

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Consultancy: Simulations to assess future global demand of agri-food products and trade opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean

Country: regional

Project number:

Technical cooperation number] RG-T4484

web link to approved document:

Technical cooperation name: Strategic Opportunities to Increase the Competitiveness of Agri-food Trade and Sustainable Investments to Support Food Security

1. Background and Justification

- 1.1.** The Inter-American Development Bank ("IDB" or "Bank") is an international financial Institution established in December 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and today is an important catalyst for mobilizing resources to the region. The Bank is the main source of multilateral financing for the social, economic and institutional development of LAC, offering loans, guarantees, technical assistance and policy advice to its borrowing countries.
- 1.2.** The Integration and Trade Sector (INT) offers a wide range of products to support the integration, trade and investment agenda of the region through: (i) the design, preparation and execution of an operational pipeline and portfolio of operations (loans, technical assistance and operational inputs); (ii) support to strategic integration initiatives within the region and with external partners in the Americas, Europe, and Asia; (iii) support to the development agenda and public-private integration in the region (through initiatives such as ConnectAmericas, the Business Dialogue of the Americas, and the organization of trade and investment forums); (iv) high-level policy dialogues and applied policy research on issues related to trade, investment and integration; and (v) technical assistance from experts and capacity building. As part of INT, the Trade and Investment Division (TIN) is responsible for supporting the following areas: (i) trade facilitation; (ii) export promotion and investment attraction; iii) support for the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements, while providing support to regional integration initiatives and blocs.
- 1.3.** This consultancy seeks to assess the role that LAC can play in meeting future global food demand and tackle worldwide food security needs through a strategic foresight exercise based on model simulations. This is a complex issue, determined by the interaction of a multitude of driving forces and disruptors that operate on both the demand and supply sides. The Bank has been a pioneer in identifying that the region has unique opportunities to meet global demand for agrifood products (IDB, 2014), concluding that LAC could be the next global breadbasket. The region is already the world's largest food net exporting region (IFPRI, 2022, WB,2022), accounting for a larger share of global agricultural production than the European Union or the United States plus Canada. There are strong growth opportunities going forward. Abundant in land and water, LAC accounts for 13% of the global production of agricultural and fish commodities and 17% of the net export value of these products. A recent FAO-OECD studies show that it may reach a 18% share in global food exports by 2031, and lead the global provision of key products essential to meet food demand: 61% of global soybean exports; 59% sugar, 45% fish feed, 43% corn, 40% fish meat and oils, 32% chicken, 25% ethanol, etc. Transforming LAC's food system is possible (WB,2022), yet the region's successes in feeding and exporting food to the rest of the world must not exact high costs on people and on the environment¹.

¹ LAC agriculture uses over one-third of the region's land area, consumes nearly three-quarters of the region's freshwater resources, and generates almost one-half of the region's greenhouse gas emissions. And despite the consistent food production surpluses, food insecurity in LAC is at historic highs.

- 1.4. Different studies² show that by 2050 demand is poised to rise dramatically (up to 60%-90% from 2010), with population growth being a determining factor (estimated world population of 9.7 billion). The expected increase in per capita income (mainly in developing countries), urbanization, projected change in diet preferences, migration, etc. are key trends that could in turn be affected by disruptive factors such as climate change, technological progress and global agrifood trade policy shocks. At the same time, FAO has determined that global food production may need to increase by 60% to feed the world's population by 2050. More recently, the effects of the Covid pandemic on agrifood supply chains, the energy and fertilizers crisis due to the war in Ukraine, and the growing geopolitical fragmentation emerged as new factors that could significantly affect global agrifood trade.
- 1.5. Given the importance of the region in the global market and considering that trade will be essential in compensating for various climate change effects, it is envisaged that the extent of openness to trade will have significant consequences for LAC's agrifood sector and for global food security. Against this background, we seek to identify trade opportunities for LAC to meet future global agriculture & food demand based on the insights of model-based scenarios. From a policy perspective, the goal is to support the region in identifying a strategic and innovative agenda on agrifood trade and investment of a public-private nature. We also seek to meet the intraregional needs of LAC, protecting the region's natural capital and its key role in the supply of environmental services on a global scale.

2. **Objectives**

- 2.1. The main goal is to define and assess different agri-food scenarios using a model-based analysis tailored for LAC adopting a comprehensive and integrated approach, identifying future agri-food trade opportunities for the region to tackle both food insecurity and future food demand over the medium-long term. The simulations and scenarios must be based on the analytical framework preliminarily sketched in Annex A
- 2.2. This consultancy will therefore seek to develop different model-based simulation exercises that will allow to:
 - i) define a central dynamic baseline of global agrifood demand in the medium - long term.
 - ii) identify future agrifood demand scenarios relevant for Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC) based on the simulation of key variables and determinants (trends – disruptions).
 - iii) Map future trade opportunities for LAC to meet projected food demand and reduce food insecurity.
 - iv) Assess the fundamental drivers of trade in food and agriculture for LAC; and
 - v) Provide policy recommendations to capture LAC's opportunities from a trade and investment perspective.

3. **Scope of Services**

- 3.1. The selected consulting firm will provide consulting services as established in these Terms of Reference and will supervise and coordinate all activities in the project, under the supervision of the Trade and Investment Division (INT/TIN).
- 3.2. The selected consulting firm will incorporate in the study the results of simulations undertaken with an IMPACT + CGE model, and related scenarios.

² Also view, among others "Rethinking Global Food Demand for 2050"; "How to sustainable feed 10 billion people by 2050"; "Food wedges: Framing the global food demand and supply challenge towards 2050"; "Feeding the world in 2050 and beyond"; "Can we meet the world's growing demand for food?"; "Can the world feed a population of nearly 10 billion by 2050?"; "Feed the Future."

- 3.3. Travels expenses related to missions to the region that may be needed to achieve the objectives of the project are not included in the scope of the present consultancy and will be funded by the Bank separately.
- 3.4. The final outputs of these consultancy will be produced in English and translated into Spanish and Portuguese. The selected consultancy firm will be responsible for the production of the final reports and the control of the accuracy of the translation. The cost of the translation will be funded by the Bank separately.

4. **Key Activities**

- 4.1 Define a central dynamic baseline of global agrifood demand (considering both final consumer goods and intermediate products for food production) and future simulation scenarios relevant for LAC. Specifically:
 - 4.1.1. Define a **central dynamic baseline for global agriculture and food demand** considering different medium to long-term time horizons (2030, 2040 and 2050 or others that are more appropriate to the objectives of the analysis) for both final consumer goods and intermediate agricultural products. It must be accompanied by a discussion and justification of assumptions and hypotheses on its main determinants.
 - 4.1.2. Propose **alternative scenarios** considering the potential impact of structural disruptors (technological innovation and changes in consumer preferences) and assessing shocks that may affect both demand and supply. It is of the essence that the modeling framework is aligned to the geographical and product breakdown adopted in the historical analysis of agrifood trade flows, in order to maintain consistency.
 - 4.1.3. Identify **future trade opportunities** for LAC to address projected global agri-food demand under central baseline scenario:
 - 4.1.3.1. Identifying products or groups of products showing high expected demand, disaggregating the results at the sectoral level and opportunities for LAC countries & subregions.
 - 4.1.3.2. Emphasizing new export flows opportunities for LAC countries, both extra and intraregional
- 4.2. Assess the implications of **selected scenarios related to the key drivers of trade in food and agriculture for LAC** (Annex A, section II): changes in productivity, transport costs and trade reforms.
- 4.3. Provide **inputs and policy recommendations for Regional Policy Dialogues or discussions with country's authorities**.
- 4.4. Present the results of the consultancy and its conclusions in other meetings or forums indicated by INT, both internally and externally of the Bank.
- 4.5. Any other activity that is part of Project objectives, working in close coordination with the INT/TIN team to achieve the objectives of this consultancy.

5. **Expected Outcome and Deliverables**

- 5.1. **Deliverable #1 - modeling strategy and methodology**, describing the technical proposal and

methodological advantages on the basis of recent analysis pursued by different Organizations. A Power Point presentation summarizing the methodology is requested, as well as participation in webinar – internal meetings.

- 5.2. **Deliverable #2 - Global agriculture and food demand – Draft Policy Report**-, including: i) Long-term baseline scenario; ii) Policy driven scenarios (static model - simulations); iii) Power Point presentation summarizing main findings and iv) participation in webinars – internal meetings and Regional Policy Dialogue.
- 5.3. **Deliverable #3 - Global agriculture and food demand – Final policy Report**, including: i) scenario analysis and policy recommendations; ii) Power Point presentation summarizing main findings and iii) participation in meetings, including a Regional Policy Dialogue.

6. Project Schedule and Milestones

- 6.1. The consultancy will have a duration of (4) four months. During the execution period the selected consultancy firm will submit for approval the deliverable according to the following schedule:

Deliverable 1	February 2025
Deliverable 2	April 2025
Deliverable 3	May 2025

7. Reporting Requirements

- 7.1. The lead consultant of the consultancy firm is expected to coordinate closely with INT/TIN and the consultant hired by the Bank to undertake the CGE modeling, to define data sources, modeling options, scenarios design, results interpretation, and extensions (top-down simulations). Coordination among consultants is expected to be as frequent as needed to meet the project deadlines and does not need to necessarily involve the Bank at all stages.
- 7.2. The lead consultant of the consultancy firm is expected to work with a low level of supervision from the Bank. Coordination with the Bank must be sought at critical junctures during the implementation of the project, or whenever deemed necessary to overcome unexpected issues.
- 7.3. The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will deliver the final deliverables in both typeset PDF format, power point presentations and Word files with editable figures/graphs and supporting quantitative information in Excel files.

8. Acceptance Criteria

- 8.1. The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will submit to the Bank the deliverables with sufficient lead time to meet the deadlines of the project schedule and milestones.
- 8.2. The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will be responsible for the incorporation of the comments received by the Bank. The reports are expected to meet Bank's quality standards in no more than two rounds of revisions.
- 8.3. Final acceptance of the reports will be communicated by the Bank to the lead consultant of the consultancy firm via email.

9. Other Requirements

- 9.1. The selected consulting firm will be responsible for allocating the necessary human resources to

deliver the products within the agreed timeline and budget, and without any expectation of further disbursements by the Bank.

- 9.2.** The selected consulting firm will have the necessary hardware and software, as well as the corresponding skills, needed to deliver the agreed products and services in a timely manner.
- 9.3.** The selected consulting firm will have the ability to manage multiple projects simultaneously, ability to meet project milestones, and act with minimal or no supervision.
- 9.4.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will have exceptional teamwork skills and capacity to respond quick and in an efficient manner to any change in circumstances that may arise during the execution of the project.
- 9.5.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will maintain close coordination with the Bank throughout the execution of the project and during the review, editing, translation, and typesetting phase of the report to provide specific clarifications and incorporate additional information into the deliverables, as needed.

10. Supervision and Reporting

- 10.1.** The consultancy will be supervised by Jaime Granados, Trade and Investment Division Chief, assisted by Paolo Giordano, Principal Economist of the Regional Integration Unit of the Integration and Trade Sector (INR/RIU), Pablo Pereira (INT/TIN) and Nicolas Grossman (INT/TIN), together with other INT specialists as needed.

11. Schedule of Payments

- 11.1.** Payment terms will be based on expected project milestones or deliverables according to the following schedule:

Payment Schedule	
<i>Deliverable</i>	<i>%</i>
1. Modelling strategy and methodology	10%
2. Global agriculture and food demand – Draft Policy Report	40%
3. Global agriculture and food demand – Final policy Report	50%
TOTAL	100%

ANNEX A

General Conceptual Framework for the Assessment of Future Agrifood Trade Opportunities for Latin America and the Caribbean

I. Future Food and agriculture demand - dynamic baseline scenarios

a. Elements of the Analytical Framework

Through a strategic foresight exercise, it is requested to identify ‘plausible scenarios’ to better understand the future of global food demand and its challenges, in order to support the formulation of effective trade & investment policies in the region and identify innovative operational responses for the IDB. Our main goal is to define and assess different agri-food scenarios using a model-based analysis tailored for LAC adopting a comprehensive and integrated approach, identifying future agri-food trade opportunities for the region to tackle both food insecurity and future food demand over the medium-long term.

These scenarios or ‘future pathways’ must be envisaged as relevant stories about how the future might unfold for LAC in order to increase its share of global food exports in a sustainable manner (respecting its natural capital and biodiversity). Scenario development will involve both qualitative and quantitative assessments³. Importantly, the analysis must put international trade at its center. Given the importance of the region in the global market⁴ and considering that trade will be essential in compensating for various climate change effects⁵, it is envisaged that the extent of openness to trade will have significant consequences for LAC’s agrifood sector and for global food security.

An in-depth analysis of historical agro-food trade flows for LAC between 2000-2022 (both exports and imports covering Chapter 1-24 by main product, destinations, etc.) will be a critical stepstone in understanding how the changes in trade in the last two decades have already transformed LAC’s agri-food systems and can shape the future ahead. The combination of historical analysis and future pathways under consistent parameters (by products, sub-regions, etc.) will provide the comprehensive approach needed to tackle this complex and multisectoral issue.

The scenario analysis must identify a series of drivers that could be important in shaping the future trajectory of LAC agriculture and food systems (including their future trade opportunities). It must be explored how long-term trends and short-term disruptors could affect the role that LAC can play in meeting global food demand and tackle food insecurity.

Depending on their level of uncertainty, the drivers could be classified into two general categories:

³ Qualitative perspectives make it possible to evaluate a wide range of potentially plausible outcomes for which there are no easily quantifiable expectations. Quantitative scenarios provide informative detail on magnitudes for some of the outcomes. Quantitative scenarios thus provide a consistency check on the plausibility of qualitative scenario outcomes. They will also allow for exploration of complex interactions that cannot easily be traced in a qualitative scenario.

⁴ The region is the world’s largest food net exporting region ([WB,2022](#)), accounting for a larger share of global agricultural production than the European Union or the United States plus Canada. There are strong growth opportunities going forward. Abundant in land and water, LAC accounts for 13% of the global production of agricultural and fish commodities and 17% of the net export value of these products. The latest projections provided by [FAO-OECD](#) show that agricultural and fish production will expand 14 percent over the next 10 years. Around 64% of this growth will emanate from crop production, about 28% from the livestock sector and the remaining 8% originates from fish. As such, the region is expected to account for 18 percent of global food exports. Transforming LAC’s food system is possible ([WB,2022](#)), yet the region’s successes in feeding and exporting food to the rest of the world must not exact high costs on people and on the environment.

⁵ Experts claim that trade flows can partially offset local climate change productivity effects, allowing regions of the world with positive (or less negative) effects to supply those with more negative effects under different climate change scenarios. In other words, as the impact of climate change materializes, global trade is expected to play an even more prominent role in tackling food demand and food insecurity around the world. Those natural comparative advantages among countries will be critically influenced by the ability of countries to increase productivity, reduce trade costs and deploy renewed trade policies anchoring multilateral and regional liberalization. See Section II.

- i) **trends** are considered gradual, more predictable long-run forces that have a great deal of inertia that is unlikely to change quickly.
- ii) **disruptors** are shocks that appear suddenly, without warning, whose impact is more difficult to predict.

Typically, the main trends considered in quantified global scenarios are:

- **Population growth:** Population growth is a powerful long-term driver affecting the evolution of agriculture and food systems in Latin America and the Caribbean. By 2050, the world's population is likely to reach 9.7 billion. While larger quantities of food will have to be produced to feed the increased number of people, changes in the demographic structure of the population (i.e. aging) will have additional implications on global food demand.
- **Urbanization:** Urbanization is envisaged as another powerful driver affecting the evolution of agriculture and food systems in the region. It will impact both global demand and LAC's supply. For instance, urbanization in LAC is projected to continue: between 2018 and 2050, the urban population of the region will increase from 526 to 685 million, and by 2050 almost 88 percent of the total regional population will live in cities. This could result in a shortage of labor while technological changes continue. Similarly, urban food retail sector will continue to undergo a "supermarket revolution"
- **Income growth:** projections of income growth in both advanced and developing countries is another long-term driver. These developments have profound implications for LAC agriculture and food systems because changes in incomes—positive and negative—drive changes in food consumption patterns and affect nutritional outcomes. This is referred as 'nutritional transition'.
- **Changing tastes and dietary preferences:** Changing consumer preferences will likely increase the need for LAC food systems to produce healthy, safe, and high-quality food products that satisfy adequate standards in terms of carbon footprint, energy use, impact on biodiversity, and fair-trade approaches. Growing populations, rising incomes, and higher urbanization rates, in addition to affecting agri-food systems directly, will also drive significant changes in dietary choices and food consumption through their multi-faceted influence on consumer preferences and lifestyles.
- **Migration:** consideration could be given to the impact of international and internal migration as a long-term driver affecting the evolution of agriculture and food systems in the region.

In addition to capturing the likely effects of several long-term trends, the scenario analysis will involve exploring the likely impacts of two major disruptors:

- 1) **Technological Innovation**
- 2) **Prospective Changes in Consumers' preferences**

Climate change is a wild card whose impact on LAC food system could range from modest to severe. Trade policy is important given the disproportionately important role that LAC plays in global food trade and the expected impact of global warming and climate change. Typically, the simulations relating to climate change are done with the IMPACT partial equilibrium (PE) model, which can be used to explore the impacts of different climate change assumptions on cultivated area, yields, production, and consumption of agricultural commodities, among others. Meanwhile, the simulations relating to trade policy are done using the MIRAGRODEP CGE model, which was used to explore the impacts of a series of disruptive trade policies. Technological change is a key driver for increasing productivity in agri-food systems.

Technological change is expected to capture the importance of digital technologies in the transformation of food and agricultural systems in the region as a way to achieve the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. A proposal on how to model these impacts must be developed.

II. Assessing fundamental Drivers of food and agriculture's trade

a. Conceptual and Policy Framework

Countries' diverse natural resource endowments are vital in explaining international trade. Traditional trade theory suggests that differences in technology and factor endowments lead countries to specialize and export certain goods or services in which they have a comparative advantage. Countries engage in trade to export what they can produce at a lower cost relative to other countries, while importing what is relatively more expensive to produce domestically. For a country, many factors can influence trade in food and agricultural products, but the most influential factor is comparative advantage – a country's ability to produce a particular good at a lower opportunity cost than its trading partners.

As such, experts have also stressed that three fundamental drivers play a critical role in explaining current agricultural trade patterns ([FAO, 2022](#)):

1. Agricultural productivity
2. Transport costs
3. Trade policies.

Indeed, the geography of trade is determined by agricultural productivity gaps⁶ which influence comparative advantages in food and agricultural markets and therefore shape trade patterns.

Transport costs, which are also shaped by geography, are the second relevant driver of food trade, also inhibiting the influence of comparative advantages. Trade can be costly as distance generally increase transport costs, but other costs related to insurance, export and import procedures and time delays at the borders can also be significant.

Finally, trade policies play a fundamental role. Multilateral trade rules provide the most fundamental pillars of global food and agricultural trade. These agreements can promote trade through tariff liberalization and harmonization of regulations and standard. Indeed, food products are subject to a host of non-tariff measures and standards, and compliance significantly increases the cost of trade. Regionalization of food and agricultural trade – the tendency of countries to trade more within a region than with countries outside the region – has increased between 1995 and 2019. Within the global food and agricultural trade network, countries tend to form particular trade clusters and to trade more within them. These clusters may be regional or they may expand to include countries across regions. They are often shaped by geographic proximity and economic integration fostered by trade agreements. Trade has also seen more players from the South in the last decades.

b. Trade opportunities for LAC – Main shocks and simulations (static model analysis)

The simulations will delve into three key ways to increase food production in LAC and improve efficiency in its distribution: narrowing the yield gap, reducing transport costs and tackling trade integration reforms (including addressing non-tariff barriers and strengthening trade integration at the multilateral and/or regional level).

Changes in these drivers could be analyzed separately with the idea of understanding the impact of each of them individually by region and group of commodities. However, as a viable development strategy, a combination of the three drivers should be considered (scenarios). The impacts of these scenarios are expected to vary. The ones related to productivity increases are about producing and shifting comparative

⁶ For instance, FAO explains that, on average, the top 10 percent of the richest countries produce about 70 times as much agricultural value added per worker as countries in the bottom 10 percent of the income distribution. See "The state of agricultural commodity markets" ([FAO, 2022](#))

advantages, while the other two sets of scenarios are about reorganizing trade patterns through the direct effects of trade costs⁷.

The analysis must, among others: (i) assess some of the fundamental drivers of trade at the global and regional level, exploring in detail the drivers for LAC; (ii) explore how these drivers determine trade flows and the net trade position of LAC's countries vis-à-vis other trading blocks; (iii) identify revealed comparative advantages (RCA) of LAC and sub-region for relevant commodity group, as well as plausible changes in trade complementary between countries in different scenarios⁸; (iv) simulate the impact of trade integration scenarios; and, (v) quantify the economic impact of market integration at the regional level.

Policy recommendations are also requested, considering that future trade policies in food and agriculture should target advance nutrition goals, strengthen food security and minimize the trade-offs between economic goals and environmental impacts.

i. Productivity gap

Agricultural growth can occur by bringing new resources into production (new land, extension of irrigation, or input intensification per hectare) or by raising the productivity of existing resources. There are two concepts to be considered while discussing productivity increases in the agricultural sector - yields and total factor productivity. Yield is a standard measure of the amount of agricultural production harvested per unit of land area, while total factor productivity (TFP) is the aggregate quantity of outputs produced by the agricultural sector divided by the aggregate quantity of inputs used to produce those outputs.

When referring to yields, it must be focused on the yield gap - defined as the difference between actual farm yield and the yield potential - to see how far each country is from its potential. According to IFPRI, at the global level, the achieved crop yields are just over 50 percent of potentially achievable yields, assuming mixed levels of input.

Therefore, assumptions must be specified in terms of changes in TFP needed to achieve a desired percentage reduction in yield gaps for key products in LAC. Yield gap targets should be based on plausible assumptions, knowing that the agricultural productivity gap in the region is heterogeneous (WB, 2021).

ii. Reducing Transport – Logistic Costs

Transport costs represent a high share of the total cost of agricultural and food products, given that these goods tend to be bulky or perishable and must meet quality and safety standards. As the model captures international transport margins, simulations can be developed imposing a reduction in these transaction costs or margins as a proxy to capture infrastructure improvements (i.e. roads, infrastructure projects) at the global or regional level. Assumptions and simulations must be clearly explained and justified in the analysis.

iii. Trade Integration Reforms

The third shock to be considered in this exercise must include the combined effects of: i. reduction of non-tariff barriers (NTBs); ii. Border measures changes on agricultural and food trade; iii. The stylized impacts of new and deeper regional / multilateral trade agreements⁹ (e.g. South – South trade Agreements). Based

⁷ Indeed, lower trade costs is expected help comparative advantages to play out, resulting in gains from trade, while measures taken to increase trade integration could result in strengthened economic growth and welfare benefits (including reduced food insecurity).

⁸ For instance, using the Trade Complementary Index (TCI) to measure the degree to which one region's export pattern matches another's import pattern. This index can be used as an indicator in evaluating the possibility of successful trade agreements in the case of the existence of a high degree of complementarity.

⁹ As explained, trade agreements provide the institutional infrastructure and can be a pillar of regional integration by promoting a reduction in trade costs and defining rules and regulations that the signatory countries must follow. Furthermore, these agreements tend to increase trade and promote foreign direct investment and regional and global value chains

on the above dimensions, further consideration should be given to the actual specification of alternative scenarios.

All these scenarios lead to a reduction in transaction costs. The effects of reduced NTBs, border measures and trade reforms must be analyzed separately, so an assessment can be made about the impact of policy interventions in the region, sub-regions and key countries.

c. Data sources and model specification

Data: GTAP11 database, which provides world macroeconomic accounts and trade flows for four reference years 2004, 2007, 2011, 2014, and 2017. The database describes values of production, and intermediate and final consumption of commodities and services for 141 countries or regions and 65 sectors, but also global bilateral trade patterns, international transport margins, and protection matrices that link individual countries/regions.

Timeframe: the influence of the drivers and disruptors will be felt on LAC agriculture and food systems by 2030, 2040 and 2050. This time frame is recommended because it provides enough time for the drivers to have significant impacts on agriculture and food systems, and the impacts are sufficiently close that they call for immediate or medium-run actions, including policy reforms and supporting investments.

Trade flows and spatial coverage: ideally, the analysis must be developed at different levels: i) country level, in order to capture impact at the national level as the model permits; ii) sub-regional level¹⁰, considering at least the main trading blocks in the region (1. Central America; 2. The Caribbean; 3. The Andean, and 4. Mercosur); iii) net importers and net exporters level, in order to assess alternative policy options from the trade and investment perspective. Further consideration should be given to the most effective regional structure of the model to capture these dimensions.

In terms of the rest of the world (LAC's trade partners), it is requested that global agriculture and food demand be disaggregated by main regions (covering advanced and developing countries, including The Americas, European Union, Asia and Africa), key countries (i.e. USA, China, India) and identifying relevant trade flows (both extra and intraregional). The goal is to determine new food export opportunities for LAC (extra-regional and regional) and highlight key food importing countries. For each relevant group, consideration must be added to capture those facing food insecurity to assess the role that LAC can play in tackling not only future food demand but also food security.

Product coverage: the relevant food and commodity groups must be discussed with IDB at the time the model is calibrated to assess different alternatives. We are pursuing a disaggregation that will facilitate adequate policy recommendations. At the minimum, main crops, meat, fish, dairy and eggs, fruits and vegetables, grains, sugar, processed foods, coffee and tea, and vegetable oils must be considered. Consideration should be given to the aggregation of other products as they relate to agricultural production.

Agriculture and food demand scenarios: a long-term baseline scenario must be defined and each alternative plausible scenarios must be built based on clear assumptions and hypothesis around main drivers (trends & disruptors). These "future pathways" must be envisaged as relevant stories about how the future might unfold for LAC in order to increase its share of global food exports to tackle future demand and/or rising food insecurity.

Broad Trade and Investment Policy recommendations for LAC: based on the scenario analysis, the identification of proposed actions that offer opportunities to unlock transformational change from a trade and investment perspective is requested.

Action could be classified in three main categories: i) "imperative actions": imperative actions that will pay-off no matter how the future unfolds; ii) "game changer": strategic actions that will open significant opportunities to reshape the future and; iii) "mitigation actions": designed to minimize the risk of adverse outcomes. Regional, subregional or even national recommendations for strategic countries are sought.

¹⁰ The reason for focusing on this degree of spatial coverage is to draw attention to drivers that are likely to call for collective responses by multiple governments (i.e. trading blocks)

The consultant will discuss with the Bank the feasible alternatives during the process of preparation of the modeling strategy proposal.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

2. Consultancy: Key drivers of global food demand and strategic new market opportunities by products for key Latin American countries

Country: regional

Project number:

Technical cooperation number] RG-T4484

web link to approved document:

Technical cooperation name: Strategic Opportunities to Increase the Competitiveness of Agri-food Trade and Sustainable Investments to Support Food Security

1. Background and Justification

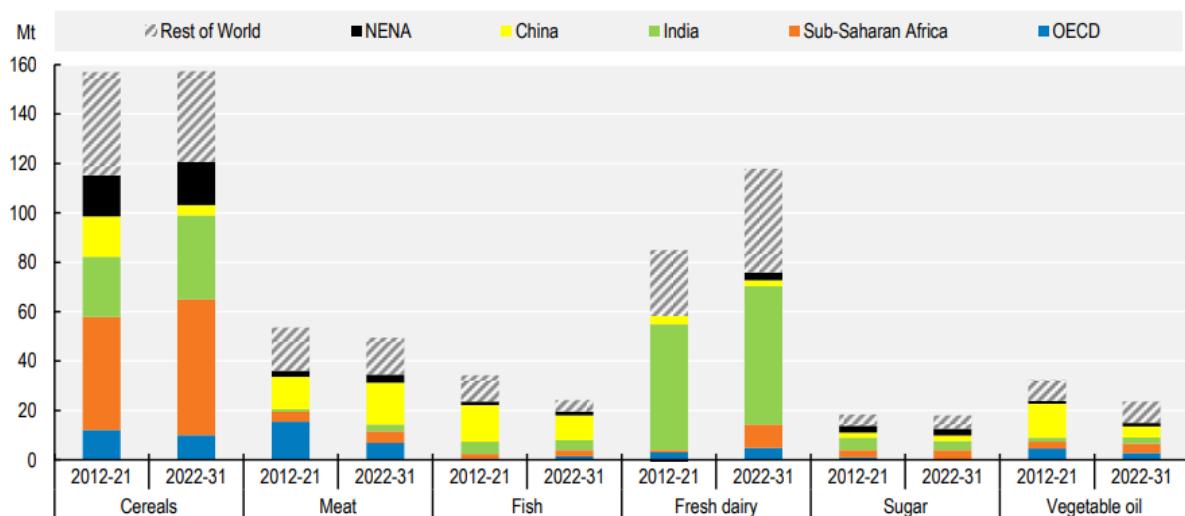
- 1.1.** The Inter-American Development Bank ("IDB" or "Bank") is an international financial Institution established in December 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and today is an important catalyst for mobilizing resources to the region. The Bank is the main source of multilateral financing for the social, economic and institutional development of LAC, offering loans, guarantees, technical assistance and policy advice to its borrowing countries.
- 1.2.** The Integration and Trade Sector (INT) offers a wide range of products to support the integration, trade and investment agenda of the region through: (i) the design, preparation and execution of an operational pipeline and portfolio of operations (loans, technical assistance and operational inputs); (ii) support to strategic integration initiatives within the region and with external partners in the Americas, Europe, and Asia; (iii) support to the development agenda and public-private integration in the region (through initiatives such as ConnectAmericas, the Business Dialogue of the Americas, and the organization of trade and investment forums); (iv) high-level policy dialogues and applied policy research on issues related to trade, investment and integration; and (v) technical assistance from experts and capacity building. As part of INT, the Trade and Investment Division (TIN) is responsible for supporting the following areas: (i) trade facilitation; (ii) export promotion and investment attraction; iii) support for the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements, while providing support to regional integration initiatives and blocs.
- 1.3.** This consultancy seeks to assess future global food demand and its sources of growth. [FAO - OECD](#) have determined that global food demand is projected to increase by 1.4% p.a. over the next decade (2024-2033), driven mainly by population¹¹ and per capita income growth. In particular, it is claimed that most additional demand for food will continue to come from low and middle-income countries¹²: two-thirds of this increase is expected to occur in Sub-Saharan Africa, India and Near East and North Africa¹³). Consequently, it is expected that these regions will generate a large share of additional demand for food, in particular cereals (two-thirds of additional demand), and other staples (i.e. roots and tubers, and pulses) as shown in Figure 1. In contrast, food demand in high-income countries would be constrained by slow population growth, and a saturation in the per capita consumption of several commodities:

¹¹ World population is projected to grow from 7.8 billion in 2021 to 8.6 billion in 2031.

¹² Per capita food consumption is projected to increase by almost 7% in lower-middle income countries over the next decade, the largest gain of all income groups. Staples and animal products will account for two-thirds of this increase, and fats for 18%. The projected increase in fats consumption in middle-income countries is underpinned by ongoing urbanization and changing lifestyles (e.g. increasing tendency to eat outside the home), which favor higher consumption of processed and convenience foods

¹³ The Outlook highlights the **strong contribution of low and middle-income countries to feed demand growth over the next decade, given the rapid expansion and intensification in their livestock production.**

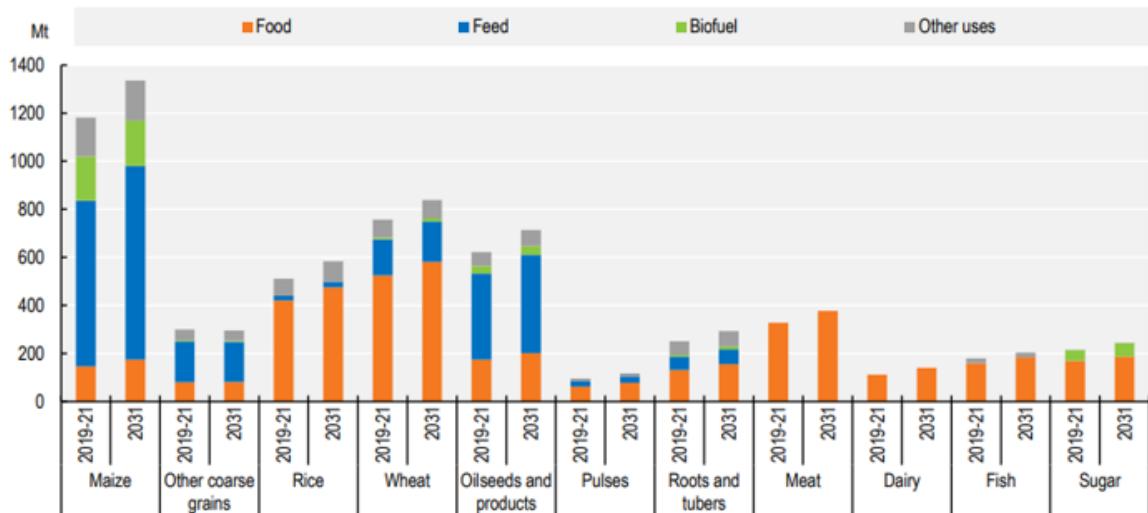
Figure 1 - Regional Contributions to global food demand (2022 -2031)



1.4. Accordingly, global food consumption is projected to increase by 1.4% p.a. over the next decade, and to be mainly driven by population growth. Analysts claim that the projected evolution of diets continues to be largely determined by income levels in the coming decade. In high-income countries, heightened concerns about health and the environment are expected to result in a decline in per capita consumption of sugar and a sluggish growth in the consumption of animal protein. In contrast, consumers in middle-income countries are expected to increase their food consumption and the diversity of their diets, with growing shares of animal products and fats over the next ten years. Diets in low-income countries, however, will remain largely based on staples, and the projections suggest that food consumption will not increase sufficiently to meet SDG 2 on Zero Hunger by 2030.

1.5. For most commodities, food is the main component of overall use. However, non-food uses, mainly feed and fuel, are also important for several commodities (Figure 2). Experts also project slower demand growth of agriculture commodities (Figure 3) mainly driven to an expected slowdown in demand growth in China (0.6% p.a. compared to 2.3% p.a. over the last decade) and other middle-income countries, and in global demand for biofuels.

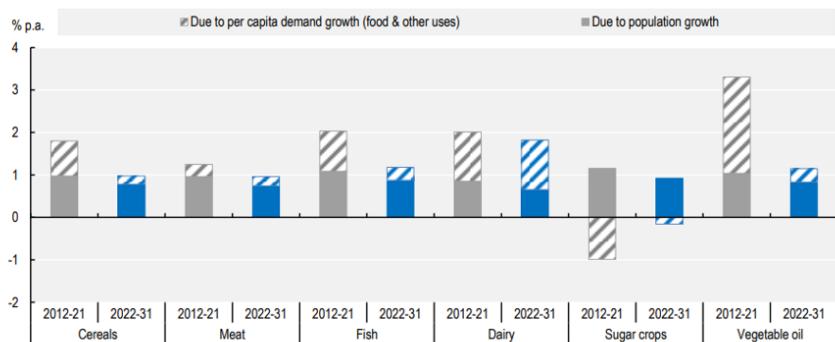
Figure 2 – Global Use of major commodities 2



Note: Crushing of oilseeds is not reported as the uses of 'vegetable oil' and 'protein meal' are included in the total; Dairy refers to all dairy products in milk solid equivalent units; Sugar biofuel use refers to sugarcane and sugarbeet, converted into sugar equivalent units.

Source: OECD/FAO (2022), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en>.

Figure 3 – Annual Growth in demand for key commodity groups



Note: The population growth component is calculated assuming per capita demand remains constant at the level of the year preceding the decade. Growth rates refer to total demand (for food, feed and other uses).

Source: OECD/FAO (2022), "OECD-FAO Agricultural Outlook", OECD Agriculture statistics (database), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/agr-outl-data-en>.

- 1.6. Against this background and at the light of the expected changes in global food demand driven by multiple factors (i.e. population, macroeconomics, prices and other soft drivers such as wellness trends, changes in consumers habits, etc.), this consultancy aims to develop a market research to assess the factors that will change the global demand for food in the oncoming decade and identify trade, investment and agrobusiness opportunities in key Latin American countries, providing policy recommendations and potential roadmap.

2. Objectives

- 2.1.** The main goal is to provide a deep dive into the key trends in global demand for food with the aim to identify potential new agrobusiness opportunities for Latin America, providing market research for key food products (by countries or group of countries) in order to materialize trade and investment opportunities

3. Scope of Services

- 3.1.** The selected consulting firm will provide consulting services as established in these Terms of Reference and will supervise and coordinate all activities in the project, under the supervision of the Trade and Investment Division (INT/TIN).
- 3.2.** The selected consulting firm will incorporate in the study relevant empirical evidence and simulations as needed.
- 3.3.** Travels expenses related to missions to the region that may be needed to achieve the objectives of the project are not included in the scope of the present consultancy and will be funded by the Bank separately.
- 3.4.** The final outputs of these consultancy will be produced in English and translated into Spanish. The selected consultancy firm will be responsible for the final reports and the control of the accuracy of the translation. The cost of the translation will be funded by the Bank separately.

4. Key Activities

- 4.2** Characterization of key trends and factors (including soft drivers) affecting future global demand for food in low and middle-income countries by 2030 -2040.
- 4.3** Identification of untapped export potential and new business opportunities in agrifood systems for key Latin American countries.
- 4.4** Based on previous findings, perform a preliminary market research for key agrifood products / countries.
- 4.5** Provide inputs, policy recommendations and put forward innovative mechanisms to strengthen the role the IDB can play in materializing trade and investment opportunities going forward.
- 4.6** Present the results of the consultancy and its conclusions in different meetings or forums indicated by INT, both internally and externally of the Bank
- 4.7** Any other activity that is part of Project objectives, working in close coordination with the INT/TIN team to achieve the objectives of this consultancy.

5. Expected Outcome and Deliverables

- 5.1.** **Deliverable #1 - modeling strategy and methodology**, describing the technical proposal and methodological approach considering best practices in this area. A Power Point presentation summarizing the methodology is requested, as well as participation in webinar – internal meetings.
- 5.2.** **Deliverable #2** - Deep dive into the key trends and factors shaping global demand for food and Identification of untapped export potential and new business opportunities in agrifood systems for key Latin American countries. These findings will be presented both in a written report and power point presentation.

- 5.3. Deliverable #3 – Market Research for key agrifood products/countries – Final policy Report,** including: i) key inputs and policy recommendations; ii) innovative mechanisms to strengthen the role the IDB can play in materializing trade and investment opportunities.

6. Project Schedule and Milestones

- 6.1.** The consultancy will have a duration of (4) four months. During the execution period the selected consultancy firm will submit for approval the deliverable according to the following schedule:

Deliverable 1	February 2025
Deliverable 2	April 2025
Deliverable 3	May 2025

7. Reporting Requirements

- 7.1.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm is expected to coordinate closely with INT/TIN and the consultant hired by the Bank to assess methodological approaches and refine expected outcomes. Coordination among consultants is expected to be as frequent as needed to meet the project deadlines and does not need to necessarily involve the Bank at all stages.
- 7.2.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm is expected to work with a low level of supervision from the Bank. Coordination with the Bank must be sought at critical junctures during the implementation of the project, or whenever deemed necessary to overcome unexpected issues.
- 7.3.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will deliver the final deliverables in both typeset PDF format, power point presentations and Word files with editable figures/graphs and supporting quantitative information in Excel files.

8. Acceptance Criteria

- 8.1.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will submit to the Bank the deliverables with sufficient lead time to meet the deadlines of the project schedule and milestones.
- 8.2.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will be responsible for the incorporation of the comments received by the Bank. The reports are expected to meet Bank's quality standards in no more than two rounds of revisions.
- 8.3.** Final acceptance of the reports will be communicated by the Bank to the lead consultant of the consultancy firm via email.

9. Other Requirements

- 9.1.** The selected consulting firm will be responsible for allocating the necessary human resources to deliver the products within the agreed timeline and budget, and without any expectation of further disbursements by the Bank.
- 9.2.** The selected consulting firm will have the necessary hardware and software, as well as the corresponding skills, needed to deliver the agreed products and services in a timely manner.
- 9.3.** The selected consulting firm will have the ability to manage multiple projects simultaneously, ability to meet project milestones, and act with minimal or no supervision.

- 9.4.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will have exceptional teamwork skills and capacity to respond quick and in an efficient manner to any change in circumstances that may arise during the execution of the project.
- 9.5.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will maintain close coordination with the Bank throughout the execution of the project and during the review, editing, translation, and typesetting phase of the report to provide specific clarifications and incorporate additional information into the deliverables, as needed.

10. Supervision and Reporting

- 10.1.** The consultancy will be supervised by Jaime Granados, Trade and Investment Division Chief, assisted by Paolo Giordano, Principal Economist of the Regional Integration Unit of the Integration and Trade Sector (INR/RIU), Pablo Pereira (INT/TIN) and Nicolas Grossman (INT/TIN) together with other INT specialists, as needed.

11. Schedule of Payments

- 11.1.** Payment terms will be based on expected project milestones or deliverables according to the following schedule:

Payment Schedule	
<i>Deliverable</i>	<i>%</i>
4. Technical proposal and methodological approach	10%
5. Global agriculture and food demand – Draft Report and Power Point	50%
6. Market Research – Final Report	40%
TOTAL	100%

TERMS OF REFERENCE

3. Consultancy: fostering green investments for the sustainable transformation of agrifood systems in Latin America

Country: regional

Project number:

Technical cooperation number] RG-T4484

web link to approved document:

Technical cooperation name: Strategic Opportunities to Increase the Competitiveness of Agri-food Trade and Sustainable Investments to Support Food Security

1. Background and Justification

- 1.1.** The Inter-American Development Bank ("IDB" or "Bank") is an international financial Institution established in December 1959 to help accelerate economic and social development in Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC), and today is an important catalyst for mobilizing resources to the region. The Bank is the main source of multilateral financing for the social, economic and institutional development of LAC, offering loans, guarantees, technical assistance and policy advice to its borrowing countries.
- 1.2.** The Integration and Trade Sector (INT) offers a wide range of products to support the integration, trade and investment agenda of the region through: (i) the design, preparation and execution of an operational pipeline and portfolio of operations (loans, technical assistance and operational inputs); (ii) support to strategic integration initiatives within the region and with external partners in the Americas, Europe, and Asia; (iii) support to the development agenda and public-private integration in the region (through initiatives such as ConnectAmericas, the Business Dialogue of the Americas, and the organization of trade and investment forums); (iv) high-level policy dialogues and applied policy research on issues related to trade, investment and integration; and (v) technical assistance from experts and capacity building. As part of INT, the Trade and Investment Division (TIN) is responsible for supporting the following areas: (i) trade facilitation; (ii) export promotion and investment attraction; iii) support for the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements, while providing support to regional integration initiatives and blocs.
- 1.3.** This consultancy seeks to identify way to foster green investments for the sustainable transformation of food systems in Latin America. Better Gauging investments gaps (both public and private) and putting forward innovative financial mechanisms are deemed imperative to accelerate this transformation at a time when the region can play a critical role in tackling key global development challenges such as food insecurity, climate change and a faster green transition in the energy sector.
- 1.4.** **Agriculture and food systems in Latin America are rightfully recognized as among the most successful on the planet:** they have fed a fast-growing population, facilitated economic development, enabled urbanization, generated substantial exports, and helped drive down global hunger and poverty. As the world's net food exporter, what happens in Latin America's agri-food systems matters both locally and globally. The region produces enough food to feed nearly 1.3 billion people, which is more than double its population. It also plays a key role to help lower and stabilize international food prices, bringing benefits to consumers everywhere.
- 1.5.** **Yet, these impressive achievements have come at the expense of significant environmental costs for the region.** LAC agriculture uses over one-third of the region's land area, consumes nearly three-quarters of the region's freshwater resources, and generates almost one-half of the region's greenhouse gas emissions. And despite the consistent food production surpluses, millions

of people in LAC regularly go hungry or suffer from malnutrition and related diseases.

- 1.6. The imperative to transform food systems in Latin America and the Caribbean is undisputable.** Agrifood systems account for 64.5% of GHG emission, more than double the world's average (Table 1). The region has the highest per capita emissions among the major regions. By all accounts, it needs to move forward quickly in decarbonizing this sector and protecting its natural capital and biodiversity.

Table 1 – Average share of Food System Emissions for World Regions (2018-2020)

Region	Total GHG emissions, all sectors, including LULUCF, GtCO ₂ eq	Agrifood system GHG emissions, GtCO ₂ eq	Agrifood system share of GHG emissions	Share of global emissions	Agrifood emissions/ number of countries, GtCO ₂ eq	Agrifood emissions per capita, tCO ₂ eq
World	51.9	16.0	30.8%	100%	0.08	2.1
Region						
East Asia and Pacific	19.8	4.7	23.8%	29.4%	0.12	2.0
Europe and Central Asia	8.1	2.3	28.2%	14.3%	0.04	2.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.4	2.8	64.5%	17.7%	0.07	4.4
Middle East and North Africa	4.0	0.6	14.3%	3.6%	0.03	1.2
North America	6.9	1.3	18.9%	8.2%	0.43	3.6
South Asia	4.7	1.8	37.6%	11.0%	0.22	0.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	4.0	2.5	64.0%	15.8%	0.05	2.3

Source: World Bank based on data from FAOSTAT 2023.

Note: Total GHG emissions and agrifood sector emissions vary greatly by region and are dominated by East Asia and Pacific. GHG = greenhouse gas; GtCO₂eq = gigaton carbon dioxide equivalent; LULUCF = land use, land use change, and forestry; tCO₂eq = ton carbon dioxide equivalent.

- 1.7. Yet, a sustainable food system transformation remains chronically underfunded at global scale.** Worldwide, Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors receive less than 4% of overall climate finance (roughly \$ 20 billion), while renewable energy, energy efficiency and sustainable transport receive 18%, 30% and 43%, respectively. Moreover, only 3% of climate finance attributable to banking and capital markets targets the AFOLU sector, while receiving a small share of total public climate finance (around 3%). UNCTAD's World Investment Report 2023 revealed that the number of international investment projects in agrifood systems is lower today than it was in 2015 when the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted and the world committed to a world of zero hunger.

- 1.8. Transforming food systems in developing countries¹⁴ in line with SDG2 (Zero Hunger) is projected to cost \$ 6.1 trillion annually from 2023 to 2030 – Table 2- (UNCTAD, 2024).** Around 85% of this financial burden falls on the upper-middle and high-income developing economies, where the per-person annual cost in these nations is estimated at \$2,279. Despite the urgent needs, experts claim that the current government spending trajectory leaves a yearly gap of \$328 billion for the 48 developing economies analyzed. That is to say, capital investments to transform food systems are significant (around 300 to 350 billion annually), meaning that climate investment in food systems must be increased 15 times to tackle this financial gap.

¹⁴ This estimation involves 48 developing economies. The investment gap represents around 20% of their combined GDP. This estimation involves both to achieve zero hunger and promote sustainable agriculture goals in line with SDG2.

Table 2

The annual cost of transforming food systems

Average annual cost from 2023 to 2030

Group of economies	Economies covered	Total cost (\$ billion)	Cost per capita (\$)	Percentage of GDP	Gap (\$ billion)
Developing economies	48	6 127	1 342	20%	328
↳ Low and lower-middle income developing	19	914	401	17%	19
↳ Upper-middle and high-income developing	29	5 213	2 279	20%	309
Least developed countries (LDCs)	6	64	332	40%	2
Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs)	9	106	671	26%	6
Small island developing states (SIDS)	8	53	1 686	9%	3

Source: UNCTAD calculation

1.9. Decarbonizing food systems will bring forward unprecedented net benefits for the region.

The IDB has estimated that the net benefits of reaching net zero emissions for the region will amount \$2.7 trillion compared to more traditional development), a third of which will come from transforming food systems and land uses (\$0.9 trillion) mainly driving by halting deforestation and shifting food-production patterns.

1.10. Moreover, LAC faces significant financial gaps to transform its food systems, and it critically depends on Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to do so. Amounting to around US\$ 22.910 million a year (around 0.5% of regional GDP), climate finance in the region is insufficient to tackle the challenges ahead ([ECLAC, 2023](#)). Of these flows, 90% came from multilateral development banks (US\$ 10.672 million) and green bonds (US\$ 9.881 million). Closing the financial gap will require increasing domestic and international resource mobilization by between 7 – 10 times.

1.11. Last but not least, it is important to consider that World leaders have endorsed the Global Alliance against hunger and poverty, Brazil's main priority as presidency of the G20.

To be officially launched in November 2024, the Alliance is aimed at strengthening global partnership, mobilizing resources and sharing knowledge and best practices in the fight against hunger and poverty. Importantly, it is envisaged as forming a **web of voluntary commitments for partnership**, promoting concrete progress around three critical pillars (Figure 1).

FIGURE 1. Alliance operation at global level—forming a web of voluntary commitments for partnerships



1.12. Against this background, bringing forward green investments and breakthrough financial innovation to transform food systems in LAC remains of the essence in the fight against climate change and food insecurity. The key question is how to make changes in these two fronts at the scale and pace required to meet these global goals. There is a need to embrace bold collaboration, fit-for-purpose innovation and public - private investment. As MDBs play a critical role in terms of climate finance in LAC and that food transformation in the region remains unfunded, this consultancy must nail down the financing gap and identify innovative solutions to accelerate the transformation of LAC's food systems in a sustainable fashion.

2. Objectives

2.1. The main goal is to identify way to foster green investments for the sustainable transformation and decarbonization of food systems in Latin America. Specifically, this consultancy is expected to: i) provide a detailed assessment of investment and funding gaps needed in the region, identifying both public and private investments under a robust methodological framework; ii) propose innovative mechanisms to leverage more financial resources, in particular, strengthening the potential role the IDB can play in transforming food systems in the region in line with the commitments made under the Global Alliance against Hunger and Poverty (G-20)

3. Scope of Services

3.1. The selected consulting firm will provide consulting services as established in these Terms of Reference and will supervise and coordinate all activities in the project, under the supervision of the Trade and Investment Division (INT/TIN).

- 3.2. The selected consulting firm will incorporate in the study relevant empirical evidence and simulations as needed.
- 3.3. Travels expenses related to missions to the region that may be needed to achieve the objectives of the project are not included in the scope of the present consultancy and will be funded by the Bank separately.
- 3.4. The final outputs of these consultancy will be produced in English and translated into Spanish. The selected consultancy firm will be responsible for the final reports and the control of the accuracy of the translation. The cost of the translation will be funded by the Bank separately.

4. Key Activities

- 4.8 Synthetic characterization of food systems in Latin America and the need for a sustainable transformation
- 4.9 Methodological framework to assess sustainable investment gaps in agrifood systems in Latin America
- 4.10 Estimation of investment gaps (separating public and private investments) and funding gaps 2030 – 2040.
- 4.11 Best practices and innovative solutions to leverage financial resources for impact and scale.
- 4.12 Potential untapped opportunities for IDBG in this arena: provide inputs, policy recommendations and put forward innovative mechanisms to strengthen the role the IDB can play in materializing investment opportunities going forward.
- 4.13 Present the results of the consultancy and its conclusions in different meetings or forums indicated by INT, both internally and externally of the Bank
- 4.14 Any other activity that is part of Project objectives, working in close coordination with the INT/TIN team to achieve the objectives of this consultancy.

5. Expected Outcome and Deliverables

- 5.1. **Deliverable #1 - modeling strategy and methodology to assess investment gaps for the transformation of food systems in Latin America.** A Power Point presentation summarizing the methodology is requested, as well as participation in webinar – internal meetings.
- 5.2. **Deliverable #2 – Estimation of investment and funding gaps for LAC** (separating public and private needs). These findings will be presented both in a written report and power point presentation.
- 5.3. **Deliverable #3 – Innovative financial mechanisms and strategic proposals for consideration of IDBG – Final policy Report,** including: i) key inputs and policy recommendations; ii) innovative mechanisms to strengthen the role the IDB can play in materializing investment opportunities to contribute to the Global Alliance against hunger and poverty and others.

6. Project Schedule and Milestones

- 6.1.** The consultancy will have a duration of (4) four months. During the execution period the selected consultancy firm will submit for approval the deliverable according to the following schedule:

Deliverable 1	February 2025
Deliverable 2	April 2025
Deliverable 3	May 2025

7. Reporting Requirements

- 7.1.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm is expected to coordinate closely with INT/TIN and the consultant hired by the Bank to assess methodological approaches and refine expected outcomes. Coordination among consultants is expected to be as frequent as needed to meet the project deadlines and does not need to necessarily involve the Bank at all stages.
- 7.2.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm is expected to work with a low level of supervision from the Bank. Coordination with the Bank must be sought at critical junctures during the implementation of the project, or whenever deemed necessary to overcome unexpected issues.
- 7.3.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will deliver the final deliverables in both typeset PDF format, power point presentations and Word files with editable figures/graphs and supporting quantitative information in Excel files.

8. Acceptance Criteria

- 8.1.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will submit to the Bank the deliverables with sufficient lead time to meet the deadlines of the project schedule and milestones.
- 8.2.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will be responsible for the incorporation of the comments received by the Bank. The reports are expected to meet Bank's quality standards in no more than two rounds of revisions.
- 8.3.** Final acceptance of the reports will be communicated by the Bank to the lead consultant of the consultancy firm via email.

9. Other Requirements

- 9.1.** The selected consulting firm will be responsible for allocating the necessary human resources to deliver the products within the agreed timeline and budget, and without any expectation of further disbursements by the Bank.
- 9.2.** The selected consulting firm will have the necessary hardware and software, as well as the corresponding skills, needed to deliver the agreed products and services in a timely manner.
- 9.3.** The selected consulting firm will have the ability to manage multiple projects simultaneously, ability to meet project milestones, and act with minimal or no supervision.
- 9.4.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will have exceptional teamwork skills and capacity to respond quick and in an efficient manner to any change in circumstances that may arise during the execution of the project.
- 9.5.** The lead consultant of the consultancy firm will maintain close coordination with the Bank

throughout the execution of the project and during the review, editing, translation, and typesetting phase of the report to provide specific clarifications and incorporate additional information into the deliverables, as needed.

10. Supervision and Reporting

10.1. The consultancy will be supervised by Jaime Granados, Trade and Investment Division Chief, assisted by Paolo Giordano, Principal Economist of the Regional Integration Unit of the Integration and Trade Sector (INR/RIU), Pablo Pereira (INT/TIN) and Nicolas Grossman (INT/TIN) together with other INT specialists, as needed.

11. Schedule of Payments

11.1. Payment terms will be based on expected project milestones or deliverables according to the following schedule:

Payment Schedule	
<i>Deliverable</i>	<i>%</i>
7. Technical proposal and methodological approach	20%
8. Synthetic characterization and estimation of investment and funding gaps	40%
9. Innovative mechanisms and Final Report	40%
TOTAL	100%

TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA

4. Consultoría sobre oportunidades estratégicas en países del Cono Sur para promover un mayor comercio agroalimentario e inversiones productivas

- País: Regional
- Número de proyecto:
- Número de Cooperación Técnica: RG-T4484
- Nombre de la Cooperación Técnica: Oportunidades Estratégicas para incrementar la competitividad del comercio e inversiones agroalimentarias sostenibles.

1. Antecedentes y Justificación

- 1.1. Siendo la seguridad alimentaria una dimensión estratégica para el reposicionamiento del Banco en la agenda de desarrollo económico sostenible e inclusivo de ALC en un contexto postpandemia, se busca potenciar el rol de la facilitación y promoción del comercio, de la inversión productiva y de políticas comerciales – de inversión en la agenda de Centroamérica a fin de incrementar la disponibilidad y estabilidad de la oferta de alimentos en el corto – mediano plazo. Pretendemos avanzar en la construcción de una agenda de alto nivel de naturaleza subregional y/o nacional anclada en la identificación de cadenas agroalimentarias estratégicas para la seguridad alimentaria, con atención de dimensiones transversales claves como sostenibilidad, resiliencia al cambio climático, inocuidad y seguridad de los alimentos, entre otras.
- 1.2. En tal sentido, el Banco -a través de INT/TIN- esta diseñando una **nueva visión regional** (Alimentos sin Fronteras) que potencie el rol del comercio y la inversión en la lucha contra la inseguridad alimentaria en el corto – mediano plazo. El objetivo es identificar una agenda de facilitación comercial, de promoción – atracción de inversiones y de reformas de política que permitan fortalecer la lucha contra la seguridad alimentaria, promoviendo la coordinación de políticas, la creación de incentivos en bienes públicos, soluciones innovadoras y una mayor coordinación público – privada para atender la crisis actual y acciones a futuro.

2. Objetivos

- 2.1. Estamos buscando una firma consultora con visión estratégica y probada experiencia laboral y/o académica para apoyar la definición de una agenda institucional y operativa innovadora que promueva un aumento del comercio agroalimentario regional y la atracción de inversiones en agronegocios para fortalecer las acciones de los tres países del Cono Sur en la lucha contra la inseguridad alimentaria a nivel regional y/o mundial.
- 2.2. Estamos buscando la identificación de oportunidades estratégicas en Argentina, Paraguay y Chile para promover un mayor comercio agroalimentario, diversificar sus agroexportaciones y atraer mayores inversiones en agronegocios a fin de atender demanda mundial futura de alimentos y apoyar la reducción de la inseguridad alimentaria regional y global.
- 2.3. El trabajo demandará la caracterización de cadenas agroalimentarias relevantes (productos finales e intermedios), la identificación de cadenas de alto potencial, el mapeo de oportunidades y obstáculos para la construcción de una agenda subregional y/o nacional innovadora bajo esquemas de participación público – privados. En particular, a partir de la identificación de cadenas agroalimentarias y/o de insumos estratégicos, se buscará definir una agenda de reformas y políticas públicas en el área de comercio e inversión (matrices) que apoye un aumento de la oferta de alimentos y atraiga inversiones productivas respetando el capital natural – biodiversidad de la subregión.
- 2.4. Dado que el comercio jugará un rol central en atender la demanda de alimentos en un contexto marcado por los impactos cada vez más pronunciados de cambio climático, se busca identificar

cadenas de valor estratégicas (oferta) en base a las ventajas comparativas naturales de la región para facilitar el comercio e inversiones con foco en atender demanda potencial futura (regional o mundial) y diversificar oferta exportadora local a través de la integración de cadenas regionales de valor.

- 2.5.** El Banco está desarrollando un ejercicio de planificación estratégica para determinar la evolución futura de la demanda de alimentos a partir de proyecciones de crecimiento de la población, ingreso per cápita, urbanización, etc. Dicho ejercicio permitirá caracterizar la evolución esperada de la demanda mundial al 2030 -2040 bajo distintos escenarios de cambio climático y de fragmentación geopolítica. Estos análisis proveerán insumos para el análisis de oportunidades a nivel de esta subregión y los países indicados desde el lado de la demanda internacional. La misma se complementará con el análisis de cadenas y oportunidades que se desarrollará como parte de esta consultoría, enfocada en la identificación de una agenda estratégica desde la óptica del comercio e inversión. Pretendemos avanzar en la construcción de una agenda de alto nivel de naturaleza subregional y/o nacional anclada en la identificación de cadenas agroalimentarias estratégicas (prioritarias) para atender la demanda futura de alimentos, con atención de dimensiones transversales claves como sostenibilidad, resiliencia al cambio climático, inocuidad y seguridad de los alimentos, acceso a mercados, entre otras.
- 2.6.** Se busca posicionar estratégicamente al Banco en: i) el fortalecimiento del diálogo de políticas subregionales y/o nacionales – reformas en materia de comercio e inversión agroalimentario y; ii) en la identificación, priorización e implementación de nuevos programas o iniciativas que permitan materializar oportunidades estratégicas en cadena de valor (agenda operativa), con intervenciones de corto – mediano plazo, de naturaleza público-privada y de impulso a la innovación tecnológica, financiera y sustentabilidad en el área de comercio e inversión.

3. Alcance de los Servicios

- 3.1.** Las principales tareas estarán enfocadas en apoyar al equipo INT/TIN en la identificación de oportunidades estratégicas en esta materia para Argentina, Paraguay y Chile, lo cual incluye las siguientes actividades: a) diagnóstico de principales desafíos que estos países enfrenta vinculados a comercio e inversión para reducir la inseguridad alimentaria y/o incrementar el comercio intrarregional - mundial; b) identificación de cadenas productivas y de insumos de carácter estratégico para aumentar la disponibilidad – acceso de alimentos a nivel intrarregional y/o mundial; c) mapeo de iniciativas existentes e identificación de reformas de política de corto – mediano plazo por cadena productiva relevante para potenciar el comercio de alimentos, el aumento de la producción y atracción de inversiones con foco en la reducción de la inseguridad alimentaria en dialogo con actores públicos y privados relevantes; d) apoyo al desarrollo de una visión subregional (Alimentos sin Fronteras, Capítulo Cono Sur) para el posicionamiento estratégico y operativo del Banco (INT/TIN) en la agenda de comercio, inversión e integración en la lucha contra la inseguridad alimentaria de la subregión, identificando sus objetivos generales y específicos, pilares de acción, mapeo de socios estratégicos e indicadores de efectividad para el desarrollo; e) facilitar la identificación de soluciones innovadoras y de mecanismos de financiamiento para acelerar la implementación de Alimentos sin Fronteras en esta subregión.
- 3.2.** Trabajo es junto con la División de Comercio e Inversión (INT/TIN), que forma parte del Sector de Integración y Comercio (INT). Este equipo es responsable de apoyar las siguientes áreas: i) facilitación del comercio; ii) promoción de exportaciones y atracción de inversiones; iii) apoyo a la negociación e implementación de acuerdos comerciales, brindando apoyo a su vez a iniciativas y bloques de integración regional.

4. Actividades Clave

- 4.1** Caracterizar cadenas agroalimentarias y de insumos relevantes a nivel subregional y/o nacional, incluyendo: i. Identificación de principales cadenas de alimentos a nivel local; ii. Mapeo de eslabones de cada cadena (siguiendo metodología estandarizada provista por el BID); iii. Caracterización de principales productos (bienes y servicios) y mercados; iv. Caracterización de los flujos comerciales agroalimentarios (exportaciones e importaciones) para el período 2000-2023 por grupos principales de commodities – alimentos y por destinos; v. mapeo de tendencias - nuevas inversiones en agroindustria a nivel de la región andina.
- 4.2** Identificar actores relevantes público – privados a nivel subregional y nacional para diseñar una agenda subregional de comercio, inversión y seguridad alimentaria de corto – mediano plazo, junto al mapeo - revisión de iniciativas existentes y/o propuestas.
- 4.3** Priorizar cadenas agroalimentarias de alto potencial a nivel nacional con base en su potencial exportador siguiendo metodología estandarizada “top-down” provista por el BID (Anexo I), considerando: a) competitividad, b) atractivo de mercado; c) contribución a la demanda mundial de alimentos y/o seguridad alimentaria (considerando impacto potencial sobre mapa de necesidades) y d) sostenibilidad ambiental.
- 4.4** Identificar, a través de análisis de datos y de trabajo de campo con actores relevantes vinculados a las cadenas de agroalimentos, oportunidades estratégicas de corto, mediano o largo plazo a nivel nacional, considerando: identificación de oportunidades específicas (bienes y servicios, a 6 dígitos) de comercio e inversión dentro de las cadenas relevadas a través de trabajo de campo (“bottom-up”), siguiendo criterios estandarizados provistos por el BID, incluyendo la siguiente información para cada oportunidad identificada: nivel de complejidad económica, horizonte temporal, mercado objetivo, contribución a la demanda regional y/o mundial de alimentos (incluyendo la reducción de la inseguridad alimentaria).
- 4.5** Identificar, a través de análisis de datos y de trabajo de campo con actores relevantes vinculados a las cadenas de agroalimentos, los principales desafíos que esta subregión enfrenta (a nivel subregional y nacional) para potenciar sus exportaciones de agroalimentos a ALC y/o mundial desde la óptica estricta del comercio e inversión, con atención a temas claves de facilitación comercial de alimentos para aumentar la oferta -reducir costos de comercio - logísticos, apertura al comercio internacional, atracción y promoción de inversiones para el desarrollo de cadenas regionales de valor, política comercial, armonizaciones regulatorias (ej. sanitarias y/o fitosanitarias; eliminar barreras no arancelarias facilitando los requerimientos necesarios para importar insumos básicos; reglas de origen, etc.), entre otros, , incluyendo causa raíz detrás de cada obstáculo, evidencia de soporte y clasificación por horizonte temporal.
- 4.6** Asistir, en consulta con el sector público y privado, en el diseño de medidas de corto – mediano plazo para reformas comerciales que fomenten una transformación de cadenas agroalimentarias y/o de insumos agropecuarios que ayuden a mejorar la seguridad alimentaria y fortalecer la producción – exportaciones de alimentos de esta subregión, incluyendo revisiones arancelarias, armonizaciones regulatorias, revisión de acuerdos comerciales, necesidades de nuevos acuerdos, aspectos de inocuidad – seguridad alimentaria críticos, exigencias de sostenibilidad ambiental– trazabilidad – certificación para el acceso a nuevos mercados, etc.
- 4.7** Asistir, en consulta con el sector público y privado, en el diseño de medidas de corto – mediano plazo para facilitación y atracción de inversiones en cadenas agroalimentarias y de insumos de carácter estratégico para mejorar seguridad alimentaria y el aumento de la producción - exportaciones, promoviéndose el aumento de valor agregado, la innovación tecnológica y su resiliencia.
- 4.8** En base a los resultados obtenidos en las consultas respectivas, proponer acciones específicas a nivel nacional que permitan impulsar cadenas agroalimentarias estratégicas y fortalecer el Cono Sur y su rol como exportadora neta de alimentos a nivel regional - internacional, identificando áreas de oportunidades para el impulso de acciones, reformas, atracción de inversiones, iniciativas, etc.,

definiendo y priorizando acciones de corto/mediano, subregional/nacional, público/privada, etc., incluyendo para cada propuesta: horizonte temporal, actores a involucrar y rol del BID, tipo de restricción abordada vinculada a comercio e inversión, hitos de implementación, habilitadores, articulación con esfuerzos existentes, casos de estudio relevantes, etc.

- 4.9 Proponer elementos concretos para diseñar una estrategia de Alimentos sin Fronteras para los países analizados, definiendo objetivos generales y específicos, pilares de acción de corto – mediano plazo y resultados esperados principales para la toma de decisiones, incluyendo identificación de actores relevantes público – privados para diseñar una agenda subregional de comercio, inversión, junto al mapeo iniciativas existentes y/o propuestas; proponer soluciones operativas innovadoras para atender desafíos transnacionales de esta agenda y la creación de incentivos en áreas claves como innovación financiera, plataformas de información, soluciones tecnológicas, etc.
- 4.10 Participación en sesiones técnicas con el equipo INT/INT para preparar una propuesta de agenda en materia de comercio, inversión, integración y seguridad alimentaria.
- 4.11 Participación en eventos, foros y diálogos de política regional en estos temas.
- 4.12 Trabajar en estrecha coordinación con el equipo INT/TIN, y otros consultores contratados por INT/INT para alcanzar los objetivos de esta consultoría.

5. **Resultados y Productos Esperados**

- 5.1. Entregable #1 – **Plan de trabajo de la consultoría (Formato: PPT, Word o Excel)**, incluyendo hitos, cronogramas y metodología propuesta para alcanzar los objetivos de esta consultoría y participación en reuniones internas y/o reuniones.
- 5.2. Entregable #2 – **Caracterización del punto de partida (Formato: PPT)** de las cadenas de agroalimentos para Argentina, Paraguay y Chile, incluyendo análisis de flujos de comercio e inversión vinculados a agroalimentos entre 2000 -2023 (a nivel subregional y nacional), descripción sintética de cada una de las principales cadenas de agroalimentos a nivel subregional y nacional, los principales productos, mercados objetivo, actores y principales tendencias que afectan a dichos sectores.
- 5.3. Entregable #3 – **Identificación de cadenas de alto potencial y oportunidades (Formato: PPT)**, incluyendo análisis de competitividad y potencial de integración que permita identificar cadenas y eslabones con mayor potencial para promover la exportación de agroalimentos en cada país, así como la identificación de productos específicos que representan la oportunidad de promover exportaciones y/o atraer inversiones en sectores de agroalimentos, incluyendo: descripción del producto, identificación del mercado objetivo, complejidad económica asociada a la oportunidad, contribución de la oportunidad a la seguridad alimentaria (si aplica).
- 5.4. Entregable #4 – **Identificación de obstáculos (Formato: PPT)**, desde la óptica estricta del comercio e inversión, con atención a temas claves de facilitación comercial de alimentos para aumentar la oferta -reducir costos de comercio - logísticos, apertura al comercio internacional, atracción y promoción de inversiones para el desarrollo de cadenas regionales de valor, política comercial, armonizaciones regulatorias (ej. sanitarias y/o fitosanitarias; eliminar barreras no arancelarias facilitando los requerimientos necesarios para importar insumos básicos; reglas de origen, etc.), entre otros, incluyendo causa raíz detrás de cada obstáculo, evidencia de soporte y clasificación por horizonte temporal.
- 5.5. Entregable #5 – **Recomendaciones específicas a nivel subregional y nacional (Formato: PPT)**, que permitan impulsar cadenas agroalimentarias estratégicas y fortalecer Centroamérica y su rol como exportadora neta de alimentos a nivel regional - internacional, incluyendo para cada propuesta: horizonte temporal, actores a involucrar y rol del BID, tipo de restricción abordada vinculada a comercio e inversión, hitos de implementación, habilitadores, articulación con esfuerzos existentes,

casos de estudio relevantes, etc.

- 5.6.** Entregable #6 – **Informe final (Formato: Word)**, incluyendo todos los contenidos desarrollados en los entregables #2 a #5, consolidados en un reporte de calidad que satisfaga estándares de una publicación externa.

6. Calendario del Proyecto e Hitos

- 6.1.** La consultoría tendrá una duración de (8) ocho meses. Durante el período de ejecución, la firma consultora o institución seleccionada para enviar para aprobación los entregables correspondientes según el siguiente calendario:

Entregable 1	10 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 2	60 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 3	90 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 4	140 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 5	200 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 6	240 días calendario tras la firma del contrato

7. Requisitos de los Informes

- 7.1.** El responsable de proyecto de la firma consultora o institución seleccionada deberá trabajar de forma cercana con INT/TIN y el consultor contratado por el BID para desarrollar los entregables.
- 7.2.** Es obligación del contractual presentar productos de óptima calidad conforme a los parámetros de calidad establecidos en el medio. El trabajo deberá contar con el contenido y la cantidad de información necesaria para lograr una óptima comprensión y calidad de los productos esperados.
- 7.3.** Los contenidos de los entregables deberán satisfacer los criterios de consistencia interna y externa estipulados en el Anexo A.
- 7.4.** Todo informe debe ser sometido al Banco en un archivo electrónico y editable (con el formato estipulado en cada entregable). El informe debe incluir una carátula, documento principal, y todos los anexos. Archivos en formato Zip no serán aceptados como informes finales debido a los reglamentos de la Sección de Administración de Archivos.

8. Criterios de aceptación

- 8.1.** Los entregables serán revisados y aprobados por el equipo técnico de INT/TIN y serán aceptados en la medida que cumplan con las actividades previstas y bajo los estándares de calidad establecidos durante la etapa de planificación de la consultoría.
- 8.2.** El responsable de proyecto de la firma consultora o institución seleccionada deberá asegurar que los entregables sean enviados con suficiente anticipación para cumplir con los plazos estipulados en el calendario de entregables.
- 8.3.** El responsable de proyecto de la firma consultora o institución seleccionada estará a cargo de asegurar que se incorporen los comentarios recibidos por parte del BID. Los reportes presentados deben satisfacer estándares de calidad del BID.

9. Otros Requisitos

- 9.1.** La firma o institución seleccionada debe tener experiencia y conocimientos específicos, que serán los criterios principales para su selección. Se prevé que el equipo estaría formado por personas con fuertes competencias en las áreas siguientes, aunque esto no pretende restringir la composición del equipo a los roles exactos que se describen a continuación:
- i. Firma consultora con más de 10 años de experiencia en cadenas de agroalimentos, con conocimiento de comercio internacional.
 - ii. Firma Consultora con profundo conocimiento y experiencia con el sector privado en cada

- país dentro de Centroamérica, que puedan llevar a cabo o facilitar el trabajo de campo.
- iii. Idiomas: fluidez en español e inglés.
- iv. Otras competencias básicas y técnicas que se valorarán son: (i) Experiencia en asesorar a gobiernos o instituciones en promoción de inversiones y atracción de inversiones, (ii) Experiencia trabajando con múltiples organizaciones gubernamentales y partes interesadas del sector privado y públicos, involucradas en el desarrollo productivos, (iii) Habilidades de comunicación altamente desarrolladas, incluida la preparación de informes de alta calidad y la entrega de presentaciones, (iv) Capacidad para trabajar bajo presión y cumplir con plazos ajustados sin comprometer la calidad de los productos, (v) Capacidad para mantener la confidencialidad y usar la discreción al tratar con información sensible, (vi) Conciencia cultural y sensibilidad a los problemas específicos de América Latina y el Caribe y en particular de los países de Centroamérica (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua y Panamá).

10. Supervisión e Informes

- 10.1.** La supervisión del proyecto y la recepción de los productos, avances, Informes y facturas, contemplados en estos términos de referencia estarán a cargo del Jefe de División INT/TIN, Jaime Granados).

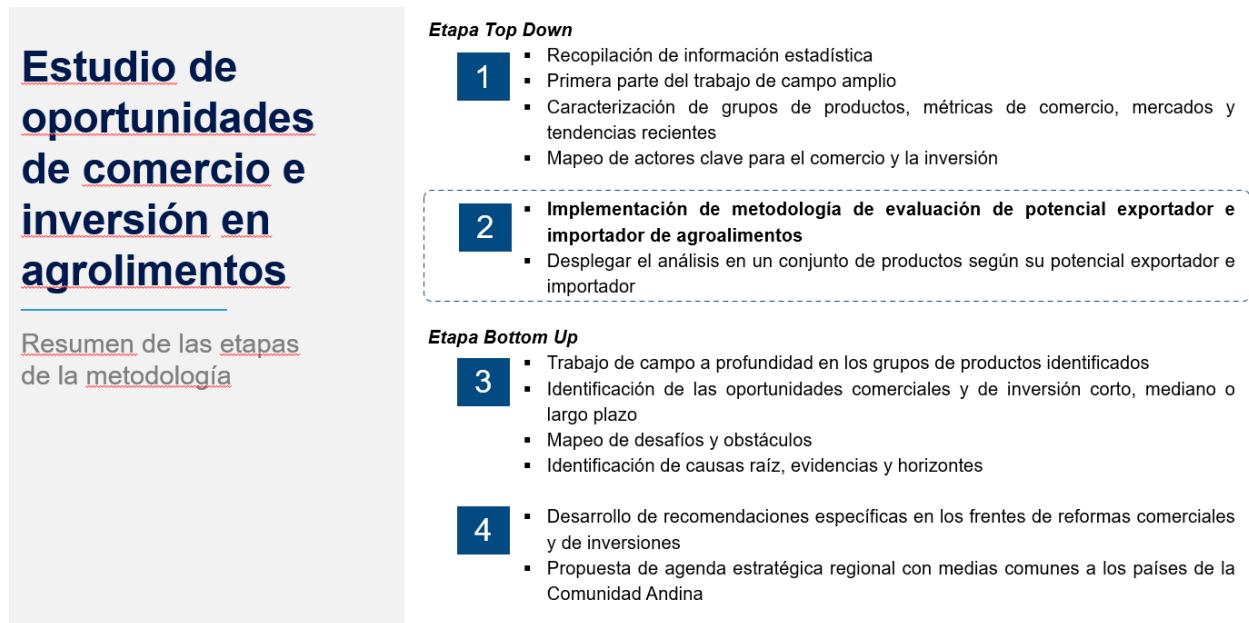
11. Calendario de Pagos

- 11.1.** Las condiciones de pago se basarán en los hitos o entregables del proyecto. El Banco no espera hacer pagos por adelantado en virtud de contratos de consultoría a menos que se requiera una cantidad significativa de viajes. El Banco desea recibir la propuesta de costos más competitiva para los servicios descritos en el presente documento.
- 11.2.** El Banco se reservará los derechos totales de cualquier producto derivado de esta consultoría. El contractual no podrá divulgar cualquier información, documento o material considerado confidencial relacionado directa o indirectamente con la consultoría. El material producido bajo los presentes Términos de Referencia, que formarán parte del Contrato, será propiedad del Banco, quien tendrá los derechos exclusivos para utilizar, modificar, publicar y difundir los productos que se originen en dicho trabajo. Este derecho continuará vigente aún concluida la relación contractual de las partes.
- 11.3.** La Tasa de Cambios Oficial del BID indicada en el SDP se aplicará para las conversiones necesarias de los pagos en moneda local.

Entregable #	Porcentaje	Fecha Estimada
Entregable 1: plan de trabajo	10%	10 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 2: caracterización de punto de partida	15%	60 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 3: identificación de cadenas de alto potencial y oportunidades	15%	90 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 4: identificación de obstáculos vinculados a comercio e inversión	15%	140 días calendario tras la firma del contrato

Entregable 5: recomendaciones subregionales y nacionales	15%	200 días calendario tras la firma del contrato
Entregable 6: informe final	30%	240 días calendario tras la firma del contrato

Anexo I – Metodología de Priorización de cadenas agroalimentarias



Evaluación del potencial exportador e importador

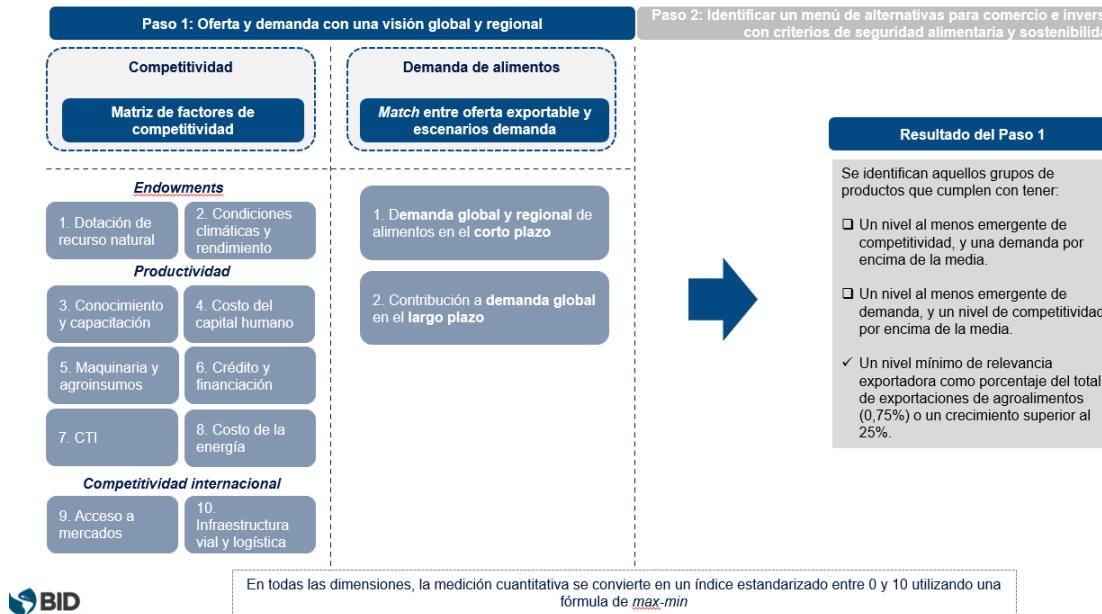
Listado del grupo de 26 agroalimentos

1.Aceite de palma
2.Aceites y grasas (<u>distintos a aceite de palma</u>)
3.Arroz
4.Azúcar
5.Bananas o plátanos
6.Bebidas
7.Cacao
8.Café
9.Carne aviar
10.Carne bovina
11.Cereales (<u>distintos a arroz, trigo y maíz</u>)
12.Crustáceos
13.Cultivos (<u>distintos a café y cacao</u>)
14.Frutas tropicales
15.Frutas y nueces
16.Maíz
17.Otros productos cárnicos
18.Paltas o aguacate
19.Pesca
20.Productos alimenticios (<u>distintos a lácteos</u>)
21.Productos de origen animal (<u>distintos a los aviares y crustáceos</u>)
22.Productos lácteos
23.Resto de oleaginosas
24.Soya
25.Trigo
26.Vegetales

Los grupos se definieron agrupando las subpartidas del HS que corresponden a fases de cultivo y transformación de un mismo producto



Evaluación del potencial exportador



Evaluación del potencial exportador



TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA

5. Consultoría para mejores prácticas, brechas de capacidad y planes de acción en la implementación del reglamento contra la deforestación y la degradación forestal de la Unión Europea (EUDR).

Ubicación: Remoto

El Grupo BID es una comunidad de personas diversas, versátiles y apasionadas, unidas para mejorar vidas en América Latina y el Caribe. Aquellos que trabajan con nosotros encuentran un propósito y hacen lo que más les gusta en un entorno inclusivo, colaborativo, ágil y gratificante.

Acerca de este puesto de trabajo

En el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID) o Banco busca contribuir a apoyar el desarrollo de políticas, regulaciones y herramientas que promuevan la transición hacia una agricultura sostenible en América Latina. En particular, el objetivo específico apunta a generar conocimientos sólidos sobre los nuevos requisitos socioambientales y climáticos en materia de comercio internacional, y apoyar el desarrollo de políticas y regulaciones, así como de herramientas de monitoreo y trazabilidad para las partes interesadas.

El EUDR, aprobado por el Parlamento de la UE el 19 de abril de 2023, busca garantizar que un conjunto de productos clave comercializados y consumidos en la UE (ganado bovino, cacao, café, palma aceitera, caucho, soja y madera) dejen de contribuir a la deforestación y la degradación forestal, en línea con los objetivos de promoción de la sostenibilidad ambiental y la búsqueda de neutralidad del carbono para el 2050, en el marco del Pacto Verde.

Para poder comercializar en el mercado de la UE dichos productos, los importadores deberán certificar que son: i) libres de deforestación: producidos en tierras que no hayan sido objeto de deforestación después del 31 de diciembre de 2020; y ii) producidos legalmente: producidos de conformidad con la legislación pertinente del país de producción.

El cumplimiento del nuevo Reglamento (2023/1115) de la Unión Europea (UE) sobre “la comercialización en el mercado de la Unión, así como la exportación desde la Unión, de determinadas materias primas y productos asociados a la deforestación y la degradación forestal”, en adelante EUDR, representa altos riesgos para los productores y exportadores de los países de la región en general ya que destinan a la UE cuotas significativas de su oferta exportable.

Si bien el sujeto obligado es el importador en el espacio aduanero comunitario, la normativa supone una creciente carga a lo largo de todos los eslabones de las cadenas productivas. Tanto los exportadores de la región como las autoridades gubernamentales enfrentan, por lo tanto, el riesgo de perder el derecho de acceso al mercado y el desafío de ajustarse a nuevos requisitos onerosos.

En este contexto, el BID ya está financiando la realización de varios estudios, dirigidos a identificar mejores prácticas, brechas de capacidades y planes de acción para facilitar el cumplimiento de la EUDR¹⁵. Con esta contratación se busca ofrecer apoyos puntuales a los países beneficiarios de esta Cooperación Técnica (RG-T4484) que busca promover oportunidades estratégicas para incrementar la competitividad del comercio agroalimentario en la región y la atracción de inversiones sostenibles.

Nótese que la acción operativa del Banco se potencia por medio de la Red de Expertos en Comercio Agroalimentario (RECA) en América Latina y el Caribe patrocinada por el BID, la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO), y el Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA). La RECA busca proporcionar un espacio neutral e independiente para el

¹⁵ Ver [RG-T4319](#).

intercambio de conocimientos y experiencias sobre comercio agroalimentario que afectan a los países de la región, fortalecer la calidad técnica y la relevancia de la investigación sobre el comercio agroalimentario, reforzar las capacidades para proporcionar asesoramiento técnico y recomendaciones de políticas a los gobiernos y al sector privado, y mejorar la comunicación y el intercambio de información sobre cuestiones de política comercial con la comunidad en general.

Esto es lo que harás

Objetivo general. Fortalecer directa e indirectamente las capacidades de los productores agropecuarios de América Latina para cumplir con nuevos requisitos de sostenibilidad, en particular con la normativa EUDR.

Objetivos específicos. I) Identificar las principales dificultades o “brechas de capacidad” en los sectores públicos y privados de países seleccionados de la región para cumplir con la normativa EUDR en cadenas seleccionadas; ii) proponer herramientas y/o programas que posean el potencial de convertirse en “buenas prácticas” para la región para cumplir con los requisitos de sostenibilidad del EUDR; III) Proponer “planes de acción” nacionales en los países seleccionados que podrían implementarse para acelerar el cumplimiento de la EUDR en cadenas productivas relevantes.

Alcance de las actividades

1. Identificar demandas de países elegibles para apoyar o acelerar el cumplimiento de EUDR.
2. Definir, en diálogo con autoridades y/o sector privado, cadenas prioritarias en función de los criterios listados a continuación:
 - I. **Caracterización de las cadenas productivas.** Información breve de contexto para situar el programa y/o herramienta evaluada en el marco económico nacional. Evidencia de la relevancia económica y social de la cadena. Exposición de la cadena al comercio con la UE. Participación de los pequeños productores y/o Agricultura Familiar Campesina (AFC). Descripción sintética de los principales obstáculos para el cumplimiento de la normativa EUDR. Descripción las particularidades de la cadena que se consideraron para el desarrollo de la herramienta o programa y que contribuyeron a que sea un caso “exitoso”.
 - II. **Análisis de las estructuras de gobernanza.** Información breve de la estructura de las relaciones entre empresas, cooperativas, asociaciones y gremios que conforman las cadenas productivas. Identificación de los actores clave en los eslabones de producción, comercialización, certificación y verificación. Identificación de las agencias públicas con responsabilidad en temas relacionados al cumplimiento de la normativa. Mecanismos de cooperación público-privada para el cumplimiento de la normativa. Nivel de conciencia de los desafíos y capacidades para cumplir con la normativa, tanto en el sector público como privado. Descripción de las particularidades de las estructuras que han facilitado el proceso de implementación de las herramientas o programas y permiten considerarlo un aporte valioso en el cumplimiento del EUDR (“caso exitoso”).
 - III. **Requisitos para cumplir con criterios de deforestación y legalidad.** Identificación de definiciones claves a nivel nacional y alineación con las definiciones de la EUDR (bosques, deforestación, uso del suelo, etc.). Difusión y acceso a sistemas para el relevamiento georreferenciado de la deforestación. Existencia (o no) de procedimientos estandarizados para correlacionar las parcelas productivas a las zonas georreferenciadas. Soluciones de problemas relacionados con la titularización de la tierra, particularmente en casos de estructuras de tenencia tradicional y comunitaria. Mecanismos de verificación para comprobar que la producción proviene de zonas libres de deforestación. Verificables para respaldar la legalidad de la producción, considerando aspectos productivos, sociales y ambientales. Sistemas de auto certificación, con especial atención a los pequeños productores. Disponibilidad y características de plataformas nacionales públicas o privadas que otorguen servicios/certificados asociados al cumplimiento de

la norma europea. Prácticas para la protección de los datos personales. Incentivos para la participación en el sistema.

- IV. **Requisitos de trazabilidad.** Sistemas de trazabilidad conformes a la disciplina de la EUDR. Armonización e integración con los sistemas de trazabilidad obligatorios ya existentes (estándares SPS, calidad, producción orgánica, etc.). De manera sintética y cuando aplique, describir su relación con eventuales estándares privados ya implementados (Fair trade, Rainforest Alliance, etc.). Capacidad en el sector privado de cumplir con sistemas de trazabilidad avanzada. Donde sea relevante, sistemas de segregación y certificación de no contaminación de la oferta exportable. Guías para el sector privado para cumplir con los requisitos de trazabilidad asociados al cumplimiento del EUDR.
3. Identificar casos (herramientas o programas) por cada cadena priorizada para el cumplimiento del EUDR, tomando en consideración el relevamiento desarrollado por RECA u otros en materia de mejores prácticas.
 4. Definir una hoja de Ruta para implementación, identificando apoyos operativos potenciales del BID.
 5. Trabajar en estrecha coordinación con el equipo INT/TIN, y otros consultores contratados por INT/INT para alcanzar los objetivos de esta consultoría.
 6. Participación en sesiones técnicas con el equipo INT/TIN para preparar una propuesta de agenda en materia de comercio, inversión, integración y seguridad alimentaria.
 7. Participación en eventos, foros y diálogos de política regional en estos temas.

Cronograma de Entregas y Pagos

La consultoría tendrá una duración de (4) cuatro meses en arreglo al siguiente calendario:

<u>Entregables</u>	<u>Porcentaje</u>	<u>Fecha Estimada de Entrega</u>
Plan de trabajo detallado	10%	1 semana después de la firma del contrato
Informe borrador	40%	8 semanas después de la firma del contrato
Informe final	50%	15 semanas después de la firma del contrato

- El pago se realizará una vez recibida la versión del entregable a satisfacción del Banco, y en particular con la incorporación de los comentarios recibidos sobre la primera versión entregada. El Banco emitirá sus comentarios en un plazo no superior a 10 días hábiles, y el/la consultor/a presentará la versión ajustada en un plazo no superior a 10 días hábiles adicionales.
- Todos los informes deben ser presentados al Banco en un archivo electrónico. Deben incluir una portada, el documento principal y todos los anexos. Los informes contendrán gráficos, tablas, fotografías y mapas con el fin de ilustrar y resaltar las cuestiones clave, así como para permitir una mejor comprensión del contenido.
- El informe final deberá estar redactado en español y estructurado en 3 secciones, correspondiente a los 3 alcances de actividades: mejores prácticas, brechas de capacidades, planes de acción.

- El informe final no deberá exceder tentativamente las 50 páginas (sin contar los anexos ni el resumen ejecutivo), escrito en Font Arial, tamaño 11, interlinea simple. Se espera una calidad lingüística y editorial impecable (índices y tablas, etc.).
- El informe final contendrá:
 - o Un resumen ejecutivo autocontenido de 4 a 5 páginas
 - o Todos los archivos electrónicos pertinentes generados durante el contrato en MS Word, Excel u otro formato de software (estos deben incluir todos los anexos y apéndices)
 - o Una presentación PPT extensiva y editable.
- Todas las fotografías donde aparezcan personas deberán ser acompañadas del formulario estándar del BID de autorización de uso de imagen, firmado por las personas.
- Se espera un nivel de calidad muy alto, que permita una publicación oficial como nota técnica del BID. Como referencia (en materia de estructura y calidad esperada), se puede revisar la página web de publicaciones del Banco: <https://publications.iadb.org/en>

Esto es lo que necesitas

- **Educación:** La consultoría será realizada por un(a) profesional con una Maestría en el área de comercio internacional sostenible, o afines
- **Experiencia:** 10 años de experiencia en materia de comercio y agricultura sostenible. Experiencia comprobada en trabajos similares para el Banco (consultorías comercio y agricultura sostenible, preparación de notas técnicas, etc): obligatoria. Experiencia en América Central: un plus.
- **Idiomas:** Se requiere perfecto dominio de español, oral y escrito, y capacidad profesional en inglés (para la revisión de la literatura internacional).

Habilidades claves

- · Aprendizaje continuo
- · Colaborar y compartir conocimientos
- · Centrarse en los clientes
- · Comunicar e influir
- · Innovar y probar cosas nuevas

Requisitos

- **Ciudadanía:** Usted es ciudadano de uno de nuestros 48 países miembros.
- **Consanguinidad:** No tiene miembros de su familia (hasta el cuarto grado de consanguinidad y segundo grado de afinidad, incluido el cónyuge) que trabajen en el BID, BID Invest o BID Lab.

Tipo de contrato y duración

- **Tipo de Contrato:** Consultor de Productos y Servicios Externos (PEC), suma alzada.
- **Duración:** XXX días efectivos de trabajo en un período de XXX meses.
- **Ubicación Laboral:** Remoto.
- **Persona responsable:** Paolo Giordano, Economista Principal en Integración y Comercio, INT/RIU.

Nuestra cultura

En el Grupo BID, trabajamos para todas las personas den lo mejor de sí y traigan a su verdadero yo al trabajo, estén dispuestas a intentar nuevos enfoques sin miedo, rindan cuentas de sus acciones y reciban una retribución por ellas.

La Diversidad, la Equidad, la Inclusión y el Sentido de Pertenencia (DEIB) son los pilares de nuestra organización. Celebramos todas las dimensiones de diversidad y animamos a que se postulen mujeres, LGBTQ+, personas con discapacidades, afrodescendientes e indígenas.

Nos cercioraremos de que a las personas con discapacidades se les brinden adaptaciones razonables para participar en el proceso de las entrevistas laborales. Si usted es un candidato calificado que tiene una discapacidad, envíenos un correo electrónico a diversity@iadb.org a fin de solicitar adaptaciones razonables para poder completar esta solicitud.

Nuestro Equipo de Recursos Humanos revisa exhaustivamente cada solicitud.

Acerca del Grupo BID

El Grupo BID, compuesto por el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), BID Invest y BID Lab, ofrece soluciones de financiamiento flexibles a sus países miembros para financiar el desarrollo económico y social a través de préstamos y subsidios a entidades públicas y privadas en América Latina y el Caribe.

Acerca del BID

El Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo tiene como misión mejorar vidas. Fundado en 1959, el BID es una de las principales fuentes de financiamiento a largo plazo para el desarrollo económico, social e institucional de América Latina y el Caribe. El BID también realiza proyectos de investigación de vanguardia y ofrece asesoría sobre políticas, asistencia técnica y capacitación a clientes públicos y privados en toda la región.

Síguenos

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/inter-american-development-bank/>

<https://www.facebook.com/IADB.org>

https://twitter.com/the_IDB

TÉRMINOS DE REFERENCIA

6. Consultoría de Apoyo Estratégico en materia de comercio y atracción de inversiones

Puesto de trabajo: TBD

El Grupo BID es una comunidad de personas diversas, versátiles y apasionadas, unidas para mejorar vidas en América Latina y el Caribe. Aquellos que trabajan con nosotros encuentran un propósito y hacen lo que más les gusta en un entorno inclusivo, colaborativo, ágil y gratificante.

Acerca de este puesto de trabajo

Estamos buscando un Consultor senior en Integración y Comercio que esté familiarizado con las operaciones del Banco y los desafíos de América Latina y el Caribe (ALC) en materia de facilitación del comercio, promoción de exportaciones y atracción de inversión y que quiera hacer una diferencia en el desarrollo de la región asistiendo al Sector de Integración y Comercio.

Te unirás a la División de Comercio e Inversión del (TIN) del Sector de Integración y Comercio (INT). Apoyarás al equipo de proyectos de TIN en la preparación, monitoreo y supervisión de operaciones y en el impulso a iniciativas de integración regional ligadas al comercio, inversión y desarrollo de cadenas de valor junto al apoyo al desarrollo de productos de conocimiento, con particular enfoque en el trabajo operativo y corporativo que se hace en la División

INT apoya la inserción de ALC en la económica mundial y su integración regional y cooperación a través de operaciones de financiamiento, asistencia técnica y el desarrollo de productos de conocimiento. Alineado con estos esfuerzos, INT apoya a la negociación e implementación de acuerdos comerciales y de inversiones, brindando asistencia a su vez a iniciativas y bloques de integración regional y al desarrollo de plataformas online de promoción e internacionalización de pequeñas y medianas empresas (ConnectAmericas.com) y otros foros.

Esto es lo que harás

- Apoyar al equipo de proyectos de TIN en la preparación de proyectos de inversión y operaciones programáticas para el impulso al comercio e inversión en la región.
- Apoyar a TIN en el diseño y ejecución de Cooperaciones Técnicas de apoyo operativo o al cliente de carácter nacional y/o regional.
- Apoyar al equipo de proyectos de TIN en el monitoreo – evaluación de operaciones activas y cooperaciones técnicas y desarrollo de reportes de ejecución.
- Apoyar a TIN en la identificación de acciones estratégicas – operativas a nivel regional, subregional y/o nacional para facilitar y promover el comercio e inversión para atender la demanda mundial de alimentos, contribuir a la lucha contra la seguridad alimentaria en ALC - global y fomentar la transformación sustentable del sector agroalimentario, junto a la preparación - desarrollo de reuniones técnicas – operativas en la materia.
- Contribuir en la organización de eventos que promuevan diálogo de políticas y áreas de conocimiento de impacto para la facilitación del comercio, atracción de inversiones, seguridad alimentaria e integración regional.
- Proveer recomendaciones a TIN sobre nuevas operaciones programáticas o de inversión apoyando en el desarrollo de matrices de políticas e identificando oportunidades de negocio innovadoras con participación público – privada tendientes a la reducción de costos de comercio e inversión en la región.

- Asistir a TIN en el impulso a iniciativas regionales, subregionales, hemisféricas y/o multinacionales y dialogo con instituciones regionales y/o nacionales para el impulso al comercio, la facilitación, la gestión coordinada en fronteras, la integración a cadenas globales de valor, el impulso a las exportaciones de servicios basados en conocimiento y servicios globales, desarrollo del comercio electrónico, y temas transversales de importancia estratégica para el Banco.
- Desarrollo de productos de conocimiento – notas técnicas-, blogs, diagnósticos sectoriales y de productos de diseminación junto a actividades de investigación
- Apoyar en el desarrollo de Iniciativas para el impulso a una integración más profunda (ej. Triángulo Norte, APED -Alianza para el Desarrollo en Democracia, etc) y de Estrategias de seguridad de información para el comercio u otros.
- Preparar presentaciones, documentos y reportes de ejecución de proyectos de operaciones de TIN y revisar documentos internos del Banco.
- Proveer asesoramiento y recomendaciones técnicas en temas operativos y técnicos ligados a atracción de inversión privada, logística para el comercio, internacionalización de PyMES, entre otros.
- Apoyar a TIN en la coordinación con otras Divisiones del Banco, Oficinas país y otros clientes internos del Grupo BID.

Esto es lo que necesitas

- **Educación:** Maestría en Economía, Finanzas, Administración de Empresas, políticas públicas o áreas relacionadas con sistemas informáticos o el equivalente en años de experiencia.
- **Experiencia:** Mínimo de 10 años en actividades profesionales relacionadas con políticas públicas, comercio y formulación – evaluación de proyectos.
 - Conocimiento del Sector: experiencia comprobada en materia de integración regional, comercio e inversiones
 - Experiencia y conocimiento acabado de operaciones y políticas del Grupo BID
 - Conocimiento del contexto macroeconómico de América Latina y el Caribe y sus políticas comerciales – iniciativas de integración.
 - Experiencia en trabajo en equipos técnicos
- **Idiomas:** Se requiere dominio del idioma inglés y uno de los otros idiomas oficiales del Banco (español, francés o portugués).

Habilidades claves

Campo técnico

- Aprendizaje continuo.
- Colaborar y compartir conocimientos.
- Centrarse en los clientes.
- Comunicar e influir.
- Innovar y probar cosas nuevas.

Requisitos

- **Ciudadanía:** Usted es ciudadano de uno de nuestros 48 países miembros.
- **Consanguinidad:** No tiene miembros de su familia (hasta el cuarto grado de consanguinidad y segundo grado de afinidad, incluido el cónyuge) que trabajen en el BID, BID Invest o BID Lab.

Tipo de contrato y duración

- **Tipo de contrato:** Consultor internacional de tiempo completo.
- **Duración:** 12 meses (hasta 36 meses).
- **Ubicación Laboral:** En sitio.

Qué ofrecemos

El Grupo BID ofrece beneficios que responden a las diferentes necesidades y momentos de la vida de un empleado. Estos beneficios incluyen:

Nuestra cultura

En el Grupo BID, trabajamos para todas las personas den lo mejor de sí y traigan a su verdadero yo al trabajo, estén dispuestas a intentar nuevos enfoques sin miedo, rindan cuentas de sus acciones y reciban una retribución por ellas.

La Diversidad, la Equidad, la Inclusión y el Sentido de Pertenencia (DEIB) son los pilares de nuestra organización. Celebramos todas las dimensiones de diversidad y animamos a que se postulen mujeres, LGBTQ+, personas con discapacidades, afrodescendientes e indígenas.

Nos cercioraremos de que a las personas con discapacidades se les brinden adaptaciones razonables para participar en el proceso de las entrevistas laborales. Si usted es un candidato calificado que tiene una discapacidad, envíenos un correo electrónico a diversity@iadb.org a fin de solicitar adaptaciones razonables para poder completar esta solicitud.

Nuestro Equipo de Recursos Humanos revisa exhaustivamente cada solicitud.

Acerca del Grupo BID

El Grupo BID, compuesto por el Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), BID Invest y BID Lab, ofrece soluciones de financiamiento flexibles a sus países miembros para financiar el desarrollo económico y social a través de préstamos y subsidios a entidades públicas y privadas en América Latina y el Caribe.

Acerca del BID

El Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo tiene como misión mejorar vidas. Fundado en 1959, el BID es una de las principales fuentes de financiamiento a largo plazo para el desarrollo económico, social e institucional de América Latina y el Caribe. El BID también realiza proyectos de investigación de vanguardia y ofrece asesoría sobre políticas, asistencia técnica y capacitación a clientes públicos y privados en toda la región.

Síguenos:

<https://www.linkedin.com/company/inter-american-development-bank/>

<https://www.facebook.com/IADB.org>

https://twitter.com/the_IDB