We produce enough food in the world to feed everyone, yet about 1 billion continue to live in extreme poverty and about 800 million people are food insecure (uneven distribution and progress).

Future challenges (demographic, institutional, environmental, employment, connectivity, etc.) are many and all have a territorial dimension: problems are different across various regional typologies (metropolitan, adjacent rural, remote rural).

Importance of addressing all the dimensions, strong focus on food production, less on the access dimension: food insecurity is often a problem of poverty.

Hence sectoral approaches are not sufficient. A multi-dimensional approach is needed: multi-objective, multi-sector and multi-stakeholder.
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
- **environment** - long-term sustainability of food production and consumption

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

**Multi-level governance:**
- International agencies
- National ministries
- Subnational (regional) governments
- Local communities, CSO’s
The FAO-OECD-UNCDF Initiative

• 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)

• Methodology used inspired by the New Rural Paradigm and OECD questionnaire for territorial reviews (adapted to the issue of FSN)

• Publication combines conceptual framework and 5 case studies (Peru, Colombia, Morocco, Cambodia, Cote-D’Ivoire) plus two workshops in Niger and Malii
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 builds on the NRP, recently launched **New Rural Development Paradigm**
General findings and policy recommendations of case studies

1. 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.

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

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

4. 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
- Food production
- Diversification of income (non-farming activities)
- Accessibility and infrastructure
- Skills and human capital
- Institutions at different levels of government

Territories – subnational entities

- Metropolitan areas
- Rural close to cities
- Rural remote
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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Care</th>
<th>Conditional Cash Transfers</th>
<th>Food production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</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 **cooperation at national level** (inter-ministerial council or commission) with **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 **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 **elite capture** and corruption
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>
</tr>
</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>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Priority areas for Phase II

Impact
Outcome

Effect:
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