Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition
A joint FAO-OECD-UNCDF initiative

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Rationale: Need to Transform Agriculture and Rural Areas

- Food production needs to increase by 60% by 2030
- Food insecurity and poverty concentrated in rural areas
- Productivity growth too slow for comfort
- Developing (small-scale) agriculture is essential ....but not sufficient:
  - Climate and other environmental challenges
  - Demographic challenges
  - Employment challenges
  - Connectedness challenges
  - Institutional challenges

→ All of these challenges have a territorial dimension
Territorial approach helps reorient FSN and rural development policies

1. Need to move beyond sector and production approach and even beyond the twin-track approach to FSN towards
   - Multidimensional and integral approach to FSN and rural transformations

2. Territorial approach should be critical part of the broader framework to:
   - create better farm and off-farm employment opportunities
   - improve risk management capacity (including through social protection)
   - empower producers, strengthen organization of production, and promote local value chain development (overcome constraints to economies of scale)
   - local governance and institutions (including producer organizations) to empower people and ensure inclusion in decision making processes
   - improve infrastructure and rural services to improve market access and strengthen rural-urban linkages
   - plan for better land use, access to land for poor and sustainable natural resource management
Countries in Africa are (re-)engaging in territorial approaches

- **Rwanda**: decentralized and multi-stakeholder approach to the first and second Reform for Food Security and Poverty Reduction (SPAT I and II)

- **Mozambique**: decentralization with a focus on local governance strengthening for FSN policies and civil society involvement (Law of the Local Organ of State (LOLE))


- **South Africa Western Cape Province**: Multi-level governance programme
Morocco

- Initiative Nationale de Développement Humaine (INDH) 2005:
  - Reduce poverty, food insecurity, social exclusion and regional disparities
  - Coordinate sectoral interventions at local level in 22 provinces
  - 20% projects in agriculture
  - Priority investments in rural infrastructure and basic services

- Results
  - Rural poverty reduction faster than in urban areas
  - Prevalence of undernourishment, stunting and wasting have fallen

![Graph showing Prevalence of undernourishment](image1)

![Graph showing Depth of food deficit (Kcal pp/pd)](image2)
The Promise: territorial approach helps forge multi-dimensional policy coherence for FSN

- Multi-objective:
  - Economic - supply and demand of food
  - Social - access to food, decent employment, poverty reduction
  - Environmental - long-term sustainability of food production and consumption

- Multi-sectoral:
  - Agriculture and agro-business
  - Other non-farm enterprise development
  - Environment and climate protection and NR management
  - Transport and infrastructure
  - Social protection and social services
  - Labour market

- Multi-level governance:
  - National and sub-national governments
  - Local communities, CSO’s
Easier said than done:
Findings from country studies

- (Rural) poverty and food insecurity are spatially concentrated
- Multidimensionality of FSN is recognized, but gets lost in translation
- Policy focus remains on agriculture: off-farm income opportunities are missed out
- Disconnect between social programmes and inclusive growth strategies
- Lack of adequate geo-referenced information and institutional weaknesses to applying territorial approaches
Combine efforts based on comparative strengths:

- FAO (national networks in the area of FNS and rural poverty, information, methodologies and capacity development for FNS)
- OECD (knowledge generation, New Rural Paradigm, territorial/rural policy reviews and dialogue)
- UNCDF (local governance, local public financial management, policy dialogue and advocacy)

Develop and apply TA for FSN: (a) knowledge generation; (b) piloting of innovative policies; (c) capacity development/learning centres

Country case studies of existing approaches and applications

- launch publication at development partner meeting, Paris on 29 April
- Applications starting in Central America (JICA-FAO project)
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Referenced graphs and tables
Limits to land expansion: 80% of production increases need to come from yield increases
Agricultural land versus labour productivity, 1980-2012: *the “good” and the “bad”...*
Reverse farm size transition

Source: Hazell (2013)