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2ND REGIONAL WORKSHOP on integrated community development

Participatory planning: Conducting a territorial diagnostic

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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 sustainable food systems** has the potential to address some of limitations from the SL approach namely the need for greater attention to issues of political capital; avoiding exclusive focus on governmental institutions in institutional analysis; and the food systems vision and linkages between territorial levels (local, national and global).

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Systemic rural challenges require systems-based responses

- Participatory Rural Appraisal tools and instruments are widely available and used - [PRA](#)
- However, the predominant rural development paradigm based on the strength/productivity of primary agriculture has stalled due to greater openness of rural areas to imports and exports of goods and services from other areas including from abroad.
- Therefore, PRA tools started to be used in several “place based approaches” including Territorial approaches to promote sustainable food systems

Entry points and challenges

Environment and landscape

- Climate change and extreme weather events
- Maintaining ecosystem services
- Sustainable landscape management and governance

Livelihoods and production

- Food security and nutrition
- Agricultural productivity and decent work
- On-farm and off-farm employment
- Access to resources (finance, inputs)

Rights and equity

- Gender equality and women's empowerment
- Land tenure and access rights
- Public and private services

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Conducting a territorial diagnosis to promote STFS

- A territorial diagnosis to promote STFS is a learning by doing exercise that can take up to 30 to 60 days and includes:

Landscape
analysis

Historical and
stakeholder
analysis

Production
systems and
livelihoods
analysis

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Landscape analysis

- By leveraging maps, geospatial imaging, transects and field visits, the landscape analysis provides an understanding of key resources and allow the identification of homogeneous zones in the territory.

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Historical and stakeholder analysis

- The historical analysis focuses on the dynamics within a territory deepening the understanding of “driving forces” impacting the territorial food system and its stakeholders
- The stakeholders analysis aims at understanding the different groups of stakeholders, differences, relations and disparities between groups and how they are being affected by “driving forces”.

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Production systems and livelihoods analysis

- This part of the analysis should build from the landscape, historic, and stakeholder analysis.
- Based on selected and representative “types” of stakeholders , a full productive and socio economic household analysis is made.
- A comparison between different types is also made in order to better understand how and why they are performing differently.
- Participatory scenarios are built as well as a territorial food systems development plan and governance framework

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Components to be addressed in the plan

Dimensions	Components in the context of food systems
Availability	Local production External production (trade and imports)
Access	Subsistence production Value chains Off-farm income Public programmes (social protection, public procurement)
Utilization	Local food culture Food safety conditions (WASH, etc.)
Stability	State of natural resources, infrastructure, and sustainability of production
Structural factors	Agroecological conditions, topographic information, etc

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THANK YOU

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