



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



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 essentialbut not sufficient:

→ *All of these challenges have a territorial dimension*

- Climate and other environmental challenges
- Demographic challenges
- Employment challenges
- Connectedness challenges
- Institutional challenges

Territorial approach helps reorient FSN and rural development policies

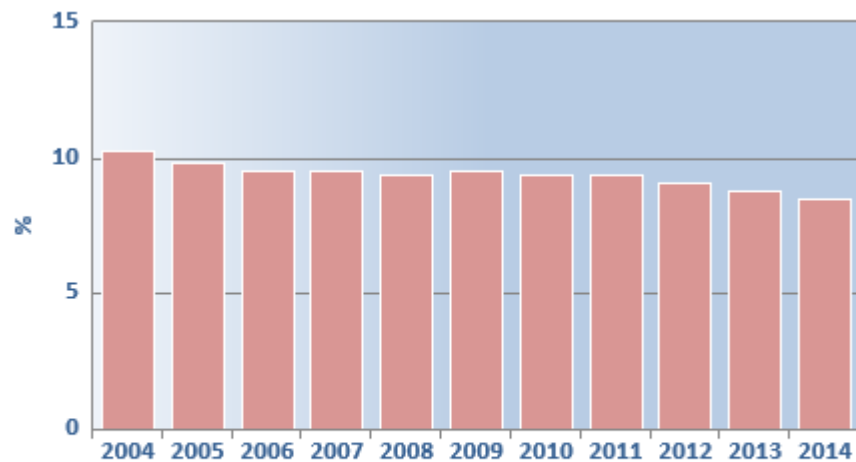
1. Need to move beyond **sector and production approach** and even beyond the **twin-track approach** to FSN towards
 - ✓ Multidimensional and integral approach to FSN and rural transformations
2. **Territorial approach** should be critical part of the broader framework to:
 - ✓ create better farm and 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

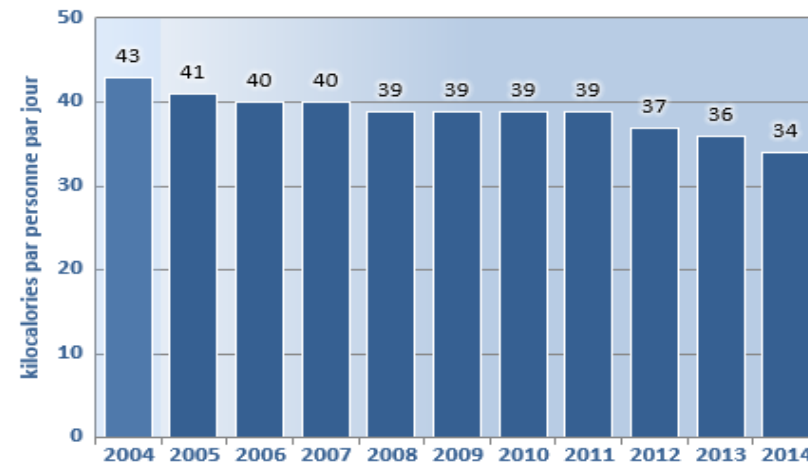
- ▶ **Rwanda:** decentralized and multi-stakeholder approach to the first and second Reform for Food Security and Poverty Reduction (SPAT I and II)
- ▶ **Mozambique:** decentralization with a focus on local governance strengthening for FSN policies and civil society involvement (Law of the Local Organ of State (LOLE))
- ▶ **Morocco:** Initiative Nationale de Développement Humaine (INDH) 2005, Plan Maroc Vert (2008), Nutrition Strategy (2011-2019), Halieutis Plan (2009)
- ▶ **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



Prevalence of undernourishment



Depth of food deficit (Kcal pp/pd)

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



FAO-OECD-UNCDF project

- ▶ 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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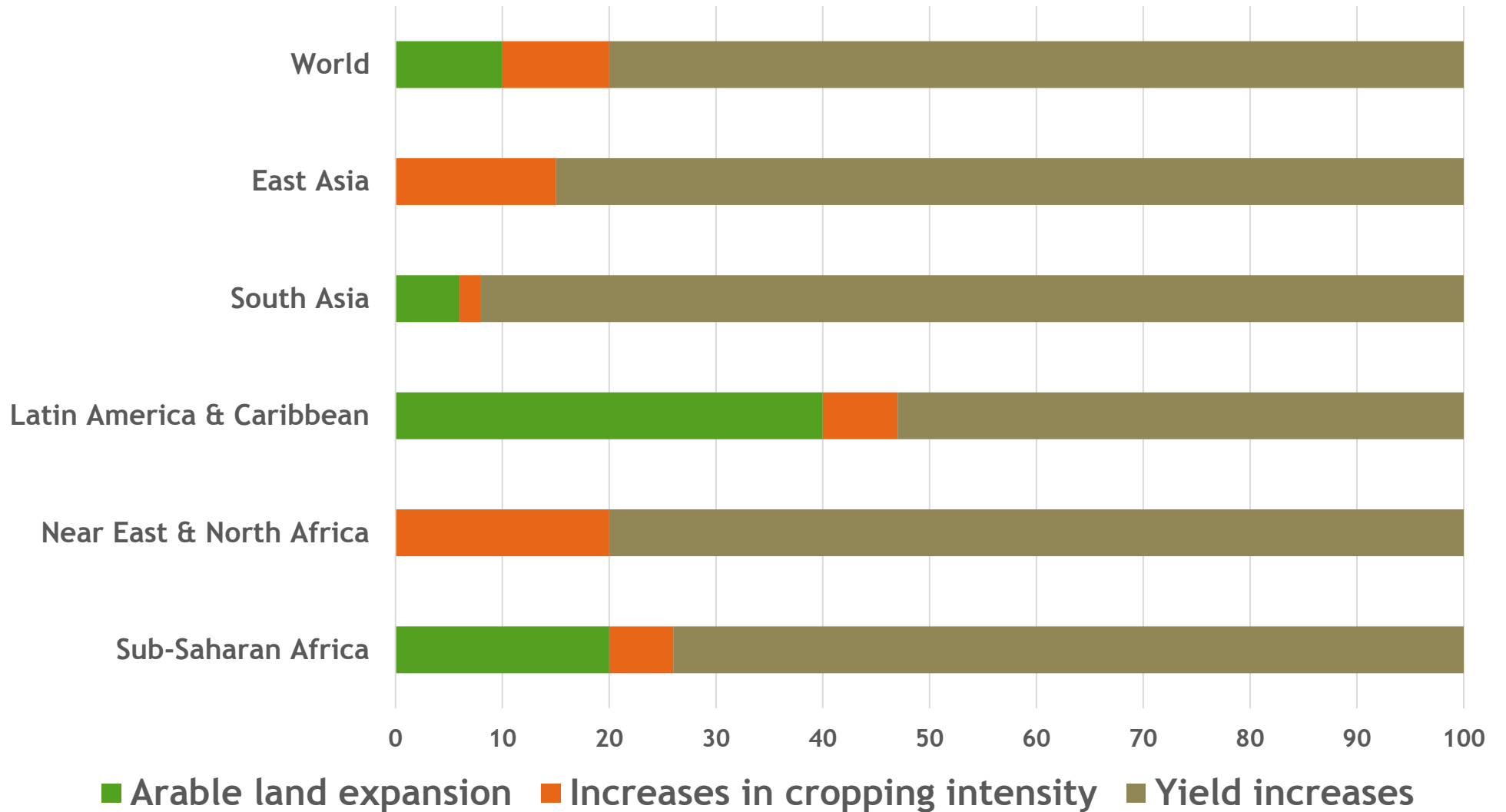
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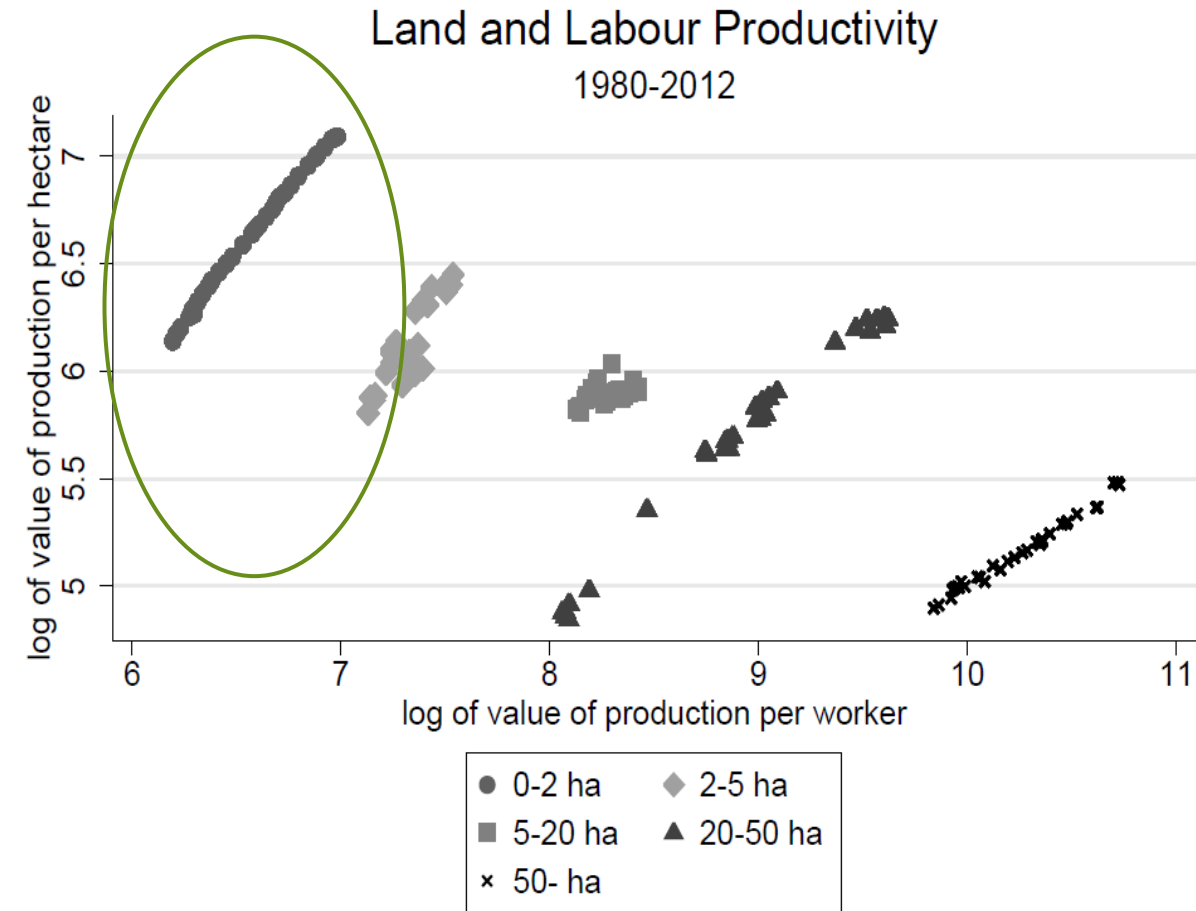
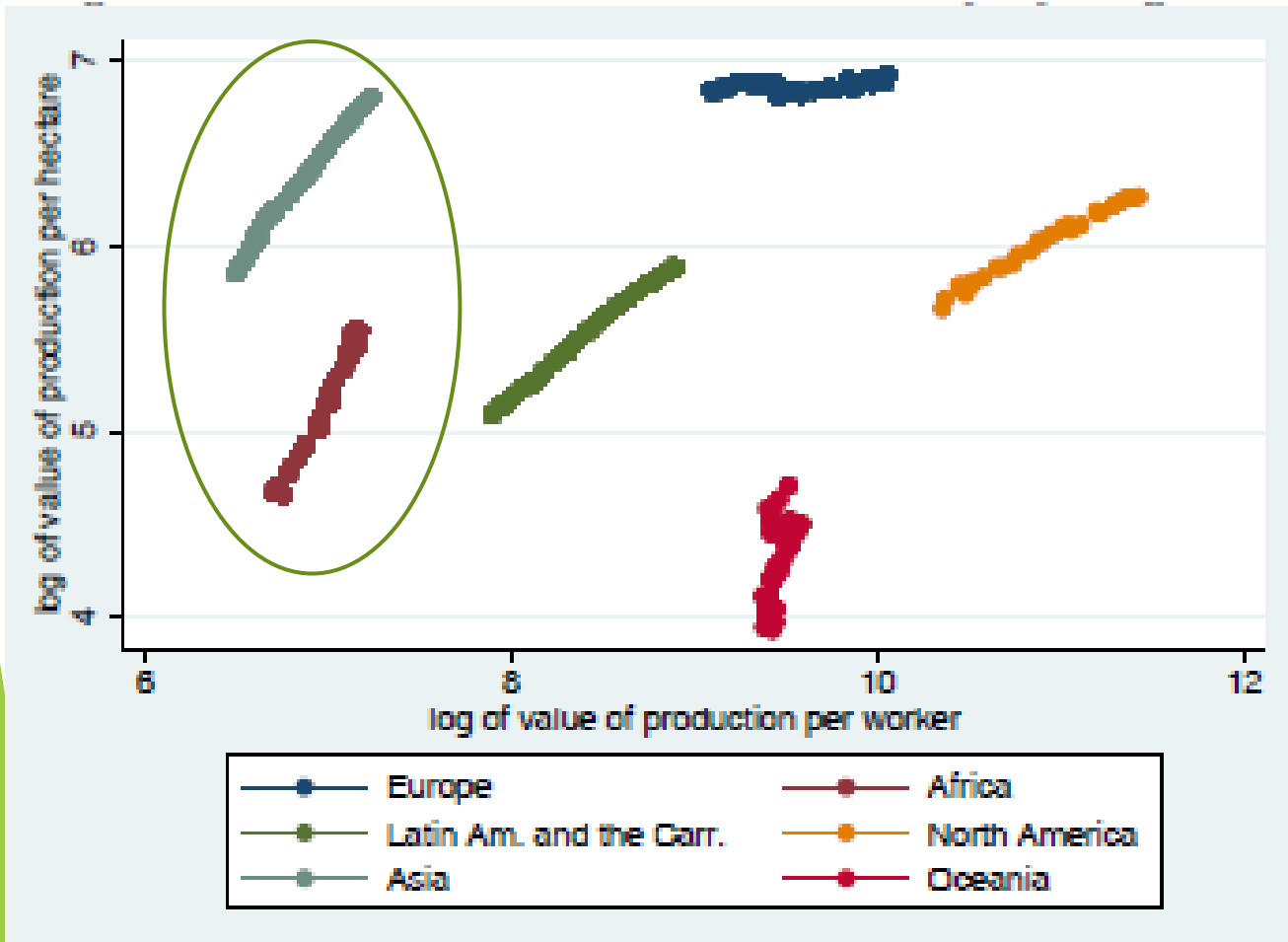
Referenced graphs and tables



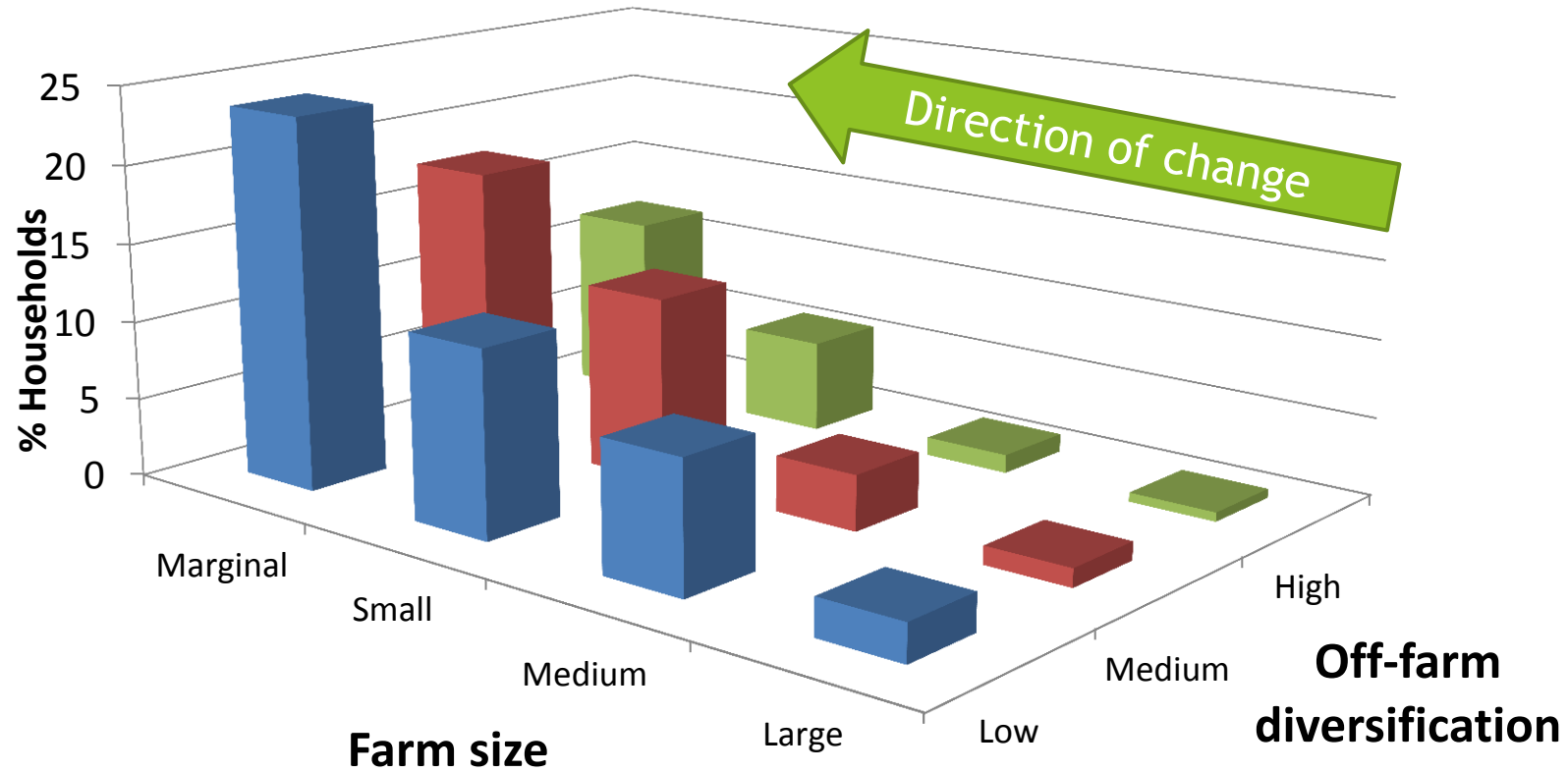
Limits to land expansion: 80% of production increases need to come from yield increases



Agricultural land versus labour productivity, 1980-2012: *the “good” and the “bad”...*



Reverse farm size transition



Source: Hazell (2013)

