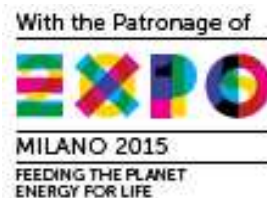


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Second International Expert Meeting

“Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition Policies: Empirical Evidence and Good Practices”

Final Report

16th – 17th December 2013, FAO Headquarters

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1 - Introduction¹

1.1 Background

The Second International Expert Meeting on the *Territorial Approach to Food Security and Nutrition* (FSN) Policies was organized by FAO on 16th – 17th December 2013 with the financial support by the Government of Germany and the patronage of EXPO Milan 2015. Experts from academia, representatives of countries and of development partners, international organizations gathered in FAO Headquarters to present and exchange experiences and good practices in the implementation of territorial approaches to food security and nutrition policies, and to discuss future opportunities to mainstream territorial approaches in global, regional and country policy processes.

The meeting was organized in the context of the **FAO Strategic Objective on Rural Poverty Reduction** which has adopted a territorial approach to the implementation of its programme of work, and builds on the outcomes of the previous International Expert Meeting on *Territorial Perspective of Food Security Policies and Strategies* which took place in 2011.

The meeting concluded that the relevance of applying an integrated territorial approach to address FSN problems is supported by: (i) evidence that the level of inequalities and geographic disparities in terms of FSN and poverty is increasing; (ii) the strong influence of place-specific features on food security and nutrition outcomes, such as formal and informal institutions, natural, productive, social and knowledge capital as well as culture, tradition and value, which together form what could be labelled as “territorial capital”; (iii) the recognition that a sector-based approach would not be sufficient to address the complexity and the multi-dimensional and cross-sectoral nature of food security and nutrition and that a territorial approach could provide a framework for greater policy coherence in given territorially defined contexts.

Based on these conclusions, FAO has started working with a number of partners, in particular with OECD and UNCDF, on an initiative aimed at developing an operational framework for a territorial approach in the developing countries and providing technical support to 6-8 selected developing countries engaged in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of FSN policies in mainstreaming territorial approaches.

Partnerships have also been established with the Catholic University of Piacenza for the development of methodological approaches, and with the London School of Economics and Rismisp for the preparation of a discussion paper on the *Territorial Approach to Food and Nutrition Security Policies: Empirical Evidence and Best Practices*, that was presented at the Second International Expert Meeting.

1.2 Objectives of the meeting

The Second International Expert Meeting brought together evidence of successful implementation of territorial approaches for food security and nutrition in a number of developing countries. The purpose of the event was to identify elements of success and failure in using territorial policies in order to achieve equitable and sustainable food security and nutrition.

¹ This Report was drafted by Stefano Marta, Social Protection Division (ESP) of FAO. Relevant inputs were provided by Mustafa Militezegga Abduk (ESP). Comments, and suggestions on a draft of this document were provided by Vito Cistulli, Senior Policy Officer (ESP-FAO), Andres Rodriguez-Pose, Professor of Economic Geography (London School of Economics) and Rob Vos, Director, Social Protection Division (ESP) and Coordinator of the FAO Strategic Objective on Rural Poverty Reduction. The contributions of all the participants of the Second International Expert Meeting on the Territorial Approach to FSN Policies are gratefully acknowledged.

In particular, the gathering attempted to provide an answer to the following three main groups of questions:

1. How can territorial approaches contribute to “[a] future where food systems are resilient, where everyone enjoys their right to food”²?
2. What are the lessons learnt from the implementation of territorial approaches in developing countries? How context-specific are these experiences?
3. What can the international community do to support developing countries in strengthening their capacities in the formulation of more efficient policies to reduce disparities in food and nutrition levels between advantaged and disadvantaged areas and social groups? How can a territorial perspective to FSN be mainstreamed in the global development agenda?

These questions were addressed in panel discussions and working groups with representative of academia, development agencies and countries. A special session of the meeting was devoted to the presentation of the joint FAO, OECD, UNCDF initiative and the linkages with the European Commission agenda as well as with Expo Milan 2015 (see Annex 1).

2 Territorial approach to FSN policies: challenges, concepts and methodologies³

2.1 Emerging challenges for FSN

FAO estimates that 842 million people were still facing food insecurity and undernourishment in 2011-13 (FAO, 2013). Most of the world’s poor and hungry live in developing countries. About three quarters of them live in rural areas, mostly dependent on agriculture.

Persistent food insecurity and still widespread rural poverty are thus closely intertwined problems. Small-scale farmers and other rural workers and producers tend to face important constraints to improve their livelihoods and food producing capacities. Many of them live in sub-regions and territories within their countries that are disadvantaged on multiple counts. In those areas, availability of and access to basic infrastructure (roads, communication, irrigation and storage space), public services (health, education, sanitation) and extension services tends to be poor, cultivable land is often eroded and less fertile, and vulnerability to weather shocks and other hazards is high. Such constraints hamper access to markets and technology and limit innovation, resulting in low productivity and limited access to dynamic value chains.

Geographical disparities in FSN are often simplified to North-South or urban-rural divides. In practice, geographical disparities across sub-regions within countries tend to be vast as well. In South Africa, national indicators attest to the fact that the country is food self-sufficient. However, the average figure hides that the majority of households in the country, accounting for about 64%, are food insecure, but with this average masks wide spatial disparities: the majority of food insecure households live in provinces with predominantly rural populations, where prevalence is much higher than the national average, such as in Limpopo (78%), Mpumalanga (76%), Eastern Cape (76%), and Kwazulu-Natal (72%). In Ghana, food insecurity affects 5 % of the total population, but this prevalence jumps to 34% in the Upper West region of the country (Fan, 2012). In Vietnam, regional disparities in food insecurity are mostly associated with ethnic

² UN Secretary General speech on Zero Hunger Challenge, UN Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) on June 20, 2012

³ This section is mainly based on the Expert Meeting presentations by A. Rodriguez-Pose, R. Vos, R. Trapasso, J. Oliveira-Martins, P. McCann, J. Tomaney, L. Martinez, M. Torero, G. Escobar, V. Cistulli, and F. Timpano. The sub-section on “Tools and Methodologies” includes the main findings of the WG II on Methodologies for territorial approaches and analysis.

minority communities living in remote rural areas, which represent approximately 60% of the country's undernourished (Jones et al., 2011). The situation is similar in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the most nutritionally vulnerable population are indigenous groups concentrated in the mountainous areas of Central America and the Andean countries. Moreover, the probability of suffering from chronic under-nutrition in Argentina is eight times higher in Formosa, in the North, than in Tierra del Fuego, in the South. In Brazil, the ratio is three to one between the Northern and the Southern states.

Geography matters for FSN and rural poverty. 75% of global production is still sold in local markets in the area of production. Similarly, territorial and social inequalities are closely linked and food insecurity and rural poverty gaps have strong territorial correlation: i) smallholder farmers in developing countries occupy 80% of arable land and produce most of the world's food, ii) access to land, infrastructure, markets are strongly territory bound, iii) exposure to risks and environmental threats are defined by local conditions. In addition, globalization and market liberalization (with asymmetric impact on rural areas) are generating greater polarization and increasing territorial disparities. Core economic areas tend to benefit most, leaving other regions behind.

Food security and nutrition is a complex and multi-dimensional issue. In addition to the availability dimension, there is need to address the issues of access to food – both economic and physical - the nutritional quality of food (utilization) and the stability of both the availability and access dimensions in the long run. For instance, lack of access to food is the main challenge for FSN in many developing countries. As also stressed by the OECD, “The principal cause of food insecurity remains poverty and inadequate incomes” (OECD, 2013: p. 12). Other causes of food insecurity are generally attributed to low incomes, unemployment, low health, education, and nutrition status, natural resource degradation, and weak political commitment, which contribute to exacerbate vulnerability to risk. As stressed by FAO, to fight rural poverty and food insecurity, employment and income opportunities for the poor need to be improved. This will require building more resilient and diversified rural economies. Helping small farmers to improve farm productivity can be one important vehicle, but in most contexts is not enough to lift all rural poor out of poverty.

The slow pace of poverty and hunger reduction, as well as the increasing territorial inequalities within countries, point to an urgent need for innovative approaches to FSN and rural development. The contributions made at the Second International Expert Meeting all suggested that **rural poverty reduction and FSN policies would gain in effectiveness if framed within an inclusive multi-sectoral and territorial approach** that integrates agriculture and non-agriculture activities within an economy-wide context, closely linked to active labour market policies and protection of the environment. **Sector and crop-specific policies** typically do not recognize differences in the conditions that small-scale rural producers and their workers and families face across geographic areas and hence may not recognize the potential for more diversified production and income-generating opportunities.

2.2 A territorial approach to address FSN challenges: main concepts and policy implications.

Rural development has long been framed from the perspective of a simple dichotomy between urban and rural income opportunities.

At one extreme, this has led to approaches focused on promoting the development of growth poles in large urban conglomerates. In this approach backward areas are seen to face three types of problems (labelled as three I's and three D's): inadequate institution (for density), inadequate infrastructure (for distance) and inadequate integration (for division)⁴. The idea is that big cities can make the difference. The promotion of big cities will generate a spread effect, and, through infrastructure, facilitate access to the big international

⁴ World Bank. (2009). World Development Report 2009: Reshaping Economic Geography.

markets for agriculture products. The critical assumption is that the ‘spread effects’ of the growth poles will also ignite the development engine in rural areas. There is however little evidence that the spread effect is bigger than the backwash. There is increasingly evidence that large economic poles adsorb resources from the surrounding areas and provinces, in particular in terms of knowledge, innovation and human resources, with very limited spread effects (McCann, 2008; Sonn and Storper 2008; Rodriguez-Pose, 2011). For example, this is the case of China, where the knowledge and innovation spillover from Beijing, Shanghai and Guandong to the surrounding provinces are negative (Crescenzi et al.,2012). The spread is likely to affect neighbouring areas and not benefit the rest of the country. In addition, it may be the case that economic potential in the rest of the country will go untapped and this will generate greater inequalities, greater political problems, great socio-economic problems. As a result, parts of the country may become vulnerable to poverty and food insecurity and nutrition.

In practice, territorial disparities are much more heterogeneous and complex, as suggested in the previous section. To account for such heterogeneity, **territorial (place-based) approaches** have been proposed. According to such approaches, policies need to be tailored to the specific needs and conditions of the geographical areas. Peripheral rural areas risk being neglected by **one-size-fits-all** policies. Instead of a simple dichotomy between urban and rural areas, territorial approaches consider a “gradation” of areas: massive agglomerations, intermediate, peri-urban areas, rural areas, relatively close to urban markets, rural agriculture areas which are not peripheral, and very remote rural areas. In each dimension, resource endowments, agro-climatic conditions, availability of infrastructure, levels of human and institutional development may differ and, hence, requiring tailored responses to take account of such place specific characteristics.

FAO’s new strategic programme oriented at accelerating rural poverty reduction⁵ is proposing an integral approach to rural development focused on six core intervention areas: (i) rural diversification and promotion of decent employment in farm and off-farm activities; (ii) tailor social protection systems to help the poor better manage and cope with increased volatility of markets and weather vagaries, improve their access to food and promote local economic development; (iii) strengthen local governance and institutions (including producer organizations) to empower people and ensure inclusion in decision making processes; (iv) improve infrastructure and rural services, inter alia to improve market access and reduce regional production and transport costs; (v) improve smallholder and small-scale producer access to technologies and markets; and (vi) ensure more equitable access to land and sustainable natural resource management to promote a long term and sustainable rural development process.

A territorial approach can help bring these policy areas together and overcome the limitations of merely sectoral and spatially-blind policy approaches.

Similarly, also OECD (OECD, 2006, 2009 and 2012) recognizes modern rural and regional development policies should be more place-based to: (i) use territorial specific assets (or create absolute advantages to stimulate competition and experimentation across regions), (ii) create complementarities among sectoral policies at the regional (or local) level and (iii) use of multi-level governance mechanisms for aligning objectives and coordinating implementation.

The concepts of **territorial capital and assets** seem helpful to further frame the territorial approaches for FSN and poverty reduction. Territorial capital (DFID 1997, EC 2005, OECD 2001 and 2009) refer to endowments of local and place-specific assets – natural, human, manmade, organizational, relational and cognitive capital – that constitute the economic and developmental potential of a given territory. These assets may be tangible or intangible, public or private, or both private and public, formal and informal. Territorial capital underpins the structure of local socio-economic systems and influences the manner in which their structural elements (government, enterprises, households, capital, activities) interact. They also constitute the mediating factors (prism effect) through which the intended objectives of policy

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/about/what-we-do/so3/en/>

interventions or shocks are translated into actual outcomes and impacts (for instance, income increase, factor productivity increase, hunger reduction and poverty reduction).

The notion of territorial capital and assets if adequately identified can be further used to define **functional territories**, as different from administrative territories. Considering the space as a functional dynamic socio-economic "system" consisting of a set of actors, institutions (rules of the game) and resources of material and immaterial nature (assets), rather than just as an administrative unit, also allows to overcome the dichotomy urban *versus* rural. In fact, strong spatial linkages and complementarities exist between urban and rural regions, in particular in terms of population growth (the population in rural regions tends to grow more when the distance to the closest urban or intermediate region is smaller). In addition, there are positive growth spillovers from urban to rural regions in terms of population. Urban areas benefit from neighbouring rural areas in terms of the provision of amenities, such as landscape, recreation, open space, scenery, etc. In addition, there can be pressures in the use of land from urban to rural areas (e.g. issue of urban sprawl). The existence of these externalities makes worth shifting the attention from the administrative to the functional organization of the territory (OECD Rural-Urban Partnerships, 2013).

Strong institutions and good governance are key for FSN and, more generally, for sustainable development. Coordination failures between sector-oriented policies typically become most visible at the local level. Weakness in local governance mechanisms often are an important determinant of slow growth and why some regions fall behind. A study of OECD even concludes that institutions and policies are the most important factors driving the catching up process in lagging regions (OECD Promoting Growth in all Regions, 2012). For more evenly spread development, effective coordination across levels of government would be needed, both **vertically**, such as coordination platforms (e.g., Council of Australian Governments), regional structures for horizontal and vertical cooperation (Switzerland; Canada), or contractual arrangements (Canada, France, future EU partnership agreements), and **horizontally**, such as incentives to cooperate (e.g. as established in Finland or Portugal), or merging municipalities more in line with functional territories (Denmark, Greece).

Examples of place-based economic development: Canada and Austria (Expert Meeting presentation by J. Tomaney)

Canada, Sudbury region. A traditional mining region remote from urban areas. Slow decline of the mining industry. The region re-invented itself not as a mining region as such, but as industry specializing in the mining knowledge, technology and services. Initially local actors, local authorities, together with universities and industrial organizations identified a range of mining supply and service organizations which were successfully operating in the region and, together with the government, a strategy was developed. This is a good example of how a region can build on local resources and transform itself using existing conditions as a starting point.

Austria, region of Steiermark. This region has reinvented itself in a short period of time from a lagging region with severe economic problems to one which is growing at a high rate. Research and development in this region now contributes more to the development of the regional economy than what research and development contributes in the economic development in the Vienna region. Institutions have been developed, such as a Development Agency. But development is also the consequence of the formation of a range of public-private partnerships within key sectors in the region. Steiermark is a highly wooded region. As such, it was traditionally specialized in the production of timber. From this base a number of industries producing high value equipment for the forestry industry and emergency advanced R&D has emerged.

In both these regions there was deep knowledge and untapped potential hidden behind what were traditional industrial sectors. What these two stories tell us is that place-based economic development is certainly possible. A territorial approach, a deeper understanding of the local economy can lead to discovery of the local assets which the local actors are not able themselves to identify. It is possible to valorize traditional low-tech activities and move them in the direction of a greater knowledge intensity. This can be the basis for local development. The capacity and capabilities of the local state to identify strengths, develop strategies, and mobilize stakeholders is crucial in this respect.

Local institutions played a crucial role in the transformation process. These regions are rich in terms of networks and partnerships and have effective forms of multi-level governance. Local institutions were able to focus on understanding and developing local assets and potentials and linking local potential and external resources. This led to the development of evidence-based strategies and, ultimately, to a better insertion of the two regions in the global value chain.

Rural territorial development (RTD): a case-study in Ecuador (Expert Meeting presentation by G. Escobar)

The province of **Tungurahua** is located in the centre of Ecuador. It relies on relatively developed internal and external networks which make it a commercial hub in the country. It also has a number of comparative soil and climate advantage for agricultural production. The region is also characterized by a high geographical and population heterogeneity.

The Tungurahua endogenous-oriented territorial development had important inputs in the Ecuadorian 2008 Constitution (the territorial approach, mainstreaming and instrumental spaces for social participation and flexible sectoral programs, among others). Through a participatory process, a governance scheme based on: (i) representation (elected actors), (ii) co-responsibility (solidarity & accountability) and (iii) governability (agreements are enforced) was established within a framework of transparency, respect for diversity, planning and evaluation. The process involved 350 public, private, rural and urban organizations.

The province has also been leading in the construction of social capital. Since 2006, the Provincial Government supports the 'Center for Citizen Formation of Tungurahua' (CCF), as an additional space for territorial analyses and discussions. The CCF seeks to contribute to consolidating a participatory and analytical society, where social and institutional actors demand, propose and generate development processes and knowledge tools that will position them as leaders in their field. The CCF has a board formed by parliamentarians and local university professors. It provides training on citizenship, collective actions, social & environmental responsibility, provincial government, project design and M&E, transparency, specific topic-oriented seminars and *ad-hoc* designed courses in Ambato and several other municipalities. Up to 2011, the CCF had provided training to 2,430 citizens.

The construction of territorial structures and identity requires sustainable collective action and a strong leadership to allow stabilization and institutionalization over time. Internalizing the territorial approach and constructing collective agreements involves a collective consciousness and a co-responsibility structure in which all actors are accountable. The territorially-based policy development can gain efficiency whenever it responds to specific population needs and direct actors participation in both formulation and implementation.

Citizen participation: an example in Tunisia (explained by R. Trapasso during the discussion of Session I)

Citizen participation is a new frontier of territorial development in Tunisia, a country which is transitioning from a centralized power into a new and as of yet difficult-to-define system. The region of **Gabes** traditionally specialized in the production of phosphate. The initial top-down national policy for the production of phosphates established in the 1970s led to the creation of 10,000 jobs. Gabes became a development pole which attracted population leaving traditional agriculture and fishing activities. However, there were also downsides of the production of phosphates. On top of its impact on the local traditional labour market, phosphates were also causing environmental pollution related problems, further damaging the traditional agriculture and fishing activities in which the region was traditionally specialized. This was translated into higher mortality rates. The inhabitants requested the analysis of the pollution level of these activities, but, as phosphates were an important source of revenue for the country and decisions were taken top-down in Tunis, the national government failed to take any action. The Arab Spring completely changed this setting. It led to greater local participation on the decision making process. The local community has now a say on whether to prioritize employment or environment. They have enough information and voice to make their decision. The main message will be: *things are very complex, we need to involve and inform people, knowledge creation activities, share responsibility of the activities with larger constituencies, capacity building, empowerment of local communities.*

Even though, most of food production remains locally consumed, **global value chains** are taking centre-stage in the supply, processing and marketing of food. Multinational companies are key actors mediating global value chains. They coordinate, mediate, transmit, and drive the governance of global value chains. Spot markets are only one component of the activities of goods and services being moved, shipped, packaged, re-packaged, divided, containerized, etc. The processes within the value chains are clear. There is an increasing preference for speed, variety, freshness, quality → increased shipment frequency, smaller shipment quantities, and more inventory turns → more localised clusters of activities. More fragmented global value chains result in lower quality and lower price inputs lower down the value chain are held in larger quantities in more geographically dispersed locations. Many food security issues are increasingly associated with global value chains and in times of crisis many poor areas continue to export food, often at the expense of the local poor. At the same time the rich countries demanding food imports are increasingly concerned regarding the traceability and verifiability of the quality of food chains, particularly as global value chains are becoming increasingly complex and the global agri-food industry is dominated by a relatively small number of global companies. This opens up possibilities to **enhance place-based/territorial development** in poorer countries and regions by improvements in information, quality assurance, local production and content issues, local payments and rewards, etc., both for the benefit of local stakeholders and also to improve the communication with the external consumers.

Another relevant aspect is the design of **science and technology policies for food security and nutrition**. The main issue is how to translate a top-down science and R&D-led approach, mostly driven by the multinational companies characterizing the global value chains, into (food) innovation. The greatest barrier is the adaptation of the actual science produced to concrete development needs and policies, and establishing the systems and mechanisms through which science-based approaches to FSN can actually deliver. One common reason for the ineffectiveness of many approaches has been a lack of adaptation to the local context and conditions and to the real needs of people: for this purpose a territorial approach – based on the idea of *smart specialization* (McCann et al., 2011)- becomes critical. “We are suggesting a learning process to discover the research and innovation domains in which a region can hope to excel. In this learning process, entrepreneurial actors are likely to play leading roles in discovering promising areas of future specialisation, not least because the needed adaptations to local skills, materials, environmental conditions, and market access conditions are unlikely to be able to draw on codified, publicly shared knowledge, and instead will entail gathering localized information and the formation of social capital assets.” (Corpakis D., 2009, EC DG Research and Innovation).

In summary, a territorial approach to FSN has the potential to: i) recognize the **multi-dimensional, multi-sectoral and multi-actor nature** of food security and nutrition - which in turn also suggests different approaches in diagnosing and collecting information on food security, ii) address the **geographic socio-economic and FSN inequalities and disparities**, iii) understand and capture **interdependencies and foster integration** between the various levels of policy making and ensure overall coherence with the institutional systems in place, iii) recognize the need for cross-sector coherence **of FSN policies**, iv) understand the **territorial dynamics and potential** (expressed and latent) as well as value local and endogenous assets, v) highlight the need for a **decentralisation of actions and public programmes to tackle food insecurity** which takes into account the specific institutional conditions of each country and is aimed at coordinating the different spheres of government and strengthening actions at the local level, and vi) identify the key role of institutions and **social participation** in the implementation of FSN policies.

2.3 Tools and Methodologies

In terms of tools and approaches for territorial analysis, various key principles were identified by the participants in the working group: i) flexibility and adaptability, ii) development at grass root level, iii) being practical, iv) being dynamic, v) considering the social and economic construct of territories, and vi) basing decisions on local knowledge.

Two main tools were identified and discussed: **analytical tools** and **consultation/negotiation processes**. The importance of having the right balance between these two tools and the need to connect people and data were also stressed. Analytical tools are key for evidence-based decision making and should be based on accurate and reliable information, but also institutional process are extremely important and can be used to “institutionalize” data.

Information is important as it allows defining “realistic” visions and to inform and frame the process of negotiation. Appropriate analytical tools can be used for the identification of the comparative advantages of a territory, it should not be taken for granted that a food insecure territory should focus on the agricultural sector. As emphasised during the workshop, analytical tools can inform on the comparative advantages and potential of a specific territory.

The issue of data is not just limited to the hard data, but also to “soft data” which allow capturing and considering local knowledge and which can be collected through observation. Territorial analysis should be based on a combination of different methodological tools, both qualitative and quantitative.

With regards to the consultation/negotiations processes, one of the recurrent issues at the expert meeting was the importance of the creation of fora where people can share experience and discuss, as well as the need to support countries in the creation of these fora. The consultation and negotiation processes should be based on the principles of **credibility**, **legitimacy**, and **salience** (being relevant for the people). It is importance to prepare well and to frame the negotiation.

Transparent consultation and negotiation processes are important for the validation of the data and information. They should involve different actors and different typology of territories in order to reflect a place-based and people-centred approach and aim at building trust.

Rather than focusing on the debate between top-down vs bottom-up approaches, combining top-down and bottom-up approaches and processes should be one of the main pillars of the territorial approach. In addition, the risk of “localism” should be avoided.

Some prerequisites and possible limitations for the territorial approach were identified: i) decentralization, which may help for the territorial approach to FSN policies, ii) data and knowledge based information and tools for “levelling the field” and framing the negotiation. In terms of limitations, timing, and resources available, engaging the variety of local actors and stakeholders through more democratic processes can also be time and resource consuming. There is also the issue of diversity of actors and power asymmetries, which may hinder progress in negotiations and in the design and initiation of development strategies. The creation of a credible and legitimate facilitation team can allow to better amalgamate the priorities of the central government with the needs of local actors.

How can the effectiveness of development strategies for FSN be improved? The establishment of a Monitoring and Evaluation system, learning methodologies, clear rules of the game and the issue of manipulation of information was stressed. The need to identify the adequate level of intervention and the need to develop tools for this purpose was also stressed.

A possible reference model can be represented by the **4I model**, which revolves around four main interrelated challenging dimensions of territorial approach in the developing countries, namely: Information generation and collection for territorial approaches, Innovation both social and technological, Institutional development and territorial governance, and Inclusiveness or disclosure of markets and decision-making process to concerned stakeholders, especially those that now have least voice:

- **Information:** The introduction of an integrated and territorial approach to strengthen the effectiveness of responses to rural poverty and food insecurity requires the support of information, tools and approaches that can help to describe and analyze the different dimensions and territorial assets of rural areas and to understand the territorial dynamics and their implications for rural development policies and strategies.

- **Innovation:** Innovation has recently become a central idea in explaining and understanding rural development processes and dynamics. Rural development policies increasingly involve the combination of “hard innovation” and infrastructures, such as broadband telecommunications links or transport facilities, with “soft” support for networking and knowledge transfer, to build innovation capacity and foster collective knowledge creation, application and learning (Morgan 1997)⁶. Innovation – in terms of social processes, new governance mechanisms, innovation as a change in policy, strategies and approaches - is increasingly recognized as a key driving force for rural development. The capacity of rural areas to support learning and social innovations processes is a key source of competitive advantages, a multiplier of economic activity, employment and development.
- **Institutions (Governance):** The success of rural development policies depends on the capacity of different local, national and international stakeholders to coordinate their actions within a broad governance framework. Effective rural development policies should be integrated in a multi-level governance system that is conducive to territorial policies and that ensures compatibility of territorial policies with the local socio-economic dynamics and with national policies and institutional structures. These may require a shift from a vertical hierarchical structure common in many developing countries to more flexible and contractual systems which emphasize partnership approaches, roles and responsibilities of actors and structures, accountability, monitoring of performance.
- **Inclusiveness.** Inclusiveness is at the heart of territorial approach. It has an economic and social dimension. It is for example about inserting small, often efficient, farmers in markets, integrating lagging areas (mostly rural) with leading areas (mostly urban) areas, connecting people and places by generating employment opportunities in remote areas, and providing rural services (health, education, rural finance). But it is also about enhancing opportunities for all, particularly for women and ethnic groups, it is finally about better targeting social spending toward the most vulnerable places and populations.

2.3.1 Geographical targeting for prioritizing investments for FSN Policies

Rural households in developing countries are extremely diverse in their economic characteristics due to: i) the heterogeneity in the quantity and quality of their assets, ii) the technologies available to them, iii) transaction costs in markets for outputs and inputs, iii) credit and financial constraints, iv) access to public goods and services, v) local agro ecological and biophysical conditions. Rural development policies have to take this heterogeneity into account to be effective.

Based on these differences, IFPRI proposes the development of a methodology to identify a typology that incorporates production efficiency, linkage to markets and income generation, geographical interdependence and the bottlenecks associated with the livelihoods of the rural poor (Torero et al., 2009). This typology of micro-regions is an alternative way to classify and analyse very small rural areas within a country where smallholders are located. Unlike other classification methods, such as poverty maps or

6 Morgan K. (1997). *The Learning Region: Institutions, Innovation and Regional Renewal* Regional Studies, Vol. 31.5, pp. 491 503

cluster analyses, this typology allows us to justify the resulting classification on economic criteria such as productive potential and efficiency in resource management. Such a typology will allow policy interventions to be targeted at those regions and households with the most potential for productive efficiency gains, leading to higher returns on those interventions, which could be oriented to productive development, market creation (agricultural or non-agricultural), or even *welfarism*.

The approach is based on the economic concept of Production Possibility Frontier (PPF) which contains all the possible production combinations. Outside of the boundary are combinations which are not achievable under current conditions. The efficient use of resources is along the boundary. This favours the profit maximization issue against the output maximization problem because household decisions are very complex, the variety of outputs and inputs is large, there are different prices resources, and there are different exogenous conditions that impact on the production levels. In this methodology we try to capture two elements: the profit frontier (the potential), how far any territory is from that frontier. The maximum of profits which can be made based on the initial conditions. We also measure how far any territory is from that frontier (gap in terms of efficiency).

Accessibility: The level of accessibility is important, because most problems are encountered in roads and distance from households to market. Accessibility is measured through land use, roads (it tells us how much time it takes to move from one place to another, considering the quality of the roads, the time travel speed, etc.), water bodies, and altitude.

Potential and efficiency analysis. In some cases a territory may have high potential (e.g. good land and soil quality. The more precise information on this factor, the more efficient the planning may be) and low efficiency (if a territory is not at the frontier, those profits can materialise when it starts moving out of poverty). In other cases the dominant situation may be one of low potential and low efficiency. When an adequate diagnosis is conducted of the territory, this increases the understanding of its potential and place-efficient policies can be assigned and implemented.

By combining potential with efficiency and accessibility in order to tailor policies to local needs, a clear line of priorities can be set up. Therefore targeting through a spatial approach is essential. Once we have the right information and the target are in place, the types of investment need to be prioritised. The criteria of choice are risk in terms of economic sustainability of target.

How to prioritize investments. One of the IFPRI recommendations of the expert meeting was the development of a scorecard with two dimensions: i) *Risk Score in terms of economic sustainability of the project* (ERR), ii) *Poverty Score* in terms of poverty reduction (PRR). Both dimensions are combined to assure that the project is targeted to reduce poverty, but also assuring its sustainability.

The application of the approach to Cambodia concluded that: i) inclusive growth is a necessary and imperative goal for Cambodia, ii) agriculture and agribusinesses have to play a central role to achieve this, iii) public policy must be differentiated and applied efficiently through a geographic targeting, iv) public investments must be prioritized to increase inclusion and capture existing heterogeneity, i) the opportunities for synergies between different policies have to be carefully considered and developed.

2.3.2 Territorial Capital Index – SAM Approach: an application to the Al-Ghab region⁷.

In order to assess the “area-specific” determinants (territorial assets) of hunger and food and nutrition insecurity, the integrated use of two methods was proposed that the expert meeting: the Territorial

⁷ This approach is the result of a project developed by FAO in collaboration with the Catholic University of Piacenza, the EC JRC (Ispra), and the University of Macerata.

Capital Index (TCI) and the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM). The combination of both methods allow the analysts to take into consideration the combined effect on hunger and food insecurity of assets (tangible and intangible, formal and informal) and flows among households and institutions within a given geographic area and across areas.

The TCI is a livelihood-based composite index that provides a synthetic measure of the productive, human, natural resource and social/institutional assets contributing to the food security and overall development of an area. By highlighting the relative strengths of various assets within and among territorial spaces, the TCI facilitates the mapping and benchmarking of food security situations and helps identify opportunities for improvement.

While TCI assesses the stock of territorial assets, SAM is a particular representation of the economic accounts of a socio-economic system, which captures the transactions and transfers between all economic agents in the system (Pyatt and Round, 1985; Reinert and Roland-Holst, 1997) and the interaction between flows and various types of assets. Integration of these “stock (TCI) and flows (SAM)” measurement tools will enhance capacity to measure the multiplier effect of investments and policies. It will therefore help decision-makers to better target policy and investments for food security.

The proposed approach was applied to the Al-Ghab region (Syria). Al Ghab is a 140,000 ha plain situated in the Hama Governorate (Syria). It is paradoxically a resource rich poor area. Indeed, although it encompasses a huge reservoir of agricultural resources, the level of development and the level Food security and nutrition is not proportionate to its potential. The region’s natural resource-based comparative advantages are yet to be converted into potential and sustainable sources of livelihoods and wealth creation, and into enhanced competitiveness through value addition. Resource-based opportunities are plenty, but opportunities are not guarantees of the factors that foster economically efficient, ecologically friendly, and socially desirable development patterns.

The SAM for the Al-Ghab region is a regionalized SAM and was built by i) constructing the National Accounting Matrix (NAM) for Syria, ii) deriving the SAM for the Syrian economy for the year 2010 with a high level of disaggregation, and iii) providing the regionalisation of the matrix in order to analyse the problem of food security and territorial development in the Al-Ghab region.

The main focus was on the inter-linkages between sectors, as well as on a viable (in terms of efficiency), sustainable (environment) and equitable (broad participation and cooperation) development of the region.

Territorial Capital Index: based on identification of quantitative indicators that measure assets. Assets are divided in two main pillars. Basic Pillars include education, infrastructure and dwelling, social safety nets, environmental risk, poverty and inequality. Efficiency pillars concern labour market efficiency, sectoral diversification and tertiary specialization.

These indicators were used for the analysis of the five main agro-ecological zones of Al Ghab. There are different situations in the region. The differences between these zones, the strengths and weaknesses, and the needed interventions in the region were analysed. The analysis was then used to design investment plans for the development of the region. Education, labour market efficiency and sectoral diversification were the main pillars considered drivers of food security and nutrition in Al-Ghab. The final strategy was endorsed in 2012, but its implementation was thwarted by at the time growing political instability in the country.

The TCI approach to the Al-Ghab region represents an example of the strong and positive relation between Territorial Assets and Food Security. It has highlighted that: 1) investing in local assets can improve FSN: the regions characterized by a high TCI present also high FSN; and that 2) the main drivers for FSN are education, labour market efficiency, and sectoral diversification.

With respect to the linkages between SAM and TCI, SAM provides a static “picture” of the economy of a territory at a certain point in time. Behind that picture, useful links can be introduced in order to connect

the matrix to the TCI approach. According to the conclusions of the expert meeting, two possible directions can be followed in order to develop the interaction between SAM and TCI:

- SAM is a basis for collecting data according to the potential of the statistical system. Data are collected in a planning framework which allows to depict the basic structure of the economy;
- SAM is a framework aimed at studying the policy implications of alternative measures on the structure of the economy and at implementing general equilibrium models. SAM, through what are known as SAM multipliers can help identify how an external shock can affect the system.

Main results connected to TCI: SAMs multipliers:

- Sectoral Diversification: In rural contexts heavily affected by government subsidies to agricultural commodities, the transition from an agricultural to a non-agricultural economy is achievable only by reducing these subsidies (or, otherwise, by increasing indirect taxes) and stimulating the production of non-agricultural commodities.
- Education: An increase in the final demand for education raises the effect on total consumption to a greater extent than when the same amount of resources is allocated to all the components of final demand.
- Labour Market Efficiency: Policies to promote labour market participation – and, in particular women’s work – have an important impact on labour market efficiency.

Other additional considerations include the importance of informal networks for FSN, the role of frequent changes in policies and regulatory frameworks, and the institutional context, as conflicting interests and strong lobbying on decision-makers can jeopardize FSN.

Based on these analytical proposals, a strategic framework has been accepted at the expert meeting. This included the establishment of an ambitious vision for the development of the region, identifying a number of priority areas (in infrastructure, governance, competitiveness, environmental sustainability, and livelihood resilience) and for each of these priority areas a number of outcomes.

Based on the case of Al-Ghab, it is clear that the key concepts behind a territorial/place-based approach can be applied and are likely to be effective for improving food security and nutrition. In particular, the Al-Ghab case study has showed the need to shift from a sectoral to a multi-sectoral and integrated approach, as areas characterized by a higher level of economic diversification tend to be more resilient to food insecurity than the areas which are strongly dependent on the agricultural sector. In addition, the SAM policy scenarios seem to confirm that policies aimed at increasing the diversification of the economy are beneficial for food security and nutrition.

Availability of detailed spatial data.

However, the development of territorial approaches faces a number of challenges. Limited availability or access to sufficient spatial data in many areas at risk of food security represents a substantial shortcoming. The lack of appropriate information systems at sub-national level is one of the main obstacles for the formulation and implementation of evidence-based policies and programmes. The challenges associated with the gathering of spatial data are higher in remote areas which are often target of poverty alleviation and food security programmes. In many cases the only data available is contained in topographic maps and a statistical data related to the administrative boundaries, but not related to functional territories. Moreover, the information is generally limited to isolated periods of time or may be partial. For example there information may relate to the extension of the roads network, but not to the condition of the roads. This means that the possibility of applying these tools and methodologies is not always possible, as investing on data collection is not always feasible, given existing resources, and this is reflected on the low level of detail and quality of the information, as well as on the geographic coverage.

4 Country experiences⁸

The expert meeting represented an opportunity to analyse a number of cases studies in which the implementation of territorial approaches to FSN has been pioneered or where it is being envisaged. These cases involve four African (Rwanda, Morocco, Mozambique, and South Africa), one Asian (Indonesia), and one Latin American (El Salvador) countries.

a. Rwanda

Rwanda's economy is still largely agrarian. After the 1994 genocide, a reconstruction period began where policy reforms concentrated mainly on livestock and agriculture. The goal was to reverse the trend and bring about well-being of the population through a market-oriented agricultural economy, food security, and poverty reduction.

The new policy framework has had the objective of **strengthening institutions and promoting participation** (institutional capacity building has involved all tiers of government, starting from central government and all the way down to the "cell level", which is represented by single villages). Consultation processes on the policy reforms have been implemented at the village level, involving those directly concerned about the reforms.

The First Reform (SPAT I) started in 1999, was revised in 2008, and has since been associated to a **process of decentralization**. The Second reform (SPAT II) was launched under the name of 'Economic Development for Poverty Reduction' (EDRS). It was connected with the MDGs and included four major programs representing Rwanda's priorities across the four CAADP Pillars. The mission of these reforms was to achieve food security and secure the availability and/or preservation of basic resources, such as water, marshlands, land, or soil.

Rwanda also faced the challenge of guaranteeing good quality of food and other resources. This has led to a 'New Strategic Orientation', which has involved the private sector in the process of development creating income opportunities and promoting innovation (**using regional development potential for poverty reduction**). In particular, the strategy has been based on four key principles: i) a shift from **Guaranteeing Food Availability to Food Security through Economic Growth**, ii) a similar shift in the emphasis from **Public Investments to Private Investments**; iii) a change in the focus from **farmers as passive recipients to farmers as active markets players**; and iv) a move from **government understood as a direct provider to the role of government as a facilitator**.

More specific programs have been established in the country. One example is the "One cow per family programme", which was set up with the central aim of reducing child malnutrition rates and increasing the household incomes of poor farmers. These goals are directly achieved through an increased access to milk for consumption, by providing poor households with a heifer. The programme is crucial to addressing the fundamental needs of those parts of the country that are critically food insecure. Similarly targeted government programmes include community-based terracing and marshland development for irrigation.

However, despite these important steps towards guaranteeing FSN in Rwanda, the challenges remain phenomenal. **The main Challenges include:** i) a low investment from the private sector and a low capacity of local private entrepreneurs involved in agriculture; ii) a low access to finance, caused by the reluctance

⁸ This section is based on the Expert Meeting presentations by: J. C. Ngabitsinze and M. Esperance (Rwanda), H. Sulistyorini and R. Padjung (Indonesia), D. Barry (El Salvador), E. Cossa (Mozambique), K. Bouchama (Morocco), D. Adolph (South Africa).

of financial institutions to lend to agriculture.; iii) insufficient skills and low capacity; and iv) still limited public investment in and funding of agriculture, versus what could be considered a desirable target.

The Rwandan government is trying to tackle these challenges by fostering private finance and by the establishment of an agriculture fund. In addition, it has initiated a **successful land registration process**. Almost 8 million parcels were registered after passing an organic law which allowed for the registration of property ownership through a participatory approach. Despite non-negligible difficulties in some parts of the country, substantial progress has been made in this field. Some difficulties concerned the uncertainty on how to deal with situations of polygamy, with right of women, and other social matters. The land registration process was part of the national development vision and, consequently, integrated in a comprehensive policy framework. The process succeeded thanks to efficient communication strategies and the support and participation of communities.

b. Indonesia

In Indonesia the relatively new **Ministry for Development of Disadvantaged Areas (MiNDA)** has the territorial approach already built into its mandate. It is required to tackle the underdevelopment of disadvantages areas, food security, and rural poverty reduction. This is important in a country which has one of the highest levels of territorial inequalities in the world (Ezcurra and Rodríguez-Pose, 2014) and where at least one-third of all districts can be considered as disadvantaged (from an economic development, human resources, infrastructure, or fiscal capacity perspective) relative to the rest of the country. In addition, many of these areas are prone to natural disasters, in a country with one of the highest –if not the highest – incidence of natural disasters in the world. 70% of these districts are concentrated in the East of the country, with the remaining 30% in the North, on the border with Malaysia and West coast of Sumatra. Of the 92 remote large islands, 62 of them are considered disadvantaged. These areas are confronted with poverty, unemployment, and often FSN issues.

The MiNDA has the mandate of accelerating development in these disadvantaged areas. But the task is enormous, as important gaps are evident in virtually all development areas, such as infrastructure, access to electricity, food security, or poverty. There is also a **high correlation between poverty, hunger, and disadvantaged districts**. Hence, efforts to reduce poverty may help enhance food security and poverty alleviation may be **best solved through a territorial approach**.

However, until recently, **food security policies in Indonesia have been highly sector-based, rather than territorial**. They have included i) land management and land reform in combination with spatial planning; ii) gaining land for food production (15 million ha on irrigated rice fields and 15 million ha on upland); iii) land conservation and rehabilitation; iv) management and conservation of water resources and catchment areas; v) the development and provision of production inputs (seeds and machinery), as well as the development of financial schemes for farmers and fishermen; vi) measures aimed at achieving self-sufficiency on 5 strategic commodities (rice, maize, sugar, soybean, and beef); vii) the empowerment of extension services; viii) food price stability; and ix) food diversification and the promotion of local food.

More recently, the **MiNDA** has placed greater emphasis on integrated and non sectoral programmes. Two programmes have been implemented as a result of this change in direction:

1. *Bdah Desa Programme* – Integrated Rural Development (**Community and territorial based**), which aims at providing education and health services in rural areas striving to follow urban standards.
2. *Prukab Programme* – District Primary commodity. This is a **commodity-based** programme, aiming to promote two to three local commodities through the participation of all local actors along the entire supply chain, including not only farmers but also those involved in the processing, manufacturing, retailing, transporting, and exporting of goods. The programme aims not only to help farmers, but also to create job opportunities along the entire supply chain. In this programme

the emphasis has moved from support to agriculture produce to fostering any economic activity suitable for the district, regardless of sector. PRUKAB has been implemented in 75 districts, covering almost 10,000 households and has involved cooperation and coordination across different ministries.

The case of Indonesia shows, once more, how food security and nutrition (FSN) may be best approached through Territorial Intervention, as hunger incidence is very much related to poverty (and poverty to disadvantaged districts). However, in Indonesia there is still a long way to go in order to fully implement a territorial approach at the national level. MinDA's territorial approach for disadvantaged districts is still very recent to be properly evaluated and there is limited data available to show the effectiveness of territorial approaches in comparison to sectoral approaches. There are also question marks regarding the big bang decentralization and regional autonomy process in 1999, as the functioning of multi-level governance may be significantly improved.

There are, therefore, numerous challenges ahead, especially regarding multi-level governance. Despite the marked trend to increase local autonomy and the increasing awareness of a need to establish minimum standard levels of services in health and education, differences across the districts of Indonesia remain rife. Local governments are becoming smart at solving problems. Competition between the different local governments – often encouraged by the national government – can generate innovation and improve the provision of public goods and services, but has often derived in zero-sum or pure waste competition, which has not necessarily benefited in the reduction of poverty and in significant improvements in FSN.

c. El Salvador

El Salvador is a small country with an extension of 20,000 km², 6.3 million people, and 2 million migrants living in the USA. The country has a very high population density and demographic pressure on the land has led to deforestation and to intensive agriculture. 75% of the total land is used for agriculture. However, pressure on the land has derived in environmentally unsustainable practices. In addition, climate change in a particularly vulnerable country such as El Salvador has impacted negatively on agriculture production, with extreme weather variability at the root of crop loss and infrastructure damage. Water management is also a particularly poignant issue in the country.

Such a situation demands integrated development approaches and solutions. Aware of this, the Ministry of Environment has launched a new proposal for agriculture and food security in which **the territory returns to be a central issue, with adaptation at the local level and building capacity in local communities as key priorities.**

Coping with natural disasters and with their implications for agriculture and development are at the heart of this approach. In the last few decades El Salvador has been hit by at least one extreme event every decade. From 2002 to 2011 alone, there have been a total of 9 extreme weather events (hurricanes, storms etc.). Some of these events were particularly destructive, and infrastructure loss in one of these events totalled 6% of the country's GDP. Dealing with climate change is thus one of the top priorities of the agenda. The National Program of Ecosystem and Landscape Restoration (PREP) represents an important step in this direction. In this programme the government has started the registry, monitoring, and assessment of uphill impacts with the aim of reversing environmental degradation, reducing vulnerability to climate change, promoting climate resilient and biodiversity friendly agriculture, facilitating a synergetic development of green and grey infrastructure, and fostering the socially inclusive restoration and conservation of critical ecosystems.

In particular, the key components of the **National Landscape and Ecosystem Restoration Program (PREP)** are i) the promotion of a transition to climate smart and sustainable agriculture at the level of landscape & territories, *starting with existing human, technical and organizational capacity*; ii) the restoration and

conservation of critical ecosystems (Mangroves, forests /riparian, wetlands); iii) the promotion of the combined use of 'natural/green infrastructure' with traditional 'grey' approach; and iv) the establishment of a new *modus operandi* for intervention, based on joint ministerial and local actor design, implementation & learning and implementation.

The government has also become acutely aware that food security cannot be achieved by working submissively at the farm level. A more holistic approach which takes into account the territorial/landscape level is necessary, especially for complex issues such as the management of water, which is the greatest current limiting factor for expanding food production. This implies the need for collective action and projects involving all local actors and solid and well-functioning institutions and the setting up of multi-level governance mechanisms. Two types of actors are key in the development of this type of mechanisms:

1. Local actors at landscape level: i) local producer organisations and community development associations; ii) municipal government officials (mayors, UAMs, police, mancomunado); iii) NGOs, universities, church organisations.
2. National level ministries: i) Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Public Works (shared agenda in Start-up regions); ii) Science and Information strategies; iii) Climate Change Commission, with agreements with the Ministry of Finance for targeting, co-designing and coordinating action; iv) Fonaes – a national environmental fund - accredited internationally; v) Donors - geographic coordination and shared approach.

As in the case of Rwanda and Indonesia, numerous **challenges on the ground** remain. First, are the power inequities on the landscape. Large-scale industrial agriculture has been expanding, often at the expense of local and community farms, a process which has certain advantages, but also brings about risks. There have also been instances of what can be identified as farmer 'addiction' to Green Revolution technology, leading to input abuse. The increase in extensive cattle raising is also having serious implications for soil management. Finally, there is a need to build collective action with individual tenure (post land reform w/ massive land rental market). The adoption of a territorial approach and of landscape analysis techniques can help in all these areas, but it has only been recently implemented and is showing teething problems.

The **challenges at the level of the central state** are also abundant. In El Salvador it has become increasingly clear that the Ministry of Agriculture alone cannot lead the process of innovation. The Ministry is hampered in this respect by its mandate, limited budgets, and conventional approach, still mainly concerned with short-term changes in production and high input agriculture. Moreover, the politics of inter-institutional programme design and coordination are preventing a more efficient use of strategies. The prevalence of separate budgets and fiscal accountability keeps approaches to development *ad hoc*. There is therefore a need to create an officially sanctioned 'space' to tackle problems and facilitate inter-institutional learning. This is also a need for an inter-ministerial regulatory framework, which implies recognition for the need for reforms that go beyond that sectorial and are integrated. Another area for improvement is the redesign of central budgeting process targeting territories and, in particular, how central government agencies allocate financial resources and expertise to local governments.

A final area of challenges is represented by **challenges in the relationship to the donors**. Donors need a critical assessment of past failures and more learning and researching in situ, with new models of technical assistance and incentives. They also need to move from supporting 'traditional' project interventions to supporting government programmes which adopt a more integrated and holistic approach.

d. Mozambique

Mozambique has a population of 23.4 million and has long been one of the poorest countries of the world. As such, it is a country which has been affected by chronic food insecurity – 35% of the population suffer from acute food insecurity, while chronic malnutrition affects 42.3% of the population (IDS, 2011).

However, in recent years its economic performance has improved significantly (2.4% growth over the last five years).

Much of the recent progress has been linked to changes in the approach to development. First, the country has gone through a wave of decentralisation. The Strategy and Policy of Decentralization approved by the Government (PED) has brought about the development of more inclusive and participatory territorial plans. A number of these plans have been applied to the 11 provinces, 141 districts, and 53 municipalities in the country, implying a thorough level of diagnosis and consultation.

To ensure an integrated multi-level governance system (National, Provincial, and Local level), the Government has approved the Law of the Local Organ of State (LOLE) that defines "the district as the main territorial unit of organization and functioning of local administration of the State and the basis of planning of the economic, social and cultural development of the Republic of Mozambique". The role of local authorities is to promote/facilitate means allowing the state to proactively engage in activities intended to strengthen people's access to resources and means, and the use in order to ensure their livelihood, including their food security, and the use of these resources (in accordance with the strategy of food security (ESAN II, 2008-2015) approved by the Government).

The development of the subnational plans has led to the identification and implementation of some good practices. In particular, Mozambique benefits from an institutional arrangement to coordinate FSN at central and, provincial level, with a focal point in some districts. Second, there is an integration of FSN at the local level in district development plans, with a focus on the right to food and good governance. The development of local strategies has also led to a mapping of civil society, non-governmental organizations, UN agencies and partners interventions at local level. This makes coordination easier for government and prevents redundancies and overlapping.

Mozambique has also made important progress in **information and monitoring**. Annually the government performs 2 monitoring and 1 assessment of the FSN situation in the country. The monitoring and assessment are concerned with indicators of food availability, access, use and utilisation of food, and food stability. In a period of 5 years the country has also conducted a national baseline study on FSN to understand better the structural problems of food security and make a comparison with the previous years. There are, however, some gaps in the representativeness of the basic studies. They do not cover detailed information at district level and contain only national and provincial level data. The districts are represented only in the annual analyses, which are more focused on acute food insecurity and not on the chronic insecurity. This is because of a lack of financial resources to conduct studies at a local level.

Moreover, the **policy and institutional conditions for improving the effectiveness of FSN policies** are being set in place. The strategies often include a) an improved **institutional framework**); b) a **territorial plan** (local needs, participative with CSO engagement); c) a **multi-sectoral approach**, meaning that the issues inherent to the development of the district are undertaken by all sectors in a coordinated way; iv) a **participatory approach**, involving civil society and rural communities in the planning process (design, implementation and monitoring); and e) a **realistic approach**, with intervention which is based on a solid diagnosis and takes into account the resources (human, financial and material) available for their implementation.

However, like elsewhere in the emerging world, some **obstacles, gaps and challenges** remain. In particular success in FSN may be affected by the i) low level of financial and human resources available; ii) the dispersion of the population; iii) the low level of education; iv) the enduring conflict between sectoral planning and territorial planning processes; v) a lack of multi-sectoral coordination; and vi) a lack of participation of civil society in decision making.

e. Morocco

Morocco is a country characterized by its diverse territory (wet mountains, arid mountains, hills, plateaus, fertile coastal plain, and desert). It is also a country which has implemented steps in order to territorialize the agriculture. The first step to territorialize the agriculture has involved defining the territorial agricultural units (TAU). The criteria for setting up TAU have included the landscape, the climate, the soil and its quality, the farming system, and the dominant patterns (common characteristics that can clearly distinguish one geographical unit from neighbouring units). The process of territorialization involved a widespread consultation of experts and the participation of stakeholders. A total of 31 territorial units have been adopted.

Once the TAU were set, the next step involved mainstreaming the territorial approach into the *Morocco Green Plan*. Six **main guiding principles** were included in the plan: i) a clear conviction that agriculture is the main engine of growth; ii) an agriculture for all without exclusion to secure Moroccan food's future (Pillar I and Pillar II of the strategy); iii) "to deal with the basic problem of the actors' fabric": innovative aggregation models, which are adapted to each subsector and socially equitable; iv) "at the centre of the equation: investment" Objective: 1 billion Euro per year around a targeted Moroccan Offer; v) a pragmatic, transactional approach: 1,000 to 1,500 concrete development projects over the 2010-2020 period; vi) the conviction that no subsector is doomed in Morocco: importance given to place market players at the service of development.

Two main pillars articulated the plan:

Pillar I (110-150 billion dollars in 10 years): The development of modern and agribusiness value chains. Plans for the development of 7 value chains have been put in place. This is a transactional approach involving between 700 and 900 concrete aggregated projects, which aim to attract national and international private investors with strong managerial capacities. The ultimate aim of this pillar is to increase productivity and value added.

Pillar II (15-20 billion dollars in 10 years): Transforming stallholder agriculture activities into business activities through entrepreneurship culture. This involves implementing 300 to 400 social projects within 16 regions. They will imply the mobilization of national and international social investors, strengthening the social fabric of operators able to implement project on the ground, and the promotion of local products. The whole strategy is accompanied by several institutional, financial, and fiscal innovations.

According to Morocco's presentation, the **main benefits of the territorial approach** as implemented in the country are: i) that it allows to take into account local conditions as well as sociological, human, cultural, natural resources and system farming specificities; ii) that it is a demand driven and needs-based approach; iii) that it is a participatory approach involving stakeholders; iv) that it creates local and regional entrepreneurial dynamics that exceed the level of isolated value chains and can better integrate cross-cutting issues of local development; v) that it solves a number of local issues that cannot be adequately addressed at the value chain level; vi) that it builds knowledge on these issues with the local players and mainly their capacity of intermediation, animation, promotion, and cooperation.

Some preconditions have to be in place. In particular, the **enabling environment for successful territorial approaches** is based on the following main dimensions: i) political will; ii) mainstreaming territorial approach in sectoral strategies for the sustainable development of territories; iii) strengthening institutional capacity and human resources; iv) the presence of a regional policy; v) investment in infrastructure and services, as well as financial incentives; vi) a greater support to professional

organizations and local actors; vii) in terms of information, accurate statistical databases that take into account the territorial dimension; and viii) a regional information and communication policy.

f. South Africa. The Western Cape Province.

The case of the Western Cape Province brings to the discussion a sub-national perspective. The province, situated in the south-western end of the south of South Africa, enjoys a Mediterranean climate which is favourable for agricultural produce. The province also has what can be considered a solid agricultural policy framework, which shares the MDGs, and includes a regional plan with a medium-term strategy framed within the National Development Plan (Vision 2030), in particular with regards to the Inclusive Rural Economy dimension.

However, this solid policy framework has, so far, faced institutional barriers to implementation. The provincial government has acknowledged that a solid multi-level governance framework is key, in particular “an institutional arrangement that draws in multiple spheres of government and the private sector, each understanding their **unique roles**, working from the **same plan**, towards achieving the **same outcomes**.”

It is stated in the plan that *“We as multiple stakeholders in the development field have the opportunity to realise significant benefits if we consider how we institutionalise our work”*. Currently, it is deemed that the institutional arrangements are failing, hence having a negative impact on growth and development especially for the poor and vulnerable of the society. **Why is this the case?** In South Africa, many different levels of government are involved in food security and nutrition policies. But there is relatively little coordination across different agencies, each sticking to its own “silo”, with limited degree of collaboration.

The main **obstacles, gaps, and constraints** in South Africa for an effective solution to FSN problems include:

- i) Excessive red tape (lack of Standard Operating Processes and Predictability);
- ii) Lack of baseline Information and data, intelligence and analysis: lack of adequate information may lead to inadequate diagnoses and improper outputs;
- iii) “Silo” approach to development: different government agencies have got different mandates which each one is trying to protect. The result is a lack of general coordination in development strategies and FSN;
- iv) Resistance to change;
- v) Lack of skills;
- vi) Government regulations (Financial regime and the needs of the sectors does not synchronise) and market failure.

Given the above diagnosis, a number of **priorities for South Africa** emerge. Ideally, South Africa should strive towards i) improving the baseline intelligence and analysis of the development potential in areas, **ii)** promoting a more proactive government, with greater coordination among the different spheres (horizontally and vertically); **iii)** the establishment of a more conducive local business climate; **iv)** a more integrated planning and conducive policy environment; **v)** improvements in terms of leadership and entrepreneurship; **vi)** as well as in the skills needed for growth; **vii)** the promotion of partnerships and linkages, **viii)** and continuous observation on trends and conditions to be able to adapt to changes in the environment.

In the specific case of the **Western Cape government approach**, the specific actions that would be required include i) creating a reliable **baseline data** warehouse; ii) generating the appropriate **institutional arrangements**; iii) producing the **systems** to update and monitor progress; iv) creating a **management platform** to ensure that objectives are achieved and that there is evidence of progress.

The **Baseline data** warehouse should include data on natural resources, social data (poverty, inequality, etc.). The data should be detailed and local (**up to farm level**) and collected through three different tools: i) aerial survey, ii) vehicle survey, iii) telephonic survey.

The presence of more detail baseline data is crucial for the institutional design. It will also be essential in the development of two different approaches:

1) **Commodity approach**: this approach should focus on a commodity in a specific area. It has to analyse farming enterprises, consider and understand the national development plan, and determine the crop or crops on which to concentrate. A multi-stakeholder forum has been created, which involves different levels of government and the private sector.

2) **Rural Nodal Approach**: this approach should focus on analysing the poverty index and identifying the regions where interventions are needed through maps. This can be done through the setting up of a Council of stakeholders which will then make the decision on what is required in specific areas. In addition, an inter-government steering committee and a sector committee/forums are created. This is based on an interactive approach and the combination of top-down and bottom-up approaches.

Regarding the information and monitoring systems, two monitoring tools have been created: an integrated agriculture management system and the digital pen system for a Digital Pen real-time data collection.

In conclusion, the South African Western Cape Government refers to the following recommendations: i) overcoming market failure while avoiding government failures; ii) coordinating, facilitating, and regulating, iii) building coalitions, iv) strengthening participation and deliberation, v) using evidence to drive policies and promote reform, vi) promoting regional integration, vii) reducing costs and gaining higher returns on investment. Finally, **using evidence to promote reforms** is one of the most important aspects for development and FSN, especially using technology available.

4 – A possible response of the international community: the joint FAO, OECD, UNCDF initiative and linkages with the European Commission policy and Expo 2015⁹

Partnerships at global, national and sub-national levels are key towards addressing the multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level dimensions of hunger, food insecurity, and rural poverty. As stressed during the meeting by Marcela Villarreal, FAO high level Strategic Objectives cannot be achieved without strong and solid partnerships. Marcela Villarreal, Director of the FAO Office for Partnerships, Advocacy and Capacity Development, underlined that this initiative is in line with the spirit of the New Strategic Framework of FAO and stated that FAO cannot achieve any of the SOs without strong and solid partnerships.

Eduardo Rojas-Briales, UN Commissioner-General for Expo-2015 and *FAO Assistant Director-General* for Forestry, welcomed the joint FAO, OECD, UNCDF initiative and the interesting idea of linking the territorial approach with rural development and food security, as well as the opportunity offered by Expo-2015 to use knowledge platforms on sustainable best practices (including food security). Rob Vos, Coordinator of the

⁹ This section is based on the Expert Meeting presentations by: R. Vos, R. Trapasso, B. Buffaria, A. Perlini, M. Dragone.

Strategic Objective on Reducing Rural Poverty (SO3) and Director of the Social protection Division and Joaquim Oliveira-Martins, Head of the OECD Regional Development Policy Division, underscored the strategic importance of the joint FAO, OECD, UNCDF initiative for both FAO and OECD. FAO is implementing the new strategic framework and this initiative contributes to SO3 and is relevant also to the other SOs. At the OECD the territorial approach is simultaneously gaining more and more recognition and this joint project was presented to and endorsed by the OECD Working Party on Territorial Development Policies in Rural Areas (October 2013).

Within this framework, a special session of the meeting was devoted to the presentation of the joint FAO, OECD, UNCDF initiative aimed at the development of an analytical and operational framework for the Territorial Approach to FSN Policies - based on the New Rural Paradigm concept developed by the OECD - and at promoting policy dialogue in a selected number of countries. In particular the joint project will provide technical support to selected developing countries engaged in the formulation, implementation and/or monitoring of FSN policies, in mainstreaming territorial approaches.

Based on some previous exchanges on this initiative (EC/OECD workshop in Brussels, OECD Working Party Meeting in Bologna), given the shared view on the importance of territorial approaches for FSN, the European Commission DG Agri participated in the panel and confirmed its interest in the joint project. The three organizations also informed that part of the initiative could be developed in the context of Expo Milan 2015 in collaboration with both the City of Milan and Expo and that a Global Conference on this topic could be hosted by Expo 2015.

The joint project is inspired by the OECD New Rural Paradigm principles and methodologies (rural policy reviews, territorial reviews, etc.) which is characterized by a shift towards a holistic and integrated approach to rural development targeting various sectors (e.g. rural tourism, manufacturing, renewable energy, services). The focus is on investment and on the valorisation of rural assets and exploitation of under-utilised rural potential for competitiveness, instead than on subsidies and income equalization through a compensatory approach. A key concept is multi-level governance – involving key stakeholders, not only national governments – in order to enhance co-ordination across sectors and levels of government, as well as between public, private, and non-profit stakeholders.

The vision of the FAO, OECD, UNCDF project is to provide food security and nutrition policy with a territorial perspective. This does not mean delivering the project at a local level. This already happens. It implies going one step farther and creating institutions that are sustainable over time. In the current situation, newly developed institutions tend to be wiped out as soon as the intervention is over, by the disappearance of the international actors and lack of funds. The idea is having multi-level governance frameworks supporting food security and nutrition. To do this there is a need to enhance coordination of different interventions and promote endogenous development. All regions can contribute to the national well-being and the national competitiveness, so it is worth to invest in all regions generating growth in the country. Concentrating investment in large cities hoping that the benefits will spill over the surrounding areas is not functioning as an approach, as empirical evidence shows that this does not happen in reality. It may also lead to many negative externalities (e.g. excessive population concentration in urban areas).

The project aims to create an inclusive International Forum (partnership) to engage a large group of stakeholders in the design of a new methodological framework underpinning FSN policy (Sourcebook). It also aims to create new knowledge tools to assess food security in countries in a new way, without competing with traditional approaches, but making them more complex and effective for the new needs, by improving the performance of the current models.

The process of the project consists of the following 3 main phases: i) **Knowledge generation**. Build knowledge and understanding at the central and local levels about the potential of a holistic territorial approach to food/nutrition security, focusing on local development in developing countries; ii) **Piloting of policy innovation and capacity development**. Develop capacity at the national and local levels to support the formulation, financing and implementation of innovative policy frameworks for FSN; iii) **Dissemination**

and advocacy. Consolidation of the findings, exchange of experiences, policy dialogue promotion among national policy makers at all levels, international organisations, and researchers on the lessons learnt and recommendations for more effective FSN policies, and final publication of results.

Why FAO, OECD, and UNCDF? These are different international organizations with different mandates. However, numerous synergies and complementarities can be detected among independent streams of work. As a result, it has been decided to combine efforts based on comparative advantages:

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

From the perspective of the **European Commission**, there is broad consensus on the importance of Food Security, and balanced territorial development is one of the priorities of the CAP. This entails a broader approach to rural development and a focus on reducing urban – rural disparities, as well as on climate change.

Overall, the territorial approach is gaining more and more importance in the European context. The main pressure to come up with a qualitatively renewed answer and change its approach to food security came from the *Arab spring*. The EU Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) launched by DG Agri is based on EU best practices and experience. It is a holistic policy concept owned by the partner authorities, empowered through a participatory approach. ENPARD is a new policy approach to support agriculture and rural development in the neighbouring countries. It is NOT a ready off-the-shelf product that fits all the partner countries and the challenges in the same way.

Economic geography, demographic geography and physical geography matter, because we are facing a global challenge that involves all spheres. ENPARD is a process which starts with the identification of rural areas and potential and of the strengths/weaknesses of the region. It aims at creating a common understanding and knowledge between the different levels of administration and stakeholders.

There are strong linkages between the ENPARD and the territorial approach initiative launched by FAO, OECD, and UNCDF. First of all, ENPARD recognizes the key importance of food security in neighbourhood countries and shares the vision and key concept of the territorial approach: i) it is based on a holistic rather than sectoral approach, ii) it has the competitiveness of rural areas as a key objective, iii) it displays an investment rather than subsidies mentality, iv) and a multilevel-governance rather than "top down + single stakeholder target" attitude.

Expo Milan 2015 will be a Universal Exposition displaying tradition, creativity and innovation on food related issues with the idea of identifying new global sustainable development opportunities and the shared vision is the idea that everyone on the planet should have access to food that is healthy, safe and sufficient. The theme of EXPO Milan 2015 is "*Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life*" and one of the seven sub-themes will be "Cooperation and Development on Food".

The challenge of Feeding the Planet involves different levels of stakeholders. The challenge is global. At the same time food security and nutrition problems have to be faced locally, searching for solutions that really meet the needs of the communities and their specific territorial environment, physical, socio-economic and cultural features. Expo Milano 2015' strategy is to set up its showcase like a modern "Agora", where Nations, National and International Agencies, Civil Society will have the unique opportunity of a six months lasting Event to meet, exchange views and to share experiences, solutions, good and best practices.

With regard to the development of the Theme "Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life" and its legacy, Expo Milano 2015 has launched the **Program "Feeding Knowledge"**, aimed to build the Legacy of the event. Feeding Knowledge is the Expo 2015 Programme for the cooperation, research and innovation on Food

Security: i) it develops the Scientific International Network on Food Security, ii) it supports the collection of the Best Sustainable Development Practices of Expo Milano 2015. The programme is supported by a technological platform which represents a dialogue, knowledge sharing and dissemination channel.

Feeding the Planet, Energy for Life can be perceived as a call for Sustainable Development. The Program is focused on the relation between natural resources information and use, and Food Security. It is implemented by projects supported by Feeding Knowledge, the International Technological Platform that will facilitate the creation of a network focused on food security. One of the projects is dedicated to best practices on sustainable development for food security.

Feeding knowledge involves a process of awareness raising, lessons learned and actions, and the identification and dissemination of Best Practices is an essential part of this process. 15 award-winning Best Practices will be identified by an International Selection Committee and exhibited in *Pavillon 0*. Feeding Knowledge will support collection, selection and dissemination of Best Practices, acting as Secretariat of the International Selection Committee. The call Best Sustainable Development Practices of Expo Milano 2015 was launched in November 2013.

The joint initiative is also relevant and coherent with the approach to international cooperation developed by the **City of Milan**. Milan was the first Italian city to open a unit for international decentralized cooperation (1989). The SOCE Office was mainly working on orientation to work camps, international volunteering, community service and interacted mainly with Italian NGOs. In the following years the municipality extended activities by including also development aid projects, promotion of calls for grants, implementation of co-funded EC projects, campaigning for world citizenship awareness and participating in national and international networks and programmes on decentralized cooperation among.

Recently, the new strategy on development aid has been formulated and new activities launched: i) call for proposals on food security (2012) and groundwork for the next call (with Fondazione Cariplo and Regione Lombardia), ii) civil servants without borders initiative, iii) world citizenship awareness: SEMI and Fuori Forum, iv) information: new department web site.

The new Strategy for development aid of the City of Milan is based on two main priorities: food security (Expo 2015) and co-development (migration and development). In addition the two cross-cutting subjects are: decentralization (human and civil rights) and world citizenship awareness. The main focus of the strategy is on cities and it also aims at developing working groups with partner cities on common objectives (geographical and thematic).

The main future activities of the city of Milan will be: i) participation to the new European Commission call (DEAR), ii) the promotion of a network of cities and local authorities (under the aegis of UNDP) and iii) in particular agreement to participate to the development of the research and dissemination initiative on a new territorial approach to food security and nutrition policies with FAO-OECD-UNCDF towards EXPO 2015, which will include the organization of a Global Conference during Expo 2015 on the Territorial Approach to FSN policies.

5 Recommendations and Way Forward: mainstreaming territorial approaches in the global development agenda¹⁰

In conclusion, the participants of the Second International Expert Meeting agreed that territorial approaches can provide an effective framework to address the structural and emerging issues of food security and nutrition, including widening within-country inequalities and disparities, in so far as they allow the exploration of the multi-dimensional, multi-actor and multi-level nature of food security and nutrition. By recognizing the diversity of territories and of their diverse capacity to react to shocks (external and internal), territorial approaches are also suitable to tackle the sources of inequality.

It was highlighted that decent national food security and nutrition averages often hide important territorial and individual pockets of rural poverty, deprivation, and food and nutrition insecurity disparities. Given this within-country diversity, one-size-fits-all rural development approaches tend to be ineffective and perhaps contribute to exacerbate the level of hardship of some of the most vulnerable territories and groups in the population.

Territorial approaches are very meaningful for FSN and rural poverty interventions, but it is a dimension that is often overlooked. It could be considered as an operational framework which allows to look at and analyse different dimensions of FSN. Implementing policies depends strongly on local conditions. Territories differ in terms of potential and people. The implementation of a territorial approach will help to identify different needs which depend on the specific conditions of the area (high targeted policies). The territorial approach can be also helpful to improve policy coherence, to reach a better coordination between different policies and interventions, as well as between different actors and stakeholders.

Interventions for rural poverty reduction and ending hunger thus will have to be cross-sectoral, addressing all the above-mentioned dimensions. Sector and crop-specific policies typically do not recognize differences in the conditions that small-scale rural producers and their workers and families face across geographic areas and hence may overlook the potential for more diversified production and income-generating opportunities.

The effectiveness of rural development policies and strategies is likely to increase if the territorial diversity is mainstreamed in policy analysis, formulation, implementation and monitoring, and if the integration, coherence and coordination among policies at the various geographical levels is strengthened. This, in turn, entails that appropriate institutional and multi-governance systems have to be put in place.

The 4I model was proposed which highlights the conditions that have to be in place for effective territorial approaches in the developing countries. These are: Information generation and collection for territorial approaches, Innovation both social and technological, Institutional development and territorial governance, and Inclusiveness or disclosure of markets and decision-making process to concerned stakeholders, especially those that now have least voice.

Joint and coordinated initiatives should be promoted to make sure that these initiatives can make an impact and to avoid overlaps and duplications. Partnerships both for the development of conceptual, analytical and methodological frameworks and for the implementation of territorial approaches should be expanded. Countries should be invited to share their implementation experiences.

The initiatives should be based on a strong self-discovery component. This implies collecting best practices and discovering the solutions in a collective and shared way. Peer reviewing, peer learning, peer exchange mechanisms are often lacking between developing and developed countries. There is a need to ensure a

¹⁰ This section is based on the main findings of the WG I on *Cooperation modalities in the implementation of territorial approaches and mainstreaming these approaches in FSN policies* as well as of the final session on the Conclusion and identification of the Follow-ups actions.

good flow of information and best practices between developing countries and developed countries on territorial approaches. Expo Milan 2015 represents a unique opportunity to share and exchange this type of information.

In addition, the expert meeting stressed that it is not all about just learning and consulting, but also about legitimizing the approach (e.g. recently the ministry of environment of El Salvador has appointed an advisor on territorial approach for food security). The structural adjustment wiped out the territorial development/planning ministries from many of the developing world countries. Legitimizing means also, rethinking the fiscal allocation and re-thinking the policy design. It is not only a decentralization matter; it is about going through a process of co-designing of the central government together with the local authorities and other actors and stakeholders. Learning is important, but also legitimizing.

A key objective of territorial approaches should be empowering territories, and within those territories, empowering people. On this regard, it would be very useful to widen the discussion and treat themes like: financial, fiscal and local governance mechanisms to promote and implement territorial approaches.

The issue of territorial approaches is increasingly discussed in the international dialogue and is generating increasing expectation. This is made clear in the CFS declaration¹¹, in the discussions on post 2015 Agenda (local geographic approach), and also in the Zero Hunger Challenge promoted by the UN. In addition, the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development Annual General Assembly (January 2014, Paris) was on Territorial Approaches. But different organizations are starting working on it in different ways and with different meanings, therefore there is the need to find a common understanding and engage in cooperation with all the agencies working on it.

In order to build a common understanding about territorial approaches and their effectiveness in addressing FSN and rural poverty, it is important that all the academic and technical knowledge and expertise is shared both for the development of a conceptual and operational framework and for the implementation of these approaches at country level. This is the reason why the expert meeting was organized, to have a broader audience, where additional knowledge and additional partners can be attracted. The need for vertical and horizontal coordination mechanisms at international (between international organizations), national, regional and local level was strongly stressed. During the discussions a possible modality for coordination between Organizations was identified: a common platform to establish a coherent framework for action. This framework necessarily needs to be based on and cross fertilize existing coordinating mechanisms such as CFS, Zero Hunger Challenge, Post-2015 Agenda, FAO initiatives under SO3 and other SOs, etc.

Platforms can be an efficient mean to promote the territorial approach, to coordinate efforts of different International Organizations and donors and to share best practices and lessons learned. Strong collaboration is also needed between UN organizations in supporting the implementation of this approach in countries. Collaboration initiatives include development of common tools and methodologies, implementation mechanisms, capacity development programmes, etc.

During the discussions of the devoted working group immediate and long term actions to influence policy processes were identified:

Immediate actions:

¹¹ *"Explore geographically inclusive territorial development as an approach to effectively coordinate cross-sectoral public and private investments, in particular in smallholder agriculture as well as in the non-farm economy".* September 2013. COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY. Fortieth Session. Rome, Italy, 7-11 October 2013. POLICY ROUNDTABLE: INVESTING IN SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION.

There is a need to develop a common understanding, a common language among those who are working on territorial approaches. Some possible immediate actions are:

- Sensitise further donors, international organizations, decision makers at national and sub-national level about the issue of territorial approach;
- Organization of advocacy and awareness raising events on the meaning (what is a territorial approach) and its potential effectiveness for FSN policies;
- Collection and dissemination of best practices and success stories focusing on the benefits vis-à-vis traditional approaches. A concrete immediate outcome of this type of work could be launching a book/publication at Expo Milan 2015 containing concrete country case studies and experiences.

Long term actions:

- Build institutional frameworks and creating mechanisms for information generation and management;
- Provide the information of different funding mechanisms to finance the implementation of territorial approaches;
- Better understand local financing and governance mechanisms, how to tackle corruption, improve the capacity of different stakeholders, and improve investment in territorial assets (e.g. infrastructure, etc.);
- It was also convened that as a long term action territorial approaches should be “institutionalized” in University curricula and in other knowledge network institutions.

Actions at country level:

- Recognition of local authorities and legitimizing national and sub-national institutions to implement the territorial approach.¹² This will require building sound political will and advocacy actions. Future studies could focus on how to identify strategies to “market” the territorial approach.

Finally, it was stressed that in order to increase the recognition of the importance of territorial approaches and the political will to implement them, they have to be further integrated in the planning and action strategies of international organizations. At the same time, there is also a need for strong evidence generation to support decision making.

Regarding the way forward, based on the main findings of the two days expert meeting the **main actions and follow-ups** will be:

- **Further develop and implement the FAO, OECD, and UNCDF Joint Initiative in some selected countries.** Ongoing discussions and collaborations with potential partners (EC, Expo Milan 2015, City of Milan, IFAD, etc.) will be strengthened and new possible partners will be identified. Countries for the implementation of the development programme will be identified. The donor community will be informed and mobilized to raise the resources for the programme.

¹² There is already a recognition of the European Parliament of the territorial approach, and the role of local authorities, this was done through a resolution a couple of months ago.

- As stressed during the meeting, a component of the FAO, OECD, and UNCDF initiative will be developed in the context of Expo Milan 2015, in collaboration with Expo 2015, the City of Milan, and the Scientific Committee for Expo and Municipality of Piacenza. The project will include: i) the **preparation of a Publication on territorial approaches to FSN and rural poverty reduction policies**, also based on the main outcomes and findings of the Expert Meeting, ii) the **organization of a Global Conference during Expo 2015** on the Territorial Approach to FSN policies. The Publication on the application, effectiveness and possible constraints of the territorial approach to FSN policies (based on case studies in four selected countries) will be presented at the Global Conference and it will be used to influence the Post-2015 Development Agenda, the CFS and other international key events on the importance of territorial approaches;
- Given the declaration on the importance of territorial approaches by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) on September 2013, a **side event could be organized during the next CFS** (October 2014) to further raise awareness and brainstorm on this issue;
- **Mainstreaming territorial approaches in FAO support to countries.** In the New FAO Strategic Framework, the territorial approach represents a key component of the Strategic Objective on Reducing Rural Poverty (SO3). Therefore, FAO will experiment through the collaboration and support to the countries how the territorial approach can be implemented through concrete actions both in countries where FAO is already working or other possible countries.

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ANNEX I: AGENDA

Day 1: 16 December 2013	
8.30 – 9.00	REGISTRATION
9.00 - 9.30	WELCOME AND OPENING R. Vos Coordinator SO3 and Director Social Protection Division, FAO J. Oliveira Martins Head of the Regional Development Policy Division, OECD M. Villarreal Director, Office for Communication, Partnerships and Advocacy, FAO
9.30 – 9.50	Follow-up on the First Expert Meeting (June 2011) and Agenda of the Meeting <i>Presenter: V. Cistulli</i> Senior Policy Officer, FAO
Coffee break (20 min)	
10.10 - 12.30	PANEL I: The joint FAO-OECD-UNCDF Initiative and Linkages with Expo 2015 <i>Presenters:</i> R. Vos Coordinator SO3 and Director ESP FAO R. Trapasso Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, OECD B. Buffaria , Acting Director DG AGRI European Neighborhood Policy, European Commission A. Perlini , Manager, International Projects and Best Practices and Feeding Knowledge. Expo 2015 M. Dragone/S. Amato : Foreign Affairs Dpt. - Development Aid, City of Milan - Mayor's Office <i>Chair: Eduardo Rojas-Briales</i> UN Commissioner-General for Expo 2015
LUNCH BREAK	
13.30 - 13.50	Presentation of the Discussion Paper <i>Presenter: A. Rodriguez-Pose</i> Professor of Economic Geography, London School of Economics <i>Chair: R. Vos</i>
13.50 - 15.20	PANEL II: The Territorial Approach to Development Policies <i>Presenters:</i> J. Oliveira Martins Head of the Regional Development Policy Division OECD P. McCann Special Advisor to the EU Commissioner for Regional Policy and Professor of Economic Geography, Groningen University J. Tomaney Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, University College London L. Martinez FLACSO – Ecuador <i>Chair: A. Rodriguez-Pose</i>
Coffee break (20 min)	

15.40 - 17.30	PANEL III: Country Presentations
	<p><u>Rwanda:</u></p> <p>J. C. Ngabitsinze Chairman of the National Land Commission at Ministry of Natural Resources and Head of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness Department, National University of Rwanda</p> <p>M. Esperance Land Registration and Deputy Registrar of Land Titles in Southern Province, Rwanda</p> <p><u>Indonesia:</u></p> <p>H. Sulistyorini Head of Planning and Foreign Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Disadvantaged Region.</p> <p>R. Padjung Economic Advisor to the Minister of Disadvantaged Region</p> <p><u>El Salvador:</u></p> <p>D. Barry Regional Coordinator for the Global Water Initiative, Central America</p> <p><i>Chair: R. Vos</i></p>
18.00	Networking Informal Drink

Day 2: 17 December 2013	
9 - 10.30	PANEL IV: The Territorial Approach to Food and Nutrition Security Policies
	<p><i>Presenters:</i></p> <p>M. Torero Director of the Markets, Trade and Institutions Division, IFPRI</p> <p>G. Escobar Principal Researcher, RIMISP</p> <p>V. Cistulli Senior Policy Officer, FAO</p> <p>F. Timpano Professor of Economic Policy, Catholic University of Piacenza</p> <p><i>Chair:</i> F. Dévé (Economic and Social Department, FAO)</p>
Coffee break (20 min)	
10.50 - 12.30	PANEL V: Country Presentations
	<p><u>Mozambique:</u></p> <p>E. Cossa: Food Security Senior Policy Officer, Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN)</p> <p><u>Morocco:</u></p> <p>K. Bouchama Senior Adviser at the General Council of Agricultural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery</p> <p><u>South Africa:</u></p> <p>D. Adolph Acting Deputy Director General, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Western Cape Government</p> <p><i>Chair:</i> A. Rodriguez-Pose</p>
LUNCH BREAK	
13.30 - 15.30	WORKING GROUPS
	<p>WG I: Cooperation modalities in the implementation of territorial approaches and mainstreaming these approaches in FSN policies. Room: Library Culture Room. Moderator: F. Dévé, N. Franz</p> <p>WG II: Methodologies for territorial approaches and analysis Room: Facilitation Room. Moderator: P. Groppo</p>
Coffee break (20 min)	
15.50 - 17	<p>Conclusion and Follow-ups</p> <p>R. Vos</p>

ANNEX II: List of Participants

1. **Dudley Adolph**, Deputy Director General, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Western Cape Government, **South Africa**
2. **Deborah Barry**, Regional Coordinator for the Global Water Initiative, Central America. **El-Salvador**
3. **Fabio Bartolini** **University of Pisa**
4. **Khalid Bouchamma**, Senior Adviser at the General Council of Agricultural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery, **Morocco**
5. **Florence Buchholzer** Agricultural Counsellor **EU Delegation to the UN Organisations**, Rome
6. **Bruno Buffaria**, Acting Director DG AGRI European Neighbourhood Policy. **European Commission**.
7. **Jose-Manuel CAPITAN-ROMERO** **EU Delegation to the UN Organisations**, Rome.
8. **Edgar Luis Cossa**, Food Security Policy Officer, Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) **Mozambique**
9. **Monica Dragone**, Foreign Affairs Dpt. - Development Aid **City of Milan** - Mayor's Office
10. **Gérman Escobar**, **Rimisp**. Santiago, Chile.
11. **Lorena Fischer**, Policy Officer, Food Security. **World Future Council**
12. **Barbara Galassi** **UN HABITAT**, Rome
13. **Simone Ievolella**, **Italian Development Cooperation**.
14. **Antonio Lico**, Rotary International
15. **Sabrina Lucatelli**, Public Investment Evaluation Unit (UVAL) of the Department for Development and Cohesion Policy of the Italian Ministry for Economic
16. **Luciano Martinez**, **FLACSO** Ecuador
17. **Philip McCann**, Special Adviser to Johannes Hahn, EU Commissioner for Regional Policy and Professor at the Department of Economic Geography, Faculty of Spatial Sciences, **University of Groningen**.
18. **Esperance Mukamana**, Land Registration and Deputy Registrar of Land Titles. Southern Province, **Rwanda**
19. **Jean Chrysostome Ngabitsinze**, Chairman of National Land Commission at Ministry of Natural Resources and Head of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness Department, National University of **Rwanda**.
20. **Joaquim Oliveira-Martins**, Head of the Regional Development Policy Division, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, **OECD**
21. **Rusnadi Padjung**, Economic Advisor to the Minister of Disadvantaged Region. **Indonesia**
22. **Alice Perlini**, Manager, International Projects and Best Practices. **Expo Milan 2015**
23. **Marco Randone**, Rotary International
24. **Petri Rinne**, President of **ELARD** (European LEADER Association for Rural Development)
25. **Andres Rodriguez-Pose**, Professor of Economic Geography, **London School of Economics**.
26. **Harlina Sulistyorini**, Head of Planning and Foreign Cooperation Bureau of the Ministry of Disadvantaged Region. **Indonesia**
27. **Francesco Timpano**, Professor of Economic Policy, **Catholic University of Piacenza**
28. **John Tomaney**, Professor of Urban and Regional Planning, University College of London
29. **Maximo Torero**, Director, **IFPRI** Washington
30. **Raffaele Trapasso**, Public Governance and Territorial Development Directorate, **OECD**.
31. **Francesca Zaccarelli** **EU Delegation to the UN Organisations**, Rome

UN Food and Agriculture Organization

32. **Lucia Battaglia** FAO, ESA
33. **Giulia Calcagnini** FAO, ESP
34. **Vito Cistulli** FAO, ESP
35. **Federic Deve** FAO, ESD

36. **Carol Djeddah** FAO, ESP
37. **Bojic, Dubravka** FAO, ESP
38. **Marie-Aude Even** FAO, NRL
39. **Nicole Franz** FAO, FIPI
40. **Lavinia Gasperini** FAO, ESP
41. **Paolo Groppo** FAO, NRL
42. **Juan Jaramillo Mejia** FAO, ESP
43. **Stefano Marta** FAO, ESP
44. **Mustafa Militezegga Abduk** FAO, ESP
45. **Fabrizio Moscatelli** FAO, ESA
46. **Eduardo Rojas-Briales** UN Commissioner-General for Expo 2015 and Assistant Director General, Forestry, **FAO**
47. **Adriano Spinelli** FAO, ESA
48. **Geraldine Tardivel** FAO, TCSR
49. **Rawal Vikas** FAO, ESD
50. **Marcela Villarreal** Director OCP, **FAO**
51. **Rob Vos** Coordinator Strategic Objective on Rural Poverty Reduction (SO3) and Director ESP, **FAO**

Annex III: Biographical notes of the speakers

PANEL I: The joint FAO-OECD-UNCDF Initiative and Linkages with Expo 2015

Rob Vos: Director Social Protection Division and Coordinator Rural Poverty Reduction Strategic Objective, FAO. Rob Vos, a national of the Netherlands, holds a Ph.D. and an M.Sc. with honours in Economics from the Free University of Amsterdam, Netherlands. He is presently associated with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), responsible for social protection, rural employment and gender equality issues in relation to broader rural development and poverty reduction strategies. Prior to his appointment to FAO, Rob was the Director of Development Policy and Analysis in the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), New York. In that capacity he was responsible for the UN flagship publications “World Economic Situation and Prospects” and the “World Economic and Social Survey”. He also served as Secretary of the UN Committee for Development Policy and coordinated the Secretary-General’s Millennium Development Goals’ Gap Task Force as well as the UN Task Team for the Post-2015 UN Development Agenda. In addition, Rob has extensive academic and advisory work which has covered a broad range of development issues, including trade policy, inequality and poverty; financing for development; poverty and social policy analysis; and macroeconomic and general equilibrium modeling for development policy. His most recent book publications include Climate Protection and Development (with Frank Ackerman and Richard Kozul-Wright; Bloomsbury Academic, 2012), Retooling Global Economic Governance (with Manuel F. Montes, Bloomsbury Academic 2013), Financing Human Development (with Marco Sánchez, Bloomsbury Academic 2013), and Development Strategies for the Post-2015 Era (with J.A. Alonso and G. A. Cornia, Bloomsbury Academic 2013).

Raffaele Trapasso is an economist and international civil servant concerned about public governance and territorial development. He is currently working at the OECD, where he provides technical leadership to national territorial reviews and contributes to the OECD public governance programme, which embeds multilevel-governance, open government, and citizen participation assessments, in member and non-member countries. Trapasso has over ten years' experience in the field of regional development policy. In particular, he has served as a policy advisor to national and local governments with a focus on both urban and rural areas. He published in peer-reviewed journals and co-authored several OECD reports including "Linking Renewable Energy to Rural Development", the rural policy reviews of Italy and Québec, Canada, and the urban policy reviews of Milan, Madrid and Cape Town. He also contributed to OECD works assessing urban-rural linkages and Open Government functioning in MENA countries. He holds a Ph.D. in economic policy from the Catholic University of the Sacred Heart of Milan, and a degree in economics from the University Federico II of Naples. A native of Catanzaro, Calabria, Raffaele is based in Paris.

Bruno Buffaria: Acting Director DG AGRI European Neighborhood Policy, European Commission. Bruno BUFFARIA joined the EU Commission in 1992 and started to work in DG AGRI (at the time DG6) in 1994 in the Economic Analysis Unit. In 2001 he became Head of Unit of it and played a key role in the 2003 CAP reform which introduced the decoupling of the direct aids and in the 2005 sugar reform. In 2006 he moved as head of the Commission Grain Unit. Since 2 years he is responsible for the relationship with Russia and the EU neighborhood Countries. In this context his team has developed the so called ENPARD (European Neighborhood Policy for Agriculture and Rural development) which was a political response in the field of agriculture to the challenge raised to the EU by the Arabic spring.

Alice Perlini: Manager of International Programs and Best Practices, International Affairs and Participants Division, Expo 2015 S.p.A, where she is responsible for the *“Feeding Knowledge Program”* and *“Best Sustainable Development Practices on Food Security”* Initiative. Prior to her appointment to Expo 2015, she was the Director General of the Istituto Agronomico per l’Oltremare (Agronomic Institute for Overseas) of Florence of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (from 1997 to 2009). During this mandate, she acted as President of the Italian Forum of Agricultural Research for Development (2000-2009), Representative for Italy, with powers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Era-Ard (European research area – agricultural research for development), an initiative of the European Commission with 16 participant countries (2004-2009), Vice President of Ecart-Eeig (European consortium for agricultural research in the Tropics – European economic interest grouping) a group of leading European institutes in agricultural research for development (2004 - 2009), Assistant to the Minister during the meetings of the European Ministers for Research at “Carnegie Group” of Talloires (June 2004) and Venice (June 2005) for the presentation of information programmes on the state of the earth and of natural resources by using satellite technologies. In addition, she was one of the member of the Scientific Committee for the candidacy of Milan to Expo 2015 (2007-2008).

Monica Dragone: Foreign Affairs Department, Development Aid, City of Milan, Mayor's Office. She is responsible for the design, implementation and management of decentralized cooperation projects promoted by the City of Milan, usually developed in collaboration with: international organizations (UNOPS programs, World Food Program, FAO, IOM, EU), national (MFA, ANCI) and local institutions (Lombardy Region, the Province of Milan and the Milan Provincial Fund for International Cooperation). Technical evaluation and monitoring of decentralized cooperation projects supported by the City of Milan and promoted by NGOs and other local institutions. Previously she collaborated with the Catholic University of Milan, with IOM and with other local NGOs.

Presentation of the Discussion Paper

Andrés Rodríguez Pose is a **Professor of Economic Geography at the London School of Economics**, where he was previously Head of the Department of Geography and Environment. He is the current holder of a European Research Council (ERC) Advanced Grant and the Vice-President of the European Regional Science Association. He is President-Elect of Regional Science Association International, where he will serve as Vice-President of the Association in 2014 and as President in 2015-2016. He is the joint managing editor of *Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy*, an editor of *Economic Geography*, and sits on the editorial board of 20 scholarly journals, including many of the leading international journals in economic geography, human geography and regional science. He has a long track record of research in regional growth and disparities, fiscal and political decentralization, regional innovation, and development policies and strategies and has acted as consultant on these fields to several Directorates of the European Commission, the European Investment Bank, the World Bank, the Cities Alliance, the OECD, the International Labour Organization, and the Confederación Andina de Fomento, among others.

PANEL II: The Territorial Approach to Development Policies

Joaquim Oliveira Martins is the **Head of the OECD Regional Development Policy Division**. Current projects cover regional growth, urban development, regional governance issues, and the determinants of health expenditures. He was former Head of the Structural Economic Statistics Division, focusing on Trade &

Globalisation indicators, Productivity measurement and Business statistics. Previously, he was Senior Economist at the Economics Department heading projects on the Economics of Education, Ageing and Growth, and Health Systems. He was also Head of Desk for emerging markets, where he was in charge of the first Economic Surveys of Brazil, Chile and several transition countries. Other OECD monographs focused on *Competition, Regulation and Performance* and *Policy Response to the Threat of Global Warming*. He was also Research Fellow at the CEPII (*Centre d'Etudes Prospectives et d'Informations Internationales*, Paris). He is Associate Professor at the University of Paris-Dauphine. He holds a PhD in Economics from the University of Paris-I, Panthéon-Sorbonne.

Philip McCann: *Special Adviser to Johannes Hahn, the European Commissioner for Regional Policy*, 2010-2013. Philip holds ***The University of Groningen Endowed Chair of Economic Geography*** and is one of the world's most highly cited spatial economists and economic geographers of his generation. He has won academic awards for his research in several countries, and has been an invited keynote speaker in over one hundred and thirty conferences in twenty-six countries. He is currently Co-Editor of both *Papers in Regional Science* and *Spatial Economic Analysis*, and Editor of the Edward Elgar Book Series *New Horizons in Regional Science*. Philip is also the author of the Oxford University Press textbook in *Modern Urban and Regional Economics*, which is currently being used in over twenty countries, and is globally the best-selling book in the field. The book has been translated into Greek, Korean, Japanese and Chinese. In addition, two of Philip McCann's other books have also been translated into Japanese. As well as the European Commission, Philip also advises various directorates within the OECD, the European Investment Bank, and various government departments and commissions in several countries.

John Tomaney is a **Professor at University College London where he teaches Urban and Regional Planning in the Bartlett School of Planning**. Previously he was Henry Daysh Professor of Regional Development and Director of the Centre for Urban and Regional Development Studies (CURDS), Newcastle University. He is an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Geography and Environmental Sciences at Monash University, Melbourne; Visiting Professorial Fellow in the Faculty of the Built Environment at the University of New South Wales, Sydney; Visiting Professor in CURDS, Newcastle University; and is an Academician of the Academy of Social Science (UK). He is a Fellow of the Regional Australia Institute. Among his publications are *Local and Regional Development* (Routledge, 2006) and *Handbook of Local and Regional Development* (Routledge 2011) both co-authored with Andy Pike and Andrés Rodríguez-Pose.

Luciano Martínez Valle, PhD in Sociology from the "Nouvelle Sorbonne"- Paris III. **He is currently a professor and researcher in the Latin-American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO-Ecuador)** on Development, Environment and Territory Program. His research work is based on peasants, rural development, land concentration, social capital and territory and he has been specialized in consultancies with ECLAC, FAO, FIDA, RIMISP. He has published in Europe and Latin America's journals and he's the director of the EUTOPIA journal of FLACSO. Currently he investigates the impact of agri-business in rural Ecuadorian territories.

PANEL III: Country Presentations.

Jean Chrysostome NGABITSINZE is a Senior Lecturer of Applied Economics in Agriculture and natural resources at University of Rwanda, from 2009-present He has been the **Head of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness Department**, from June 2011 to present. He is the **Chairman of National Land Commission (Ministry of Natural Resources)**. As the Chairman on National Land Commission, He

coordinates the monitoring of the implementation of Land administration and land use management procedures and guidelines, He advise the Minister having land in his/her attribution on confiscation of land from those who do not maintain it properly, or do not exploit it, or do not have any right on it; He coordinates the monitoring and approve expropriation of land repossessed in public interest to accommodate activities with a national character, He make decisions aimed at resolving any problems that may arise at each level of the commissions. Jean Chrysostome Ngabitsinze got a B.sc in Economics in 2004 from University of Venice, M.sc in Economics in 2006 from Milano Catholic University, and A PhD in Agricultural Economics in 2009 from University of Milano. He has a good record of publications in Applied Economics in Agriculture and Natural resources.

Rusnadi Padjung: Economic Advisor to Minister, Ministry for Regional Development of Republic of Indonesia. Rusnadi first joined the Ministry in 2010 as Head for Bureau for Planning and Overseas Cooperation, in that time leading the team to develop 2010-2014 Ministry Strategic Plan. He derived the plan into PRUKAB (PRoduk Unggulan KABupaten) or District Primary Commodity Program that lead him to assignment as Deputy Assistant for Primary Commodity Development in 2011, and later for Investment, and in-charge for the two World-Bank funded Projects in the ministry, Aceh Economic Development Financing Facilities (Aceh-EDFF) and Nias Livelihood and Economic Development Program (Nias-LEDP). Before joining the ministry, he was an Associate Professor at Hasanuddin University Makassar, where he did works on research and development on Regional Development, Spatial Planning, and Computer Simulation Model. He was a Team Leader for Oversight Consultant for Implementation National Empowerment Program, a community based poverty alleviation program, for 5 years (2003-2009) in South Sulawesi and designing the implementation of Community based Economic Deelopment for West Sulawesi. He completed his undergraduate study in Seed Technology at Bogor Agricultural University Indonesia (1983), Master Degree in Crop Production Management (minor in Agro-climatology) at the University of the Philippines Los Banos the Philippines (1990) and Phd in Crop Growth Simulation Model at Mississippi State University USA (1995).

Deborah Barry is an economic and cultural geographer (BA, University of California, Berkeley; MA, CIESAS, Mexico) with more than 30 years of experience in professional work and research related to natural resource management, development and environmental rights in the developing world. She is currently the **Regional Coordinator of the Global Water Initiative (GWI) for Central America**, based in Catholic Relief Service and supported by the Howard G. Buffett Foundation. She joined GWI after finishing her role as advisor on Climate Change with an emphasis on restoration of ecosystems and landscapes to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, El Salvador, 2011-2013. Previously, she was the co-founder and Senior Director of Strategic Outreach for the Rights and Resources Initiative, the Washington, DC based secretariat of a global coalition formed by more than 120 Partner and Collaborator organizations across Africa, Asia and Latin America, who engage in land and forest tenure, policy and market reforms. She worked for The Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) as a senior researcher and team leader studying the impacts of forest tenure reforms on local community rights and livelihoods in 10 countries and 30 sites across Africa, Asia and Latin America. Prior to joining CIFOR she worked for the Ford Foundation in charge of the environment and development portfolio for Mexico and Central America promoting innovation and promotion of sustainable livelihoods for natural resource-based communities, including forest communities. She has published widely on these subjects with her latest article in *Conservation and Society*, Legitimacy of Forest Rights: The Underpinnings of the Forest Tenure Reform in the Protected Areas of Petén, Guatemala with Iliana Monterroso, with more than 15 past publications which include being the co-editor and contributor to the edited volumes *Forests for People: Community Rights and Forest Tenure*

Reform, Earthscan, 2010 and *The Community Forests of Mexico: Managing for Sustainable Landscapes*, 2005, University of Texas Press. Soon to be published is her co-authored article "The Invisible Map: Community Tenure Rights" with Ruth Meinzen-Dick in *The Social Life of Forests*, edited by Susanna Hecht, et. al., University of Chicago Press (forthcoming 2012). Over the course of her career she has also been an international consultant to development projects for ECLA, NORAD, DANNIDA and SIDA, co-founded and co-directed four research institutes in Central America and with her current role as an advisor, has worked in two governments in the region.

PANEL IV: The Territorial Approach to Food and Nutrition Security Policies

Maximo Torero is the **Division Director of the Markets, Trade, and Institutions Division at the International Food Policy Research Institute** and leader of the theme on Linking Small Producers to Markets in the CGIAR research program on Policies, Institutions, and Markets. His major research work lies mostly in analyzing poverty, inequality, importance of geography and assets (private or public) in explaining poverty, and in policies oriented towards poverty alleviation based on the role played by infrastructure, institutions, and on how technological breakthroughs (or discontinuities) can improve the welfare of households and small farmers. His experience encompasses Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Asia. Dr. Torero received his Ph.D. from the University of California at Los Angeles, held a postdoctoral fellow position at the UCLA Institute for Social Science Research (ISSR), and is a professor on leave at the Universidad del Pacífico and an Alexander von Humboldt Fellow at University of Bonn, Germany. He has won the World Award for Outstanding Research on Development given by the Global Development Network (GDN) twice.

Germán Escobar, is presently a **principal researcher at the Latin American Center for Rural Development-Rimisp**. He is an Agricultural Economist with more than 30 years of experience in rural development and agricultural economic development. He was a researcher at Oregon State University and at the Tropical Agricultural Center for Research and Education, CATIE. Served as Senior Program Officer at the International Development Centre, IDRC, and as Rural Development Specialist at the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, IICA in the Southern Cone and Central America. Germán has also served as Consultant to national, bilateral and multilateral development institutions. He has a long experience as evaluator of national, international and multilateral programs and projects. He is author of numerous publications on issues of rural development.

Vito Cistulli: Senior Policy Officer at the FAO Department of Economic and Social Development. He works with FAO since 2000 and is currently in charge of FAO social protection team and of the territorial approach to rural poverty reduction and food security and nutrition policies. He previously worked at research institutes and international organizations, such as the European Union, the World Bank, the Indian Ocean Commission, UNEP / MAP. He has a degree in agricultural economics from the University of Bologna and holds a post-graduate course in Development Economics and Economics of European Integration at the London School of Economics.

Francesco Timpano is **Full professor of Economic Policy at Catholic University of the Sacred Heart at the Faculty of Economics in Piacenza**. MA Warwick University in Quantitative development economics and PhD in Economics in Milan, Consortium of Bocconi-Catholic-State University. He studied Social accounting matrices and Computable General Equilibrium models. More recently, he is studying regional and local economics and determinants of regional growth. He is Director of the Research Centre on Economic and

Monetary Policy CESPEM Mario Arcelli. He collaborated with FAO in the definition of tools and methodologies for the measurement of territorial competitiveness in the Al-Ghab region (Syria).

PANEL V: Country Presentations.

Mohammed Khalid BOUCHAMMA works at the **General Council of Agricultural Development within the Ministry of Agriculture and Maritime Fishing (Morocco)**. He has served as a project manager from 2000 up to 2009 when he was appointed as a Senior Advisor. During his thirteen years of service in this institution, he contributed to two editions of « *l'Atlas de l'agriculture marocaine* » and other publications of the Council. He participated in the rural and mountain areas development strategy. He participated in the organization of the international forum on local products in Chefchaouen. He is the responsible person for projects on climate adaptation in agriculture and other projects aiming at connecting smallholder farmers to the market. These projects are carried out in partnership with IFAD and the International Research Institute for Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI , Washington , USA). He manages as well several institutional projects of the Council in partnership with FAO in the context of TCP and UTF projects. He has participated in the preparation of the negotiation dossiers for the free trade agreement with the United States (agricultural component) for which he has developed comprehensive and interactive database. Currently, he coordinates several strategic studies launched by the General Council. He is the focal point of institutional record of the Department of Agriculture « *Situation de l'Agriculture Marocaine - SAM* ». He is also responsible for business intelligence strategies.

Dudley ADOLPH. Acting Deputy Director General, Provincial Department of Agriculture, Western Cape Government, South Africa. Dudley James Adolph is responsible for farmer support and development at the Provincial Department of Agriculture: Western Cape since 2006. This includes farmer settlement, extension advisory services, food security, sustainable resource management, rural development and training (college). The purpose thereof is to: Ensure a sustainable support mechanism for new and established farmers, including land reform beneficiaries; to leverage investment from the private sector and commodity groupings; to ensure quality extension and advice services to farmers; to facilitate access to affordable and diverse food through the delivery of agricultural projects at communal and household level; and to measure the impact of interventions as delivered by the Department. He has a passion to seek applicable new technology and to implement functional systems to enhance service delivery e.g. the Smart Pen and the Manstrat Extension Suite On-line systems. He was also instrumental in the development of a comprehensive Agricultural Information Management System (AIMS) which: ensures a seamless and streamlined working environment through defined workflow processes, provides a central repository to address the demand of tracking various targets e.g. agricultural production and supports controlled dissemination of information relating to progress on ongoing tasks and projects to all stakeholders and clients. He previously was the Executive Director for Economic Facilitation Services at the Stellenbosch Municipality in the Cape Winelands District of the Western Cape and prior to that served as the Director for Economic Development Coordination in the Provincial Department of Economic Development and Tourism: Western Cape. The service delivery focus included: Black Economic Empowerment, Enterprise Development and Local Economic Development. He is graduate of the University of the Western Cape where he obtained his BA degree, his BA Honours Degree in Geography and his Masters in Administration. Aside from several diverse training courses, he has completed studies in Marketing, Financial Accounting, Human Resources, Business Law and Corporate Strategy.