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Investing in rural people



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United Nations  
Sustainable Development  
Goals 2015-2030

## 2ND REGIONAL WORKSHOP on integrated community development

Territorial development from  
global perspective

Adriano Campolina  
Senior policy officer

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## 2ND REGIONAL WORKSHOP ON INTEGRATED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

### Paradigm shift in rural development

- 1960s & 1970s- **Integrated Rural Development Programmes (IRDPs)**, an area focused and multi-sectoral but heavily donor driven approach predominated
- 1980s- The IRDP approach gave way, to more specific and sectorally focused donor project interventions often directed to increasing productivity, incomes or food security of targeted beneficiaries.
- Late 1980s & 1990s- Together with a growing emphasis on environmental sustainability, an increasing emphasis on beneficiary consultation and participation - reinforced by the spread of participatory approaches- led to the emergence of the **sustainable livelihoods (SL)** approach amongst rural development practitioners.
- the emerging **territorial food systems development** has the potential to address some of limitations from the SL approach namely: the need for greater attention to issues of political capital, power relations, and rights which are causes, aspects and effects of poverty; the importance of including informal structures and social networks including intra and inter-household and gender relations, and avoiding exclusive focus on governmental institutions in institutional analysis; the related need for greater attention on the relationship between poor people and their governance environment, as well as the role of the market; and, finally, the food systems vision and linkages between territorial levels (local, national and global).

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### Rural-Urban Linkages

- Traditional development has often favored urban centers as powerhouses of economic development. Urban areas tend to have higher levels of investments and higher quality services (e.g. infrastructure and public services such as education, healthcare, and social protection) as opposed to rural areas.
- These disparities between rural and urban areas increase the challenges to reduce poverty and food insecurity.
- Uncovering the potential of small cities and their connections with rural areas offers a unique opportunity
- By tapping into the potential of food systems and recognizing the roles of small cities in integrated rural-urban planning, inclusive rural transformations are possible
- Territorial approach takes into consideration and builds on the opportunities created by the rural-urban continuum



**80% of the world's food is produced by small producers located in rural areas** -UNDFF FAO & IFAD 2019

**70% of the world's food supply is consumed by urban residents, even in countries with large rural populations** -SOFA FAO 2017

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### Principles of Territorial Approaches



PLACE-BASED



CROSS  
SECTORIAL



MULTI-  
STAKEHOLDER



MULTI-LEVEL



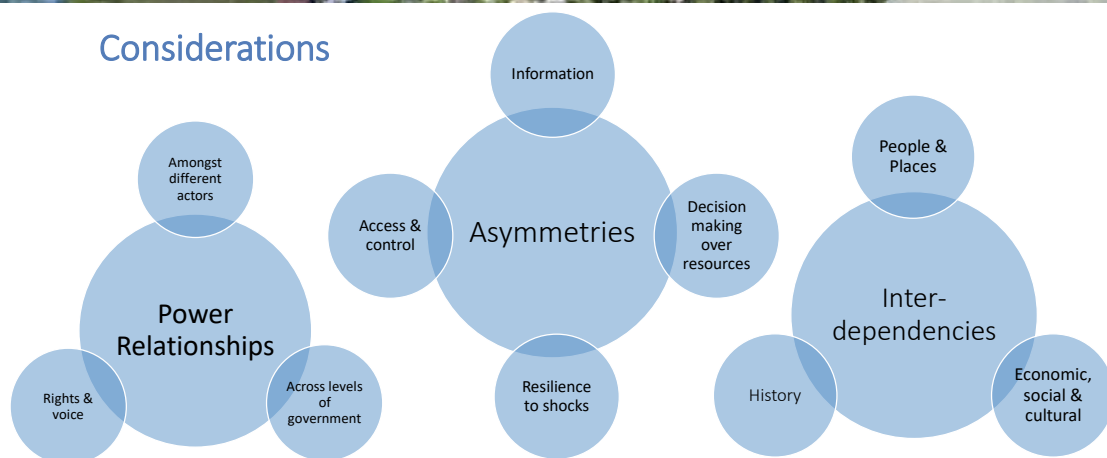
PEOPLE-  
CENTERED

*"A territorial perspective considers the territory as **a space of governance** for human activities where future projects are conceived and implemented. A territory is governed and influenced by a **community of actors dealing with common challenges** by **defining appropriated actions and policies**. It includes all the environmental, social, political, cultural and economic assets and processes interacting within it."* –TP4D (2018)

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### Considerations



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### In Practice

- Different interests in a territory exist
- Combined with various trends (i.e., climate change & population)
- What are the interests, trends, challenges, potentials, and future needs of stakeholders in an area?
- Promote dialogue between stakeholders (government, citizens, civic organizations, private sector) to create solutions.
- Engaging different levels and types of governance
- Scenarios are developed for long term
- The approach considers all sectors and their interests. These cross-sector discussions are important. (agriculture, infrastructure, mining, forestry, etc., to create balanced concepts)
- Tailor made projects and programmes for each context some examples to follow



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## Territorial Perspectives for Development

- Territorial approaches consider development from the perspective of a territory, through decentralized, local development that recognize the socioeconomic, political, and environmental assets and processes of a given space.
- Recognized as a powerful tool for improving development operations and their impact
- TA enables stakeholders to coordinate effectively while accommodating diverse interests & addresses inter-dependencies and conflicts
- An alliance calling for development practitioners, researchers, international organizations, donors and governments **to encourage development partners to include territorial aspects in their programmes.** ( FAO, OECD, UNCDF, NEPAD, GIZ, BMZ, AFD and European Commission) **Fostering Territorial Perspectives for Development (TP4D)**
- Results of a stocktaking exercise highlighted persistent challenges in the implementation of territorial approaches
- In light of this, the group is drafting a second white paper

## Fostering territorial perspective for development

Towards a wider alliance

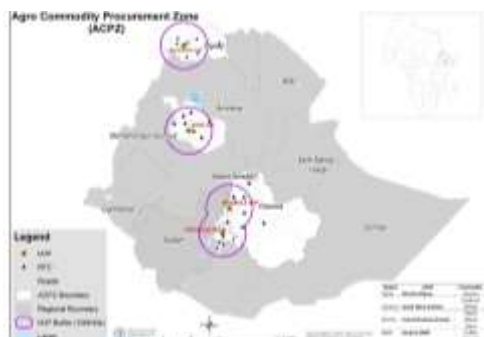


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## Undertake a poverty, exclusion livelihoods and agrarian systems diagnosis to guide ACPZ implementation

- Ethiopia has identified agro-industrialization as a pillar program and entry point to achieve agriculture modernization and economic growth.
- FAO and the Government of Ethiopia agreed to develop the project TCP/ETH/3802 (691742) "Implementation support to the development of Ethiopia's Agro-Commodity Procurement Zones".
- The TCP is part of the Hand in Hand Initiative focusing on accelerating production and productivity for increased supply to the parks while focusing on maximizing the benefits to the poorer segments of the rural population.
- Through a mixed quantitative and qualitative approach FAO will identify the capacity and level of asset holding of the poorest and vulnerable households and explain their livelihood strategies, including possible barriers and opportunities for social and economic inclusion.



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### Building Livelihoods resilience, response and recovery from COVID-19 challenges in Latin America

- Bolivia and Nicaragua are pursuing a systems-based approach to address multiple challenges
- In addition to the economic challenges posed by COVID-19 and concurrent mitigation measures, climate change, extreme weather events, and socio-political instability are placing pressures on the most vulnerable populations.
- Adopting a multisector approach, FAO is bridging technical institutes, government ministries of the environment, natural resources, and the economy together
- The objective of the diagnosis is twofold:
  - Support small-scale producer's access to markets, services, and social protection, with a focus on women, youth, and indigenous peoples,
  - Improve the capacity of rural institutions and implement social protection to reduce vulnerability

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Thank you