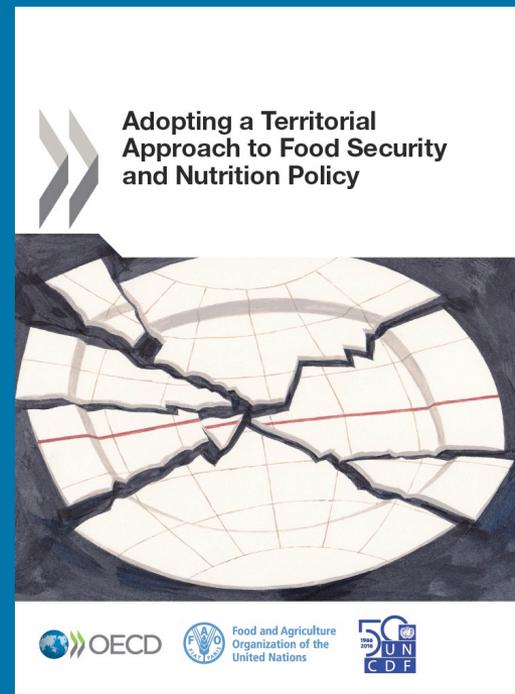




A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION POLICY

OECD-FAO-UNCDF
Joint Initiative

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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



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)
- Publication combines conceptual framework and 5 case studies (Peru, Colombia, Morocco, Cambodia, Cote-D'Ivoire) plus two workshops in Niger and Mali



The Rationale for a Territorial Approach to FSN

- ❖ We produce enough food in the world to feed everyone, yet about **800 million people are food insecure (uneven distribution and progress)**
- ❖ Future challenges (demographic, institutional, environmental, employment, connectivity, etc.) have a **territorial dimension**: problems are different across various **regional typologies** (metropolitan, close to cities, remote rural)
- ❖ Importance of addressing all the dimensions, while traditional 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**



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

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

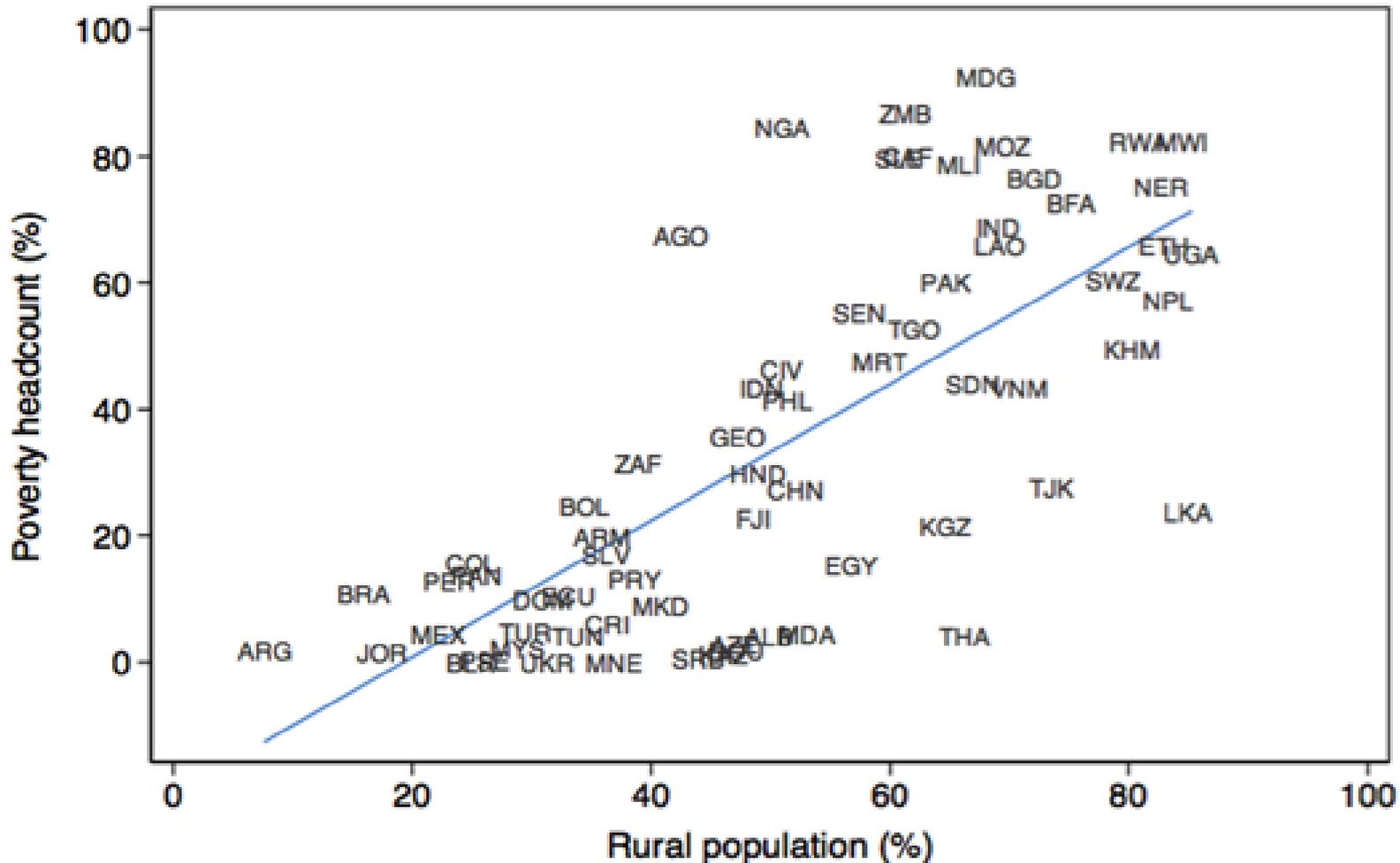


Key findings and policy recommendations

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



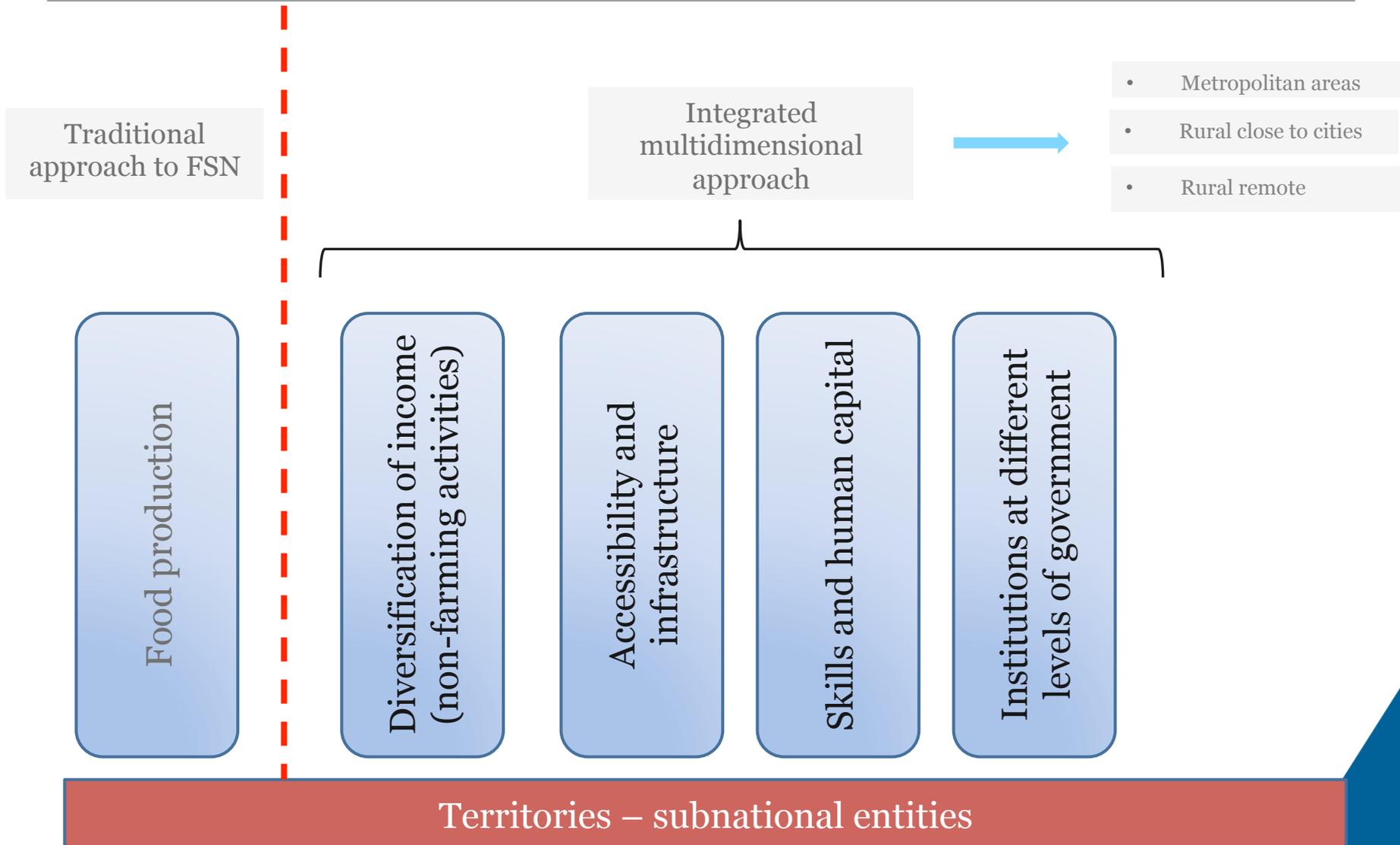
1. More data and indicators to support evidence-based FSN policy



*Rural in these countries means also being poor...
Pockets of poverty concentrate within countries....*



2. Enhancing strategies and programmes beyond agriculture

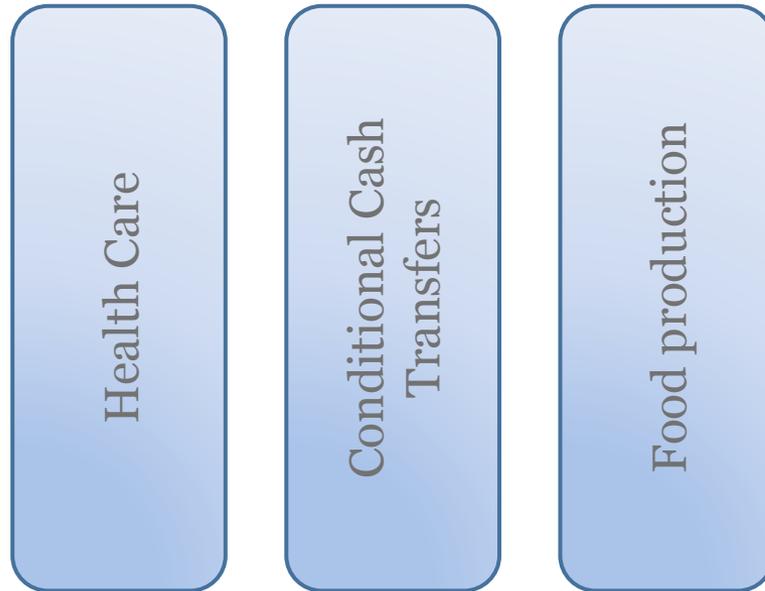




3. Linking social policies with economic growth policies

- 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



Pro-growth policy



Territories – subnational entities

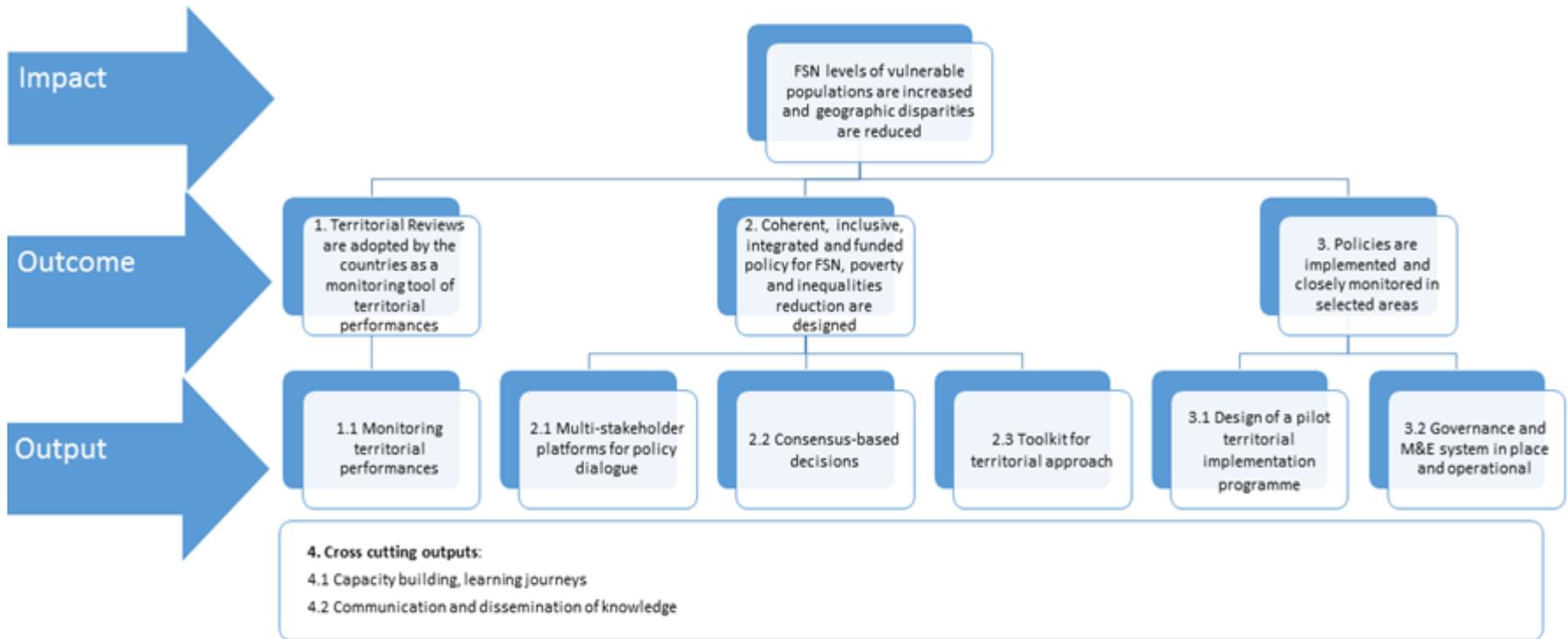


4. Promoting MLG systems to strengthening horizontal and vertical co-ordination

- Horizontal and vertical coordination across national and sub-national authorities.
 - Case studies provide some examples of **coordination 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



Second phase: priority areas





Relevance for the 2030 Agenda

- The initiative target 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



Sustainability and Scaling up the initiative towards 2030

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**.



Three key messages

- **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.