

Regional Workshop on  
integrated community  
development

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Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations



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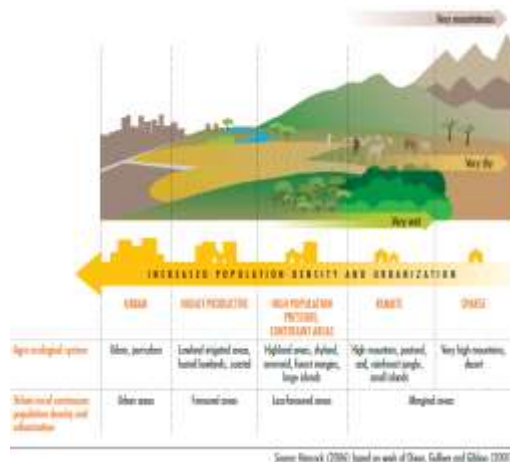
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**“Strengthening capacities for designing, implementing  
and evaluating multi-sectoral policies for poverty  
reduction and sustainable agriculture  
through territorial and landscape approaches”**

David Conte, Senior Advisor, FAO Strategic Programme  
on Rural Poverty Reduction

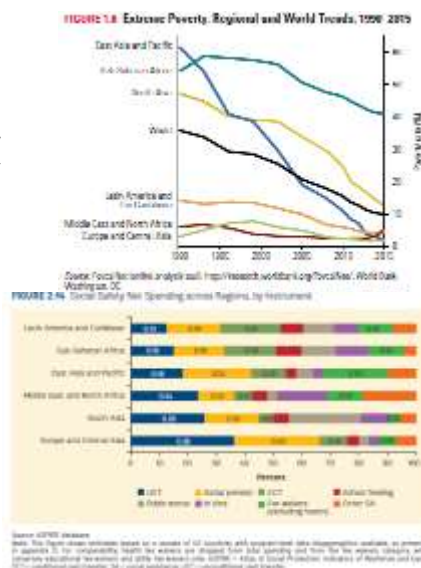
## Who are the (rural) extreme poor today?

- Extreme poverty line is set at \$1.90 a day: 736 million people, 10% global population (WB)
- About 80% live in rural areas
- 40% of rural EP live in forest and savannahs (SOFO 2018)
- Live in different agro-ecological and population density contexts
- Not only 'smallholders': landless, wage workers, forest dependent
- Mostly engage in agriculture, but not exclusively – diversification due to seasonality, work conditions, income levels of agriculture
- Institutional fragility and conflict



## Poverty in Europe and Central Asia

- FAO reports that 62% of the poor in ECA live in rural areas. With an average of 45.4% of the population living in rural areas, poverty remains endemic in some ECA countries.
- WB demonstrates that monetary poverty increased in the 90s and 2000s, declining for the last ten years
- Slow economic progress hinders **shared prosperity**, particularly in ECA, which is experiencing negative or low levels of shared prosperity
- Low coverage of social policies
- Global MPI shows **health issues** (deprivations) contribute to significantly to multidimensional poverty
- While **social protection spending** is high compared to other regions (pensions and UCT), it varies greatly across countries in the region



## What is necessary to make progress towards poverty reduction in the context of agriculture and food systems?

1. **Poverty measures** and better understanding of rural livelihoods, distinguishing the deprivations of the **extreme/ultra poor** from the **moderate poor**
2. Recognition of the wide **diversity** of rural populations and **rural-urban interlinkages**
3. Foster differentiated and adequate **solutions and tools** for different **territories/landscapes** and national/local capacities
4. Strengthen the frameworks for rural extreme poverty eradication, inclusion in agriculture and integration into the food system – with a multisectoral approach
5. Jointly address other global concerns: **conflict, migration, climate change, gender and youth**

## Four areas for FAO's contribution to the eradication of extreme poverty in the context of more sustainable agriculture and food systems



### Ensuring food security and nutrition

Identifying links between poverty and hunger and ways to address them individually

Strengthening the role of nutrition in poverty reduction efforts



### Promoting economic inclusion

Enhancing the contribution of food and agriculture related sectors towards reducing extreme poverty

Fostering different pathways out of poverty

Expanding adequate social protection in rural areas

Addressing social exclusion more explicitly

## Four areas for FAO's contribution to the eradication of extreme poverty in the context of more sustainable agriculture and food systems



### Fostering environmentally sustainable and resilient livelihoods

Recognizing the wide diversity of rural livelihoods and their interdependency with the environment

Urgent need to integrate poverty reduction into climate change action



### Preventing and protecting the extreme poor against risks and shocks

Protecting progress made: emphasizing prevention and preparedness in poverty reduction actions

Integrating appropriate response to the risks that the extreme poor face in rural areas

## Integrated Territorial and Landscape Approaches

- Progress has been made, but **inequalities persist** at individual, household, and territorial levels.
- There is a need to **foster alliances** across sectors to address challenges in food systems holistically.

- Integrated territorial and landscape approaches enable policymakers by taking into account **biophysical characteristic** and **natural resource interactions** as well as **social and cultural institutions** specific to a territory or landscape

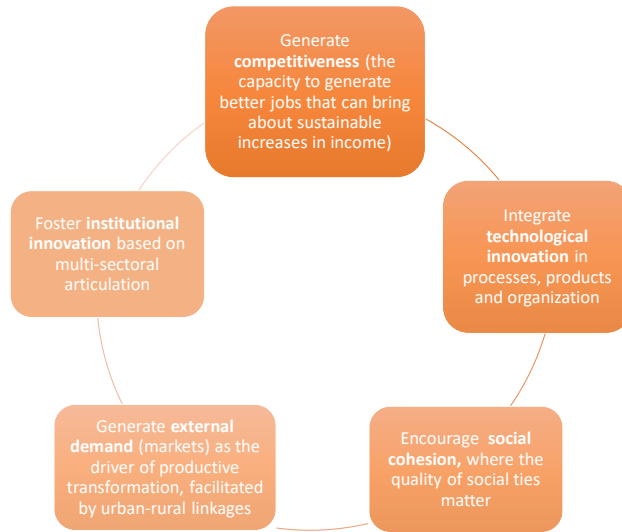
#### ▪ Aims:

- Foster rural development and poverty reduction by developing plans adapted to the specificity of the territory
- Favour civil society participation and capacity development of local authorities
- Integrate the different sectors intervening at a territorial level to avoid working in silos

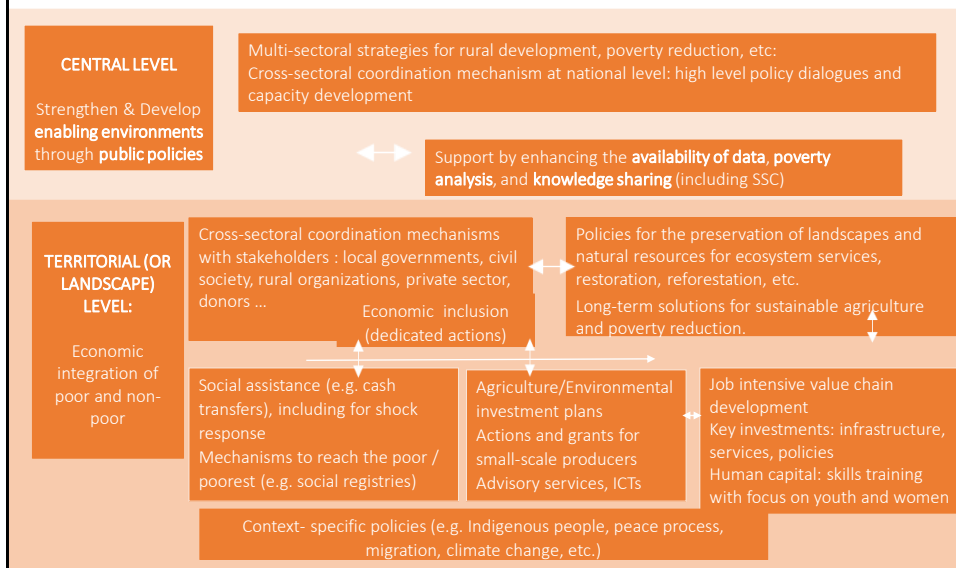
#### Entry points and processes

- Poor and left behind/marginalized areas, migration prone areas
- Specific livelihoods/lifestyles – e.g. pastoralism in the drylands
- Global/national market access for a particular (agricultural/forest) product
- Biophysical characteristics w/ biodiversity value - e.g. The Amazon, management of forested area, watershed, etc.
- Ancient agricultural practices, indigenous knowledge
- Ecological action – e.g. renovation of natural resources
- Fostering economic integration and inclusion after conflict and reconciliation
- Economic interest development led at central level - e.g. agricultural potential, ports, mining, oil, etc. – Hand in Hand initiative
- Strong cultural traits and values: music, food/cuisine, agricultural products/culture in general - e.g. through tourism

## Outcomes of Integrated Territorial and Landscape Approaches



## The role of territorial and landscape approaches in rural development



## Strengthening capacities for designing, implementing, and evaluating multi-sectoral policies for poverty reduction and sustainable agriculture

- Design and implement rural development, poverty reduction, migration-related strategies and landscape/NRM management strategies based on best existing information and good practices:
  - Foster data collection, information systems and knowledge sharing at sub-national levels
  - South-south cooperation and exchanges
- Capacity development of both **national** (but mainly) **local-level** decision makers and implementers:
  - Both strategic and technical
  - Interaction with the different actors, towards social cohesion

## Strengthening capacities for designing, implementing, and evaluating multi-sectoral policies for poverty reduction and sustainable agriculture

- Enhance participation of local communities and individuals through effective participation and addressing power imbalances
  - Decentralization process – access to and decision making on sufficient resources – e.g. expansion of basic policies and designing specific policies for the territory/issues to be resolved
- Foster multisectoral coordination, but ...
  - Avoid artificial structures
  - Focus on addressing specific problems at the territory level
  - Sectoral approaches are also useful
  - Coverage and standards of central (basic) policies still matter – land reforms/adm, health, education, infrastructure, pollution and the environment

Thank you!  
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## From local and community to territorial approach

Table 1. From *local* to *territorial* development.

Local and community development approach of the 1970s/1980s	Mainstream contemporary territorial development approach
Mono-scale approach Aims at fostering local production and consumption circuits, self-reliance and self-sufficiency	Multi-scale approach Aims at integrating markets at different scales
Mobilization of local resources as a response to local needs	Revelation of specific resources to meet national and international competitiveness
State and local/regional administration as major actor for development	Integration of new types of stakeholders into local/regional governance

Source: Koop et al. (2010)

- Valorisation of local assets and specific features, but linked to other scales of action to increase interactions/opportunities
  - Recognizing the limitations of the territory
  - Also competitive to national and global markets
  - Also support for addressing global problems

## Annex: Monetary Poverty Higher Pov. Lines

TABLE B.1 Poverty at Higher Poverty Lines: US\$3.20 and US\$5.50 (2011 PPP)

Poverty rate by region at US\$3.20	1990	1999	2008	2013	2015	Percentage point change, 1990–2015
East Asia and Pacific	85.5	87.1	37.4	17.5	17.5	-72.0
Europe and Central Asia	9.9 <sup>a</sup>	21.1	7.6	5.7	5.4	-4.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	20.3	27.0	15.7	11.4	10.0	-17.5
Middle East and North Africa	26.0	21.7	16.7	14.4	15.3	-10.5
South Asia	81.7	76.9 <sup>a</sup>	67.9	52.9	45.9 <sup>a</sup>	-33.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	14.9	16.2	22.2	67.8	68.3	+6.1
Rest of the world	0.0	0.0	0.7	5.4	9.9	9.9
World	55.1	50.8	38.2	28.8	26.3	-28.9

Poverty rate by region at US\$5.50	1990	1999	2008	2013	2015	Percentage point change, 1990–2015
East Asia and Pacific	36.3	67.0	63.6	47.4	34.9	-60.3
Europe and Central Asia	25.3 <sup>a</sup>	44.5	17.3	16.1	14.0	-11.3
Latin America and the Caribbean	46.8	43.0	33.3	27.2	26.4	-27.2
Middle East and North Africa	58.0	54.5	45.6	47.3	42.5	-16.3
South Asia	86.7	83.9 <sup>a</sup>	69.0	64.7	61.4 <sup>a</sup>	-14
Sub-Saharan Africa	68.5	80.5	66.1	85.4	84.5	-4.1
Rest of the world	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5	-0.2
World	67.0	66.6	56.5	48.7	46.0	-21.0

Source: PovcalNet (<http://research.worldbank.org/PovcalNet>), World Bank.

Note: PPP = purchasing power parity.

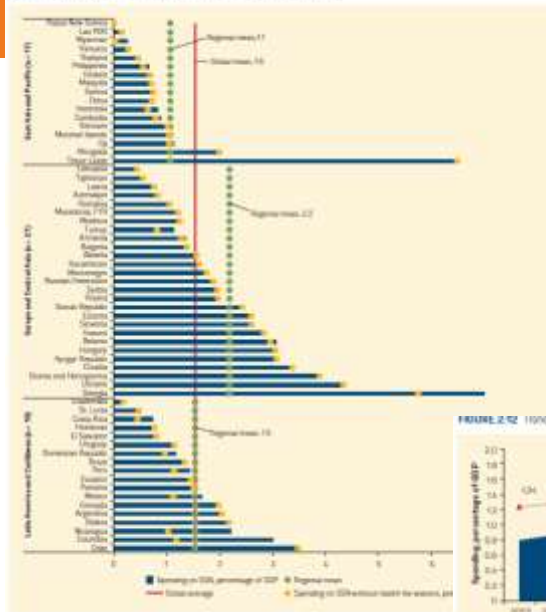
a. The estimate is based on regional population coverage of less than 95 percent. The criteria for estimating survey population coverage is whether at least one survey point in the reference year estimate was conducted within two years of the reference year.

## Annex: G-MPI

Year and region	Multidimensional Poverty Index <sup>a</sup>		Population in multidimensional poverty <sup>b</sup>					Contribution of deprivation in dimension to overall multidimensional poverty <sup>c</sup>					Population living below income poverty line <sup>d</sup>	
			Headcount		Intensity of deprivation		Population in poverty		Health		Education		Standard of living	
			(Share of population)		among the poor		multidimensional poverty		multidimensional poverty		multidimensional poverty		multidimensional poverty	
	2007–2010	Value	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011
Developing countries	—	0.114	23.1	1,279,000	1,305,368	48.4	0.019	10.0	15.0	25.8	29.5	44.7	21.3	14.2
Regions														
Arab States	—	0.070	15.7	46,890	52,251	48.4	0.019	8.0	9.4	18.3	25.3	38.6	25.2	4.6
East Asia and the Pacific	—	0.024	3.8	130,775	113,247	42.3	0.008	3.0	14.9	27.4	26.8	37.0	8.8	3.1
Europe and Central Asia	—	0.004	1.1	1,257	1,240	31.9	0.004	0.1	3.6	52.8	23.2	23.9	11.9	9.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	—	0.033	7.5	38,887	39,338	43.1	0.011	2.0	1.7	36.4	25.7	38.8	21.5	4.1
South Asia	—	0.142	21.0	242,402	248,040	45.8	0.018	11.3	18.9	28.2	27.9	42.8	22.9	17.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	—	0.215	57.5	136,738	171,888	54.8	0.023	36.1	17.2	23.2	29.8	48.7	45.7	44.7



**FIGURE 2.5 Social Safety Net Spending Variations across Countries and Regions East Asia and Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Central Asia**



Source: ILO estimates.

Note: Based on the most recent spending data available between 2007 and 2010 (or 2011 for the following year) countries for which no data is available for any year between 2007 and 2010. Blue bars represent spending on social safety nets, and green bars represent spending on social safety nets excluding health. The number of people

**FIGURE 2.52 Trends in social safety net spending in Latin America and the Caribbean, 2003-14**

