess actual or potential impacts on legitimate tenure rights
Section 3.2: 'Business enterprises should provide for and cooperate in non-judicial mechanisms to provide remedy, including effective operational level grievance mechanisms, where appropriate, where they have caused or contributed to adverse impacts on human rights and legitimate tenure rights.'	(7) Cooperate in non-judicial mechanisms
Section 9.9: 'States and other parties should hold good faith consultation with indigenous peoples before initiating any project or before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures affecting the resources for which the communities hold rights. Such projects should be based on an effective and meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples, through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent under the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples and with due regard for particular positions and understandings of individual States. Consultation and decision-making processes should be organized without intimidation and be conducted in a climate of trust. The principles of consultation and participation, as set out in paragraph 3B.6, should be applied in the case of other communities described in this section.'	(8) Hold effective and meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples to obtain free, prior, and informed consent
Section 3B.6: 'Consultation and participation: engaging with and seeking the support of those who, having legitimate tenure rights, could be affected by decisions, prior to decisions being taken, and responding to their contributions; taking into consideration existing power imbalances between different parties and ensuring active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of individuals and groups in associated decision-making processes.'	(9) Active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of those with legitimate tenure rights
12.11: 'Contracting parties should provide comprehensive information to ensure that all relevant persons are engaged and informed in negotiations; negotiations should be non-discriminatory and gender sensitive.'	(10) Ensure all relevant persons engaged and informed in negotiations (11) Negotiations should be non-discriminatory and gender sensitive
Section 9.10: 'non-State actors should strive, where necessary, together with representative institutions of affected communities and in cooperation with affected communities, to provide technical and legal assistance to affected communities to participate in the development of tenure policies, laws and projects in non-discriminatory and gender-sensitive ways.'	(12) Strive to provide technical and legal assistance to affected communities
Section 6.9: 'non-state actors should endeavour to prevent corruption with regard to tenure rights.' Section 8.9: 'non-state actors should further endeavour to prevent corruption in the allocation of tenure rights.' Section 9.12: 'non-state actors should endeavour to prevent corruption in relation to tenure systems of indigenous peoples and other communities with customary tenure systems, by consultation and participation, and by empowering communities.' Section 11.7: 'non-state actors should adhere to applicable ethical standards. They should publicize and monitor the implementation of these standards in the operation of markets in order to prevent corruption, particularly through public disclosure.' Section 17.5: 'nonstate actors should further endeavour to prevent corruption in the recording of tenure rights by widely publicizing processes, requirements, fees and any exemptions, and deadlines for responses to service requests.'	(13) Endeavour to prevent corruption with regard to tenure, allocation of tenure rights, by empowering communities, and/or through public disclosure
12.3: 'All forms of transactions in tenure rights as a result of investments in land, fisheries and forests should be done transparently.'	(14) Conduct transparent transactions in tenure rights

**Annex 2:** Towards Sustainable Food Systems, Supporting transformation through applying agro-ecological principles and contributing to improved nutrition (GPFS / SDC, January 2020)



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**Annex 3:** Indicative list of SDC country or regional programmes with which the new programme could develop synergies

DIVISION	COUNTRY / REGION	SPECIFIC PROJECTS / PROGRAMMES
West Africa	Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Programme d'Appui au Secteur du Développement Rural PASDER</a></li> </ul>
	Chad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Programme de Renforcement de l'élevage pastoral (PREPAS)</a></li> </ul>
Eastern and Southern Africa	Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Advancing Land Use Rights</a></li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Inovagro Private Sector Led Rural Growth</a></li> </ul>
	Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Social Accountability Programme</a></li> </ul>
	Great Lakes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Participation citoyenne et prévention des conflits dans la région des Grands Lacs (PCPC)</a></li> </ul>
Southern Africa		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Accountability in Health &amp; Agriculture</a></li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Strengthening Agrobiodiversity in Southern Africa</a></li> </ul>
Asia	Mekong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Mekong Region Land Governance Programme</a></li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">RECOFTC – Centre for People and Forests: Resilient landscapes for secured rights and prosperous communities</a></li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">ASEAN-Swiss Partnership on Social Forestry &amp; Climate Change (ASFCC)</a></li> </ul>
	Myanmar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Strengthening Land Governance</a></li> </ul>