

Territorial and Landscape Days

Digital Expert Workshop

Jointly organised by FAO and BMZ

Workshop Summary Report

7th, 8th & 9th
July 2020



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Where did participants join from?



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Background to 3-day online Workshop

FAO and BMZ jointly organized the Territorial and Landscape Days to enable an expert dialogue on state of the art territorial and landscape approaches, and deepen the reflection on implementing and integrating such approaches. It was an opportunity to present and discuss the results from a stocktaking process on territorial approaches of the “Territorial Perspectives for Development” (TP4D) Partners group (day 2). Workshop participants were involved in an expert consultation process to deepen the integration of territorial and landscape approaches (day 3).



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Workshop Objectives

- To deepen exchange and enhance knowledge and concepts on spatial approaches for sustainable development
- To strengthen the network of likeminded partners for advancing place-based approaches in international development policy debates



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Day 1 Opening Remarks by Hosts



Maximo Torero Cullen (FAO)

Assistant Director-General,
Economic and Social
Development Department

"Today we see unprecedented dynamics affecting billions: climate change, hunger, conflicts, migration, and now COVID-19. Modern development policies must reach beyond single sectors addressing underlying complexities. Place-based approaches are well equipped to do so. People work in sectors but they live in places."

"Territorial and landscape approaches allow us to target and design our interventions according to the specificities of a given space. FAO launched the Hand in Hand initiative to accelerate the achievement of SDGs 1 and 2 in selected countries. Territorial approach is at the core of this initiative and will enable optimizing specific and effective solutions."



Bernhard Worm (BMZ)

Senior Policy Advisor at the section of
Rural Development, Land Rights,
Forests and Animal Husbandry



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Key messages based on discussions during the 3-day workshop

There is a need for **holistic** and systemic approaches, with effective multi-stakeholder **collaboration across sectors** and the ability to create new perspectives to embrace complexity.

Support the **shift from top-down to bottom-up power** with a focus on **decentralisation** of local governments and authorities, capacity building & prioritising local voices.

COVID-19 highlights the importance of collaborative and **holistic approaches** to development recognising interrelationships between human, animal and biodiversity health.

Develop a comprehensive approach to the deep integration of **place-based processes**, actors and policymakers. The **nexus of people, place and power** must be framed by guiding principles.



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What is the key to build a common vision among the various actors on how to develop the territory, considering the different priorities?

Design and analysis at national level should be supportive and enabling of territorial responses and helping to navigate trade-offs

A regression to sectorally focused strategies (e.g. health, agriculture, economy, social protection, etc) may set back the integration agenda

In this multilevel approach, the levels between community and national are crucial

No sector should handle a challenge in isolation. In the context of Agenda 2030, all challenges should be dealt with within an integrated development approach

Holistic and Collaborative



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A major challenge are weak capacities of local governments and institutions. We cannot promote place-based approaches without institutions (public, private, civil society) on the ground. How to enhance capacity?

How have farmer organisations and organisations of poor urban residents engaged in these processes to give them real voice?

Changing power imbalances requires a general shift from top-down to bottom-up policy design, reflecting priorities and needs from the local level

Histories in several territories are deeply inequitable and even exploitative

The informal economy and the absence of a social protection system at local level show the current inequalities. It is a necessity to understand these realities

Shifting Power



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Moving towards holistic approaches will require building on the new COVID-19 induced coalitions of farmers, consumers and local authorities – with regional and/or national government support

It has become evident during COVID-19 that analysis and assessment tools need to reach across urban and rural areas. In this regard, holistic approaches are critical for recovery

Regression to sectoral thinking is tempting, esp. when institutions get into an emergency response mindset. Thus, actors in the territories have to be enabled to push integrated cross-sectoral responses to the COVID-19 challenge

Rebuilding post COVID-19 should stress local action and experience. Local authorities need support from the national and global level

COVID-19 urges us to rethink development on a global level. We should not give priority to increase agriculture production in given areas but focus on socially and environmentally fragile areas

COVID-19 response




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Horizontal and vertical integration of governance systems is a key pathway to change. Ensure horizontal exchange between people living and working in similar territories

Revisit value chains within a systemic perspective. Make sure they deliver impact on all three dimensions of development (economic, social and environmental)

Initiatives in the territories that are developing or enhancing supply chains for the most vulnerable groups in urban areas that are the most impacted by social isolation and the economic crises have to be strengthened

The quality and efficiency of institutions - fair, democratic - has to be one on top of our agenda

Interventions cannot be replicated. Similar processes and guiding principles in different contexts can be disseminated (rather than scaled up)

Peoplescapes – people, place and power nexus



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Day 1 Speakers set the scene by giving a general introduction on global perspectives on landscape and territorial approaches



Patrick Caron ([CIRAD](#))

The Potential of TA to achieve SDGs, strengthen crisis preparedness and recovery



Remy Sietchiping ([UN Habitat](#))

The role of Rural-Urban-Linkages for territorial development



Alison Blay-Palmer ([Balsillie School of International Affairs](#))

Territorial approaches and their role in advancing the transformation of food systems.



Day 1 Speakers set the scene by giving a general introduction on global perspectives on landscape and territorial approaches



Louise Buck (EcoAg Partners)

Integrated landscape management and Territorial approaches – A matter of different perspectives?



Pauline Nantongo Kalunda (Ecotrust Uganda)

Making Landscape Restoration an inclusive business, through Blended finance



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What did participants consider to be key enablers to align environmental sustainability and social and economic development?



What did participants consider to be crucial prerequisites for realizing territorial development?



Day 2 Speakers focused on stocktaking on territorial approaches



Boris Büchler (*GIZ*)

Laying the ground for common understanding: The concept of a territorial approach



Thomas Forster (*Practice2PolicyLCC*)

Territorial approaches for sustainable development: Findings from a Stocktaking from TP4D Partners covering 14 Projects worldwide



Angela Penagos

(*Rimisp*)

Territorial approaches for sustainable development: The in-depth country case of Colombia



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Breakout rooms summaries

Breakout Room 1

What is needed to integrate territorial development approaches in national and international policy agendas?

Breakout Room 2

How can obstacles be reduced and potential maximised to operationalize a territorial approach?

Breakout Room 3

What can be done to collect, refine and share relevant and available instruments and tools to implement territorial approaches?

Breakout Room 4

What is needed to improve measuring the effectiveness of territorial approaches?



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What is needed to integrate territorial development approaches in national and international policy agendas?

At international and national level we need to strengthen capacities of policy makers and systems allowing for development policies that reflect the integrated nature of SDGs and considering the potentials of territorial approaches achieving them. This should be supported by an international coalition of practitioners, policy makers, etc.

Governments, development organisations and private sector are predominantly organized in a sectoral manner. Territorial approaches should not break down sectoral silos but rather enhance coherence between various sectors and unlock synergies. The interventions have to be adapted to various sectoral constellations which requires partnerships of national authorities, private sector, research, education and civil society organisations.

Territorial approaches require funding beyond national sectoral budget lines. Providing fact-based arguments on the effectiveness of territorial approaches is necessary to attract the attention of funders. COVID-19 crisis response may lead to a reduction of public funding towards long-term rural development measures.



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What is needed to integrate territorial development approaches in national and international policy agendas?

New players such as the TP4D partners group can play an important role in influencing decision makers at various levels. Building alliances to advance TA is also “vertically” important, between local, national, regional and international levels.

The integration of complex but versatile territorial approaches requires more convincing evidence which should strongly refer to TAs potentials in generally contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.

Beyond increased efforts of better linking various sectors, there is an urgent need to also promote policies that better link spaces, e.g. to overcoming rural-urban inequalities.



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How can obstacles be reduced, and potential maximized to operationalize a territorial approach?

Territorial approaches require multi-level governance frameworks with spaces for all stakeholders to articulate their specific needs and demands.

To prepare the ground for territorial interventions: strengthen participation of local communities and territorial actors, support decentralization linking government from various levels with local communities, build strong civil society organizations.

A shared vision among stakeholders at territorial level is critical to overcome spatial and sectoral blinders to development. Severe crisis and response is a driver to unite people (e.g. COVID-19, Colombia peace process).

Benefits of territorial approaches have to be demonstrated to policy makers, donors, and also to local communities. Community members may benefit individually from various projects. Thus, they have no incentive to become actively engaged in community territorial development approaches. Building confidence amongst community members is key.



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How can obstacles be reduced, and potential maximized to operationalize a territorial approach?

Reduce reluctance of decision makers, funders and beneficiaries to engage in territorial approaches by providing better evidence and data on their effectiveness and impacts through adequate M&E Systems.

Strengthen capacities to build robust and transparent systems to generate funds at sub-national level through fees for quality services and decentral tax collection systems.

Develop mechanisms to involve key actors of the public administration and service provision (health, local government etc.) and key private sector operators in the implementation of territorial approaches at local level (e.g. local development dialogue). Invest in the coordination of multi-stakeholder platforms.

Change the “Business as Usual Perspective” by: Understanding the COVID-19 crisis as an opportunity, stop thinking in terms of “projects”, collect and disseminate innovative tools and instruments that support the implementation of territorial approaches.



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**Collect, refine and share
tools and instruments for
territorial approaches**

There is an abundance of tools available, designed to be applicable to the various stages of the project cycle, scattered across many organisations.

**City Region
Food Systems
Toolkit ([here](#))**

**URBAL, impact
mapping tool
for urban-rural
food systems
([here](#))**

**Territorial
Diagnostic
Handbook on
rights-based
approaches
([here](#)).**

**FAO Framework
on rural
extreme
poverty ([here](#))**

**FAO Social
protection
framework
([here](#))**



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Collect, refine and share tools and instruments for territorial approaches

Commonalities of those tools are

- Spatial or territorial focus
- Suitable for various types of assessments along the project cycle
- Focus on key issues and key drivers
- Analysis of stakeholders involved and their needs, priorities, rights, power positions
- Analysis of market conditions
- Analysis of institutional mechanisms and governance systems
- Analysis of (sectoral and spatial) policies
- Spatial mapping and scenario modelling
- Monitoring progress and evaluation of impact

Territorial approaches require tools and instruments covering the full spectrum of their complexity. At the same time they have to be simple to be used by a broad range of actors at various levels. Besides the development of adequate tools, these tools should be disseminated and communicated to territorial actors.

Accompanying guidance on the correct and efficient use is important. Guidance should cover the potential applicability of technical equipment and the accessibility of data (i.g. geo-spatial data and GIS).



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Measuring effectiveness of territorial approaches

Measuring the effectiveness of territorial approaches means measuring indirect or direct impact on final results of territorial planning and development processes.

Measuring effectiveness is important for several reasons: to avoid duplication of previous efforts, to provide insights on suitable practices to attract funding, to capture achievements on targets which are of importance to different local actors, to create arguments for altering “conventional” and/or sectorally isolated approaches .

Measuring effectiveness is hampered by the lack of appropriate data or the inconsistency of available data. Outcomes of a territorial approach are hard to assess and communicate. Differing M&E instruments make a comparison between different territorial approaches difficult.

Territorial approaches are complex and therefore a challenge for the M&E professionals striving for quantifiable measures. As a consequence, there is a tendency to focus on quantifiable impact in single sectors. Likewise, national agencies find it challenging measuring progress on sub-national levels.



Measuring effectiveness of territorial approaches

Evidence on the effectiveness of territorial approaches should be based on territorial practice, whilst good practices again need to be based on evidence.

Data used for measuring progress should be grounded in participatory dialogue and assessment of territorial assets and challenges, engaging key stakeholders.

Indicators are needed to measure the following:
access to services, political participation, resilience to climate change, agricultural sustainability, ecological function, livelihood security, housing affordability, transportation efficiency, gender equity, employment opportunity for youth, etc.

Actors from territorial levels such as local residents, youth, smallholder farmers and community organizations can be capacitated and engaged in M&E processes.



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Day 3 Opening Remarks by Hosts



Eduardo Mansur (FAO)

Director, Office of Climate
Change, Biodiversity and
Environment

"We have three goals in front of us:

- We have to strengthen the synergies and coordination through both the integrated landscape and the territorial approaches, focusing our work on sustainability and inclusion.*
- We have to deepen the exchange of knowledge and the concepts of spatial approach for sustainable development, sharing what we understand, having a FAO language that will help us put it forward with our members.*
- We have to strengthen the network of like-minded partners, it is not only a FAO business, and it seeks to enhance the network for advising place-based approaches in international development policy debates."*



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Day 3 Speakers provided expert consultation on integrating territorial and landscape approaches



Maximo Toreo Cullen (FAO)

Place-based approaches to development and the Hand-in Hand Initiative



Adriano Campolina (FAO)

Integrated territorial and landscape approaches for poverty reduction and sustainability: Innovation and challenges from country led implementation - Main Findings



Elodie Valette (CIRAD)

Policy and practice of integrated landscape & territorial approaches.



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Day 3 Speakers provided expert consultation on integrating territorial and landscape approaches



Feras Ziadat (FAO)

Land resources planning to support Natural Resources Management



Nora Berrahmouni (FAO)

Africa's Great Green Wall



Mariana Escobar (FAO)

Social landscapes for integrating territorial and landscape approaches in El Salvador: RECLIMA and 100 Territories Strategy



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Breakout rooms summaries

Breakout Room 1

Multisectoral coordination and policy coherence

Breakout Room 2

Governance and participation

Breakout Room 3

Capacities and financing

Breakout Room 4

Data generation, availability and use for territorial and landscape planning and assessment



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Multisectoral coordination and policy coherence: What is needed to improve multisectoral/multilevel coordination and policy coherence for integrated landscape and territorial approaches?

Why is it important to improve multisectoral/multilevel coordination and policy coherence?

- To address trade-offs between economic and environment concerns
- Avoid competition between national and local policies
- To effectively implement territorial and landscape approaches in a coordinated manner
- To create a critical mass of people to push a certain issue
- Combining urban and rural areas is how you can better influence sub-national and national powers
- To align different policy interests

What is stopping us from applying multisectoral/ multilevel coordination and ensuring policy coherence for integrated landscape and territorial development approaches?

- Centralized structures of governance that have eroded local capacities and the existence of local institutions and mechanisms
- Local capacity is key to building mechanisms for dialogue and participation

- In Colombia, the National Government Plan for Rural Development created financial, legislative and institutional incentives as mechanisms to enable a multisectoral coordination at the territorial level. This structured mechanism obliged sectoral ministries to align their activities to those defined by the territories.



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Governance and participation: Assessing how to navigate inequalities and build fair multi-stakeholder solutions

- Power is political
- Tools & thinking need to go towards two issues: 1) coalitions-putting people at the same table with different power dynamics, 2) bring to light the interests of the different actors.
- How do you preserve and protect the structures that work best?
- FAO and other institutions have potential responsibility to help articulate, protect and preserve governance structures.

- Techniques for community participation: participatory rural appraisal methods, bill approved by parliament, multi-stakeholder platforms, local food councils.
- Can we test public-private-partnerships and multisectoral pacts in places where we already have councils?
- Capacity building of farmers organizations.

- Smallholder participation is as effective as their capacity to be organized, have a strong collective voice, and create and advocacy strategy. The most vulnerable are often less organized and less able to participate.
- Access to information is key to allowing smallholders to participate in territorial processes.



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Capacities and Financing

How do we finance and design development plans?

- By creating capacity in local and regional govt. to generate resources and new taxes and tariffs.
- Local and regional governments need to have more capacity to negotiate with other levels of govt.

With blended finance, there is an issue making it difficult to create conditions for private investment:

- It seems important to reduce risky conditions and risky operations in that territory.
- We need to create capacity of accountability, allowing good conditions and confidence.

In terms of incentives, how do we attract the private sector to come to larger territories?

- It is important to create a new framework with new flexible conditions.
- It is important that the risky conditions are not only related to economic benefits, but also to security and capacity of compliance.

Is there enough coordination?

- We need to create our regulatory framework, so that all the people, all the partners, have the same information and this capacity to commit on that.
- We need to create legal instruments, not only round tables, we need more strong instruments, we need to have the capacity to recognize the role of all the actors.



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Data generation, availability and use for territorial and landscape planning assessment

Significant Gaps

Data ownership, capacity development, and long-term financial sustainability.

Significant Gaps Cont.

Data harmonization, integration, and disaggregation.

Useful tools

Methodologically speaking maps, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and geo-referential points.

Next Steps

- Possible entry points include making data more accessible and affordable, and addressing the capacity issues.
- Data related to agri-food systems is still very new. Perhaps developing guidance and methodology on this would be useful.



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Message of Thanks to Participants

"I am a firm believer on territorial approaches. I am very happy that FAO and BMZ are organizing this event together. We are facing difficult days, but we need to continue to accelerate our work and advance territorial approaches. Congratulations to the organizers and thanks to all participants. We must learn together and continue to advance in partnership."



Maximo Torero Cullen (FAO)

Assistant Director-General,
Economic and Social
Development Department



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Closing Remarks of 3-day Workshop by Hosts



Adriano Campolina (FAO)

Senior Policy Officer
Rural Institutions, Services and
Empowerment- RISE Team Leader,
Social Policies and Rural
Institutions Division (ESP)

“Currently, the “renaissance of the local dimension” is a chance to be used and to push stronger for territorial approaches. Collaboration with strong and experienced partners like FAO and the TP4D Partners are crucial to further enhance implementation of integrated approaches.

“Working with BMZ, GIZ and Cirad allowed us to coordinate efforts and share knowledge. FAO wants to deepen our collaboration with GIZ, Cirad and TP4D to promote territorial and landscapes approaches to address the challenges posed by climate change and the COVID-19 and enable the achievement of the SDGs.”



Petra Jacobi (GIZ)

Project Manager “Sustainable Rural Areas”, Rural Development and Agriculture Division



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Your Feedback



You rated your overall experience of the event as 4.4 stars / 5

What could we have done better to improve your experience?

Less presentations and more time for participant interaction

I was able to connect with new people	42.11%
I developed my knowledge of territorial approaches	63.16%
I increased my understanding of how to integrate territorial and landscape approaches	73.68%
I felt included and able to participate	63.16%
I was happy with my digital experience	73.68%
I enjoyed the presentations	52.63%
I received all the information I needed before joining the workshop	84.21%
I interacted using the wisely tool	73.68%

“Considering the digital challenge, the three-day meeting was very well organised. Congrats to the entire team that made this happen! It would be helpful if we could have defined the planned next steps more clearly. Thank you for the excellent arrangements” - (participant feedback)



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