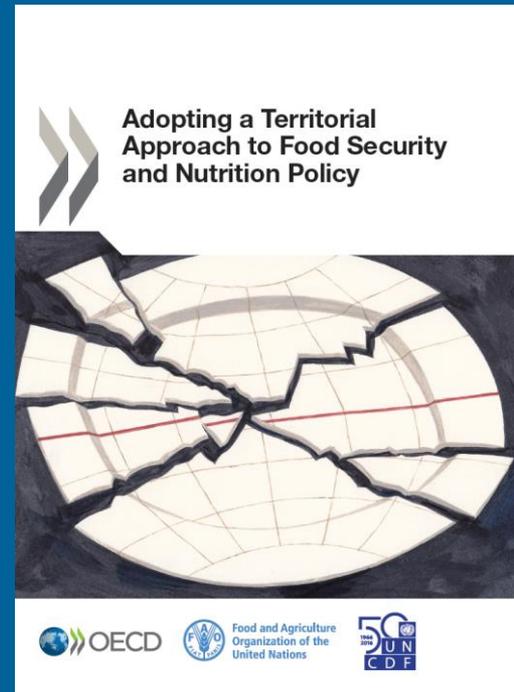




A TERRITORIAL APPROACH TO FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION POLICY

OECD-FAO-UNCDF
Joint Publication

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The Rationale for a Territorial Approach to FSN

- ❖ 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 Mali



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 builds on the NRP, recently launched **New Rural Development Paradigm**

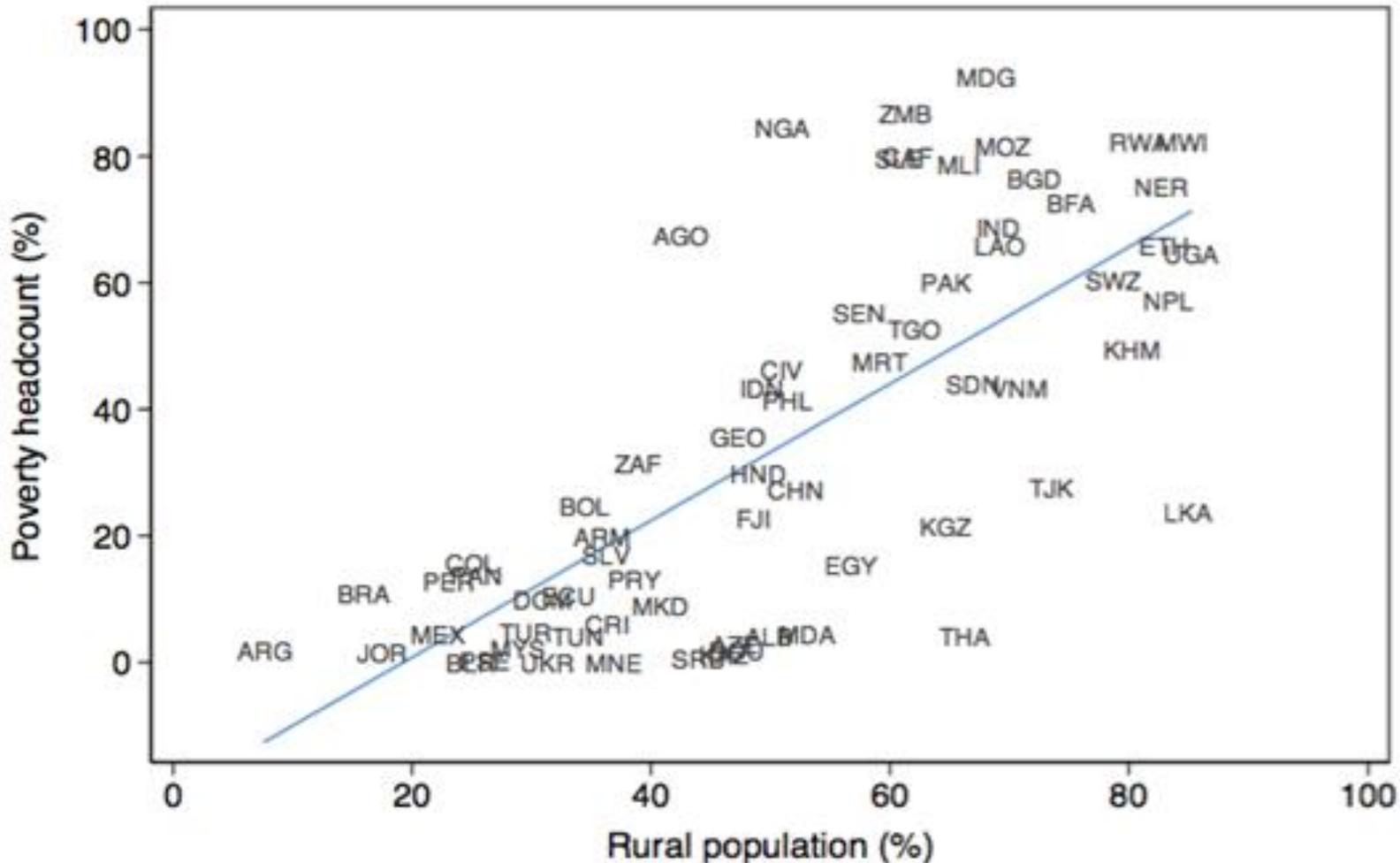


General findings and policy recommendations of case studies

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

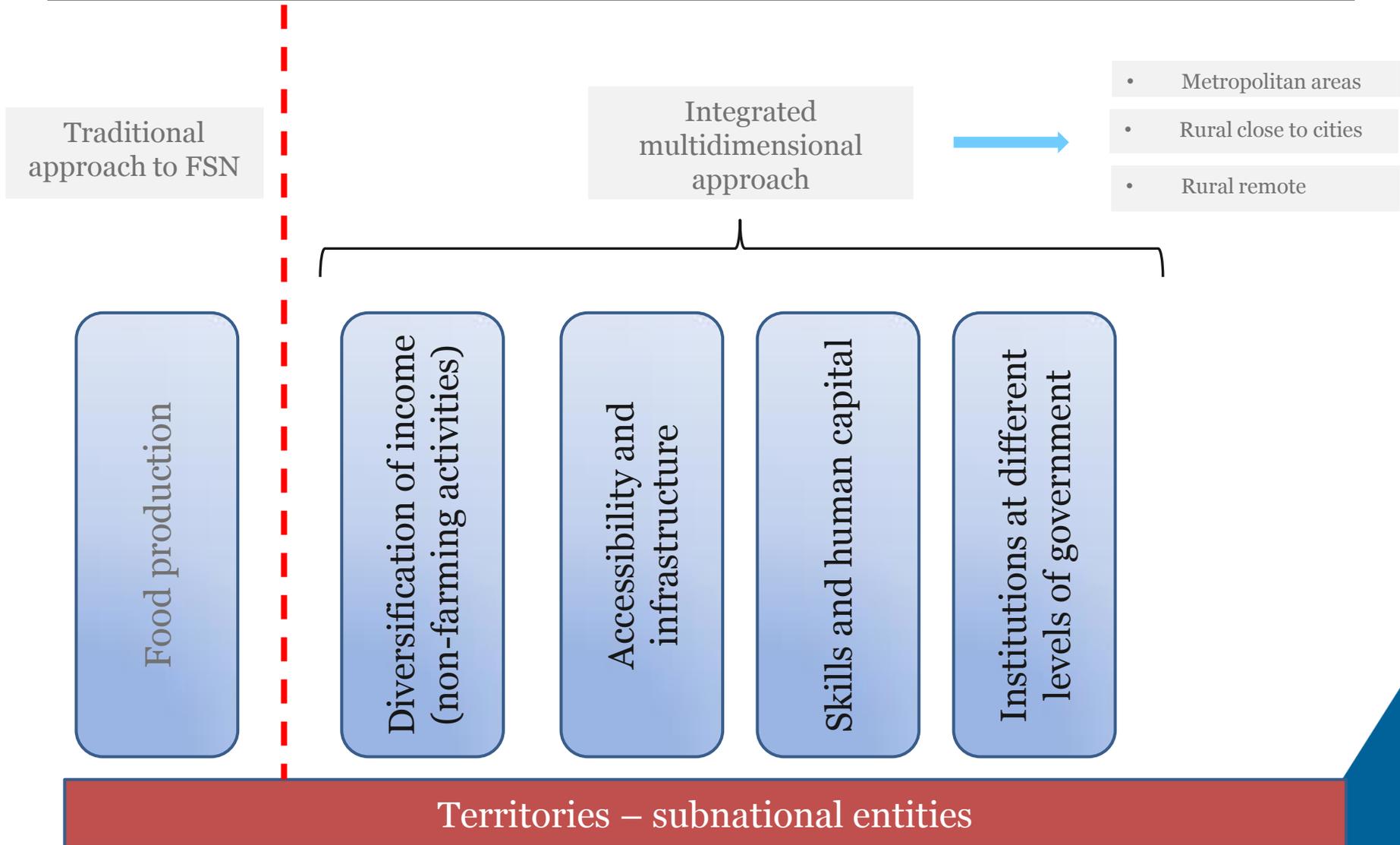


1. More data and indicators to support evidence-based FSN policy





2. Enhancing strategies and programmes beyond agriculture

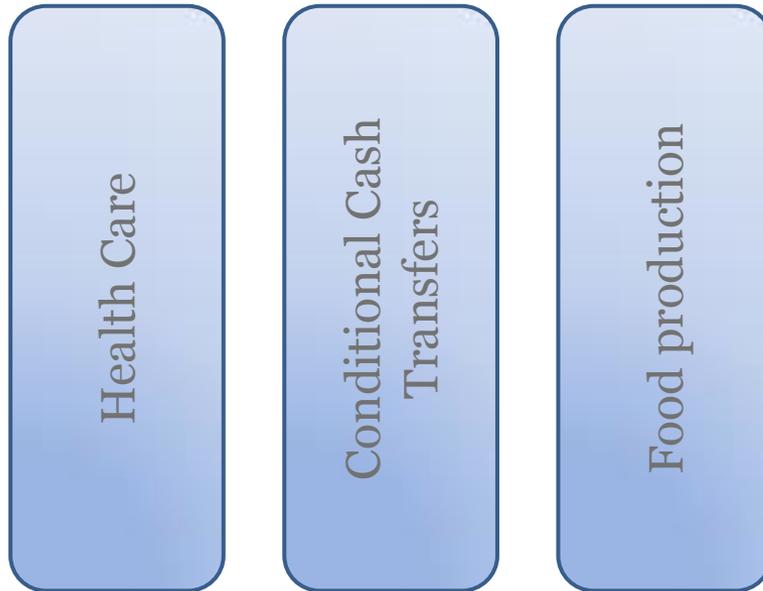




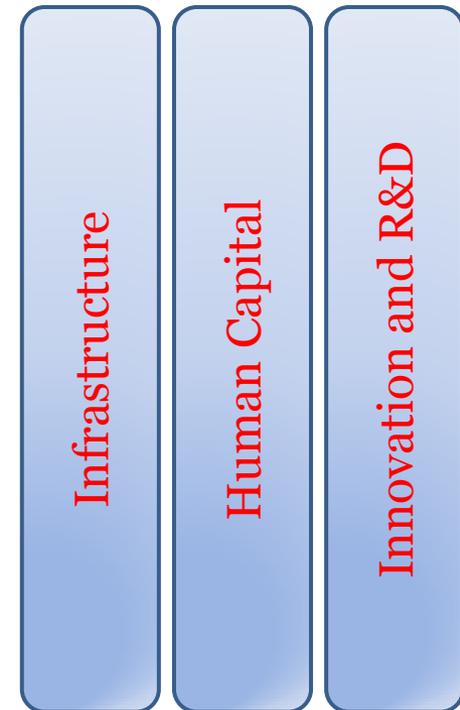
3. Linking social policies with economic growth policies

- 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



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



Priority areas for Phase II

