A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION POLICY

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Adopting a Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policy

Structure of the presentation

- The joint initiative: rationale and conceptual framework
- Key findings and policy recommendations
- Second phase: priority areas
- Importance of the territorial approach for the 2030 Agenda
- Scaling-up the initiative towards 2030
- Three key messages
Three phases:
  i. Knowledge Generation (completed),
  ii. Country level policy implementation and capacity development
  iii. Dissemination and advocacy (in parallel)

First phase (2014-2016) implemented with financial support by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of Germany
  – Expo Milan presentation of preliminary draft (October 19-20, 2015)
  – Launch of publication in Paris headquarters (29th April, 2016)
  – Disseminate findings with participating countries (ongoing)

Publication combines conceptual framework and 5 case studies (Peru, Colombia, Morocco, Cambodia, Cote-D’Ivoire) plus two workshops in Niger and Mali
We produce enough food in the world to feed everyone, yet about \textbf{800 million people are food insecure (uneven distribution and progress)}

Future challenges (demographic, institutional, environmental, employment, connectivity, etc.) have a \textbf{territorial dimension}: problems are different across various \textbf{regional typologies} (metropolitan, close to cities, remote rural)

Importance of addressing all the dimensions, while traditional strong focus on food production, less on the \textbf{access dimension}: food insecurity is often a problem of poverty

Hence sectoral approaches are not sufficient. A multi-dimensional approach is needed: \textbf{multi-objective, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder}
Conceptual framework - territorial approach

- Based on work of RDPC Committee past 20 years
  - *Principles on Effective Public Investment* (March 2014)

- In close collaboration with FAO/UNCDF, adapted **New Rural Paradigm** (2006) to conditions of countries and FSN topic.
  - Multi-sectoral, bottom-up, multilevel governance, place-based, competitiveness and valorisation of assets

- OECD countries evolving during last decade to **Rural Policy 3.0**
  - Well-being, rural-urban linkages, synergies, implementation, productivity in low density economies

- OECD Development Centre, building on the NRP, recently launched **New Rural Development Paradigm**
Towards a territorial approach to FSN challenges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The traditional “old” approach to food security and nutrition</th>
<th>The “new” territorial approach to food security and nutrition policy</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objectives</strong></td>
<td>Providing short-term relief to citizens suffering from food insecurity and malnutrition</td>
<td>A sustainable development solution to food insecurity and malnutrition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key target sector</strong></td>
<td>Increasing food production and improving productivity of (small-scale) agriculture</td>
<td>Various sectors of rural economies (i.e. rural tourism, manufacturing, ICT industry, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Main tools</strong></td>
<td>Subsidies – (e.g. conditional cash transfers)</td>
<td>Investment in development opportunities (knowledge pooling, piloting, policy complementarities between social and competitiveness agenda)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Key actors</strong></td>
<td>National governments and donor agencies</td>
<td>All levels of government (national, regional and local), various local stakeholders (public, private, non-governmental organisations), international co-operation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target geography</strong></td>
<td>Urban and rural areas are addressed by different policy approaches often disconnected.</td>
<td>Recognise and capitalise on the benefits of urban-rural linkages</td>
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Key findings and policy recommendations

2. Increasing the availability of **data and indicators** at the local and regional levels to support evidence-based FSN policy.
   - Scarce territorial information challenges evidence-based policy making
   - Poverty and food insecurity are spatially correlated → need for a development approach.

3. Enhancing strategies and programmes beyond agriculture
   - Traditional strong focus on agriculture to FSN (sectoral approach).

4. Linking social policies with economic growth policies
   - Disconnect between social policy and pro-growth investment

5. Promoting multi-level governance systems to strengthening horizontal and vertical co-ordination
   - Multidimensional approach to FSN does not percolate to communities
   - Capacity building needed in a bottom-up approach
1. More data and indicators to support evidence-based FSN policy

Rural in these countries means also being poor...
Pockets of poverty concentrate within countries....
2. Enhancing strategies and programmes beyond agriculture

- Traditional approach to FSN

- Integrated multidimensional approach

- Metropolitan areas
- Rural close to cities
- Rural remote

- Food production
- Diversification of income (non-farming activities)
- Accessibility and infrastructure
- Skills and human capital
- Institutions at different levels of government

Territories – subnational entities
3. Linking social policies with economic growth policies

- Physical AVAILABILITY of food
- Economic and physical ACCESS to food
- Food UTILIZATION
- STABILITY of the other three dimensions over time

Typical domain of Food security and nutrition policies

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Conditional Cash Transfers</th>
<th>Food production</th>
</tr>
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</table>

Pro-growth policy

- Infrastructure
- Human Capital
- Innovation and R&D

Territories – subnational entities
4. Promoting MLG systems to strengthening horizontal and vertical co-ordination

- Horizontal and vertical coordination across national and sub-national authorities.
  - Case studies provide some examples of \textbf{coordination at national level} (inter-ministerial council or commission) with \textbf{vague} roles – no executive powers to influence policy making process and financial resources
  - Sub-national authorities in charge of implementing national policies but without the chance to influence their formulation
  - A lack of vertical coordination stiffens bottom-up development

- The role of sub-national institutions
  - Decentralisation alone cannot be viewed as a panacea
  - Lack of \textbf{capacity} in case studies appear as the most critical priority to ensure FSN policies can be effectively adapted and implemented at the local level
  - Dangers of local \textbf{elite capture} and corruption
Second phase: priority areas

- FSN levels of vulnerable populations are increased and geographic disparities are reduced

1. Territorial Reviews are adopted by the countries as a monitoring tool of territorial performances
   - 1.1 Monitoring territorial performances
   - 2.1 Multi-stakeholder platforms for policy dialogue
   - 2.2 Consensus-based decisions
   - 2.3 Toolkit for territorial approach

2. Coherent, inclusive, integrated and funded policy for FSN, poverty and inequalities reduction are designed

3. Policies are implemented and closely monitored in selected areas
   - 3.1 Design of a pilot territorial implementation programme
   - 3.2 Governance and M&E system in place and operational

4. Cross cutting outputs:
   - 4.1 Capacity building, learning journeys
   - 4.2 Communication and dissemination of knowledge
Relevance for the 2030 Agenda

- The initiative targets directly **SDG 2**, but also **SDG 1** and **SDG 10** (in particular within countries inequality);

- **Poverty and food insecurity are spatially concentrated** in certain geographical areas. A territorial approach provides medium/long-term solutions targeting enabling factors in these geographies: **no shortcuts to development**

- **TA promotes policy coherence**: all goals are interconnected and their implementation will depend on the progress made by the other SDGs as well as on coherent policy frameworks (**PCSD target 17.14**);

- Given the **complexity and the interconnectedness** of those issues, assuming that one isolated policy can tackle one isolated challenge is not realistic.
Sustainability and Scaling up the initiative towards 2030

Opportunities:

• **There is a demand by countries** to help them in the implementation of this approach. In some countries, scaling up can start even before 2030;

• Sustainability ensured by providing tools/knowhow to target the **enabling factors of development**:  
  - Support statistical offices to create a territorial information systems;
  - Work in close collaboration with the governments for the territorial reviews and toolkit for monitoring implementation;
  - Focus on institutional arrangements/mechanisms, skills development, education, service delivery;
  - Building on and strengthening existing platforms for policy dialogue to improve policy coherence and coordination;

• **Peer review mechanism** to share countries experiences;

• Improve **sustainability of social programmes** by better connecting them with economic agenda;

• **ODA contribution is key to start the process** (first five years), scaling up with the budget of the countries;

• In the medium-long term, TA can contribute to save money by **better coordinating policies, building synergies** and by **targeting** investments...
Potential obstacles:

- **Lack of commitment from countries:** country ownership and commitment is a key precondition for the identification of the countries for phase II;

- **Initiative perceived as a duplication of platforms and institutions:** avoid duplication and overlapping. We will build on existing platforms for policy dialogue (CISAN in Colombia, TWG FSN in Cambodia, etc.) and existing policy processes;

- **TA perceived as too complicated or too demanding** in terms of time and budget;

- **Pressure by the international community** to support initiatives focused on short-term results.
Territorial Approach is key for the 2030 Agenda: integration of policies and policy coherence are at the heart of the territorial approach.

There is a need to support countries in their current efforts to shift towards a Territorial Approach to FSN policy that embraces multi-sectoral, bottom-up and place-based interventions.

A Territorial Approach helps the implementation of FSN policy by:

1. Enhancing interventions beyond sectoral approaches,
2. Promoting multi-level governance systems,
3. Increasing the availability of local and regional data
4. Linking social policies with economic growth policies.

Three key messages