

# From the “New” Rural Paradigm to a Global NRP 2.0 ?

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## 2 key questions

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Is the New Rural Paradigm applicable to LDCs?

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Can we think of a “New” New Rural Paradigm?

# **1. WHY the NRP is relevant for LDCs**

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## **1. Challenges**

- stark territorial disparities (rural-urban + rural-rural)
- divides in access to services / MDGs performance
- migration: challenges in sending and receiving regions

## **2. Opportunities**

- significant unused potential, including in the poorest regions
- opportunities linked to rural econ. diversification

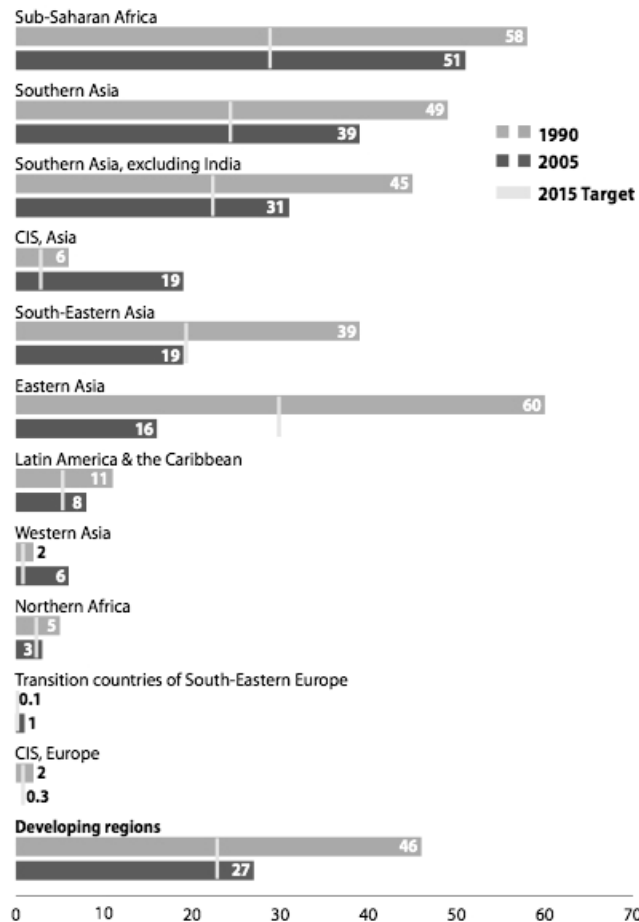
## **3. Threats**

- resources under threat of degradation
- climate change

# MDGs progress: rural lagging behind on key indicators

**Figure 1. The global economic crisis has slowed progress, but the world is still on track to meet the poverty reduction target**

Proportion of people living on less than \$1.25 a day, 1990 and 2005 (Percentage)



World on track to meet poverty MDG...

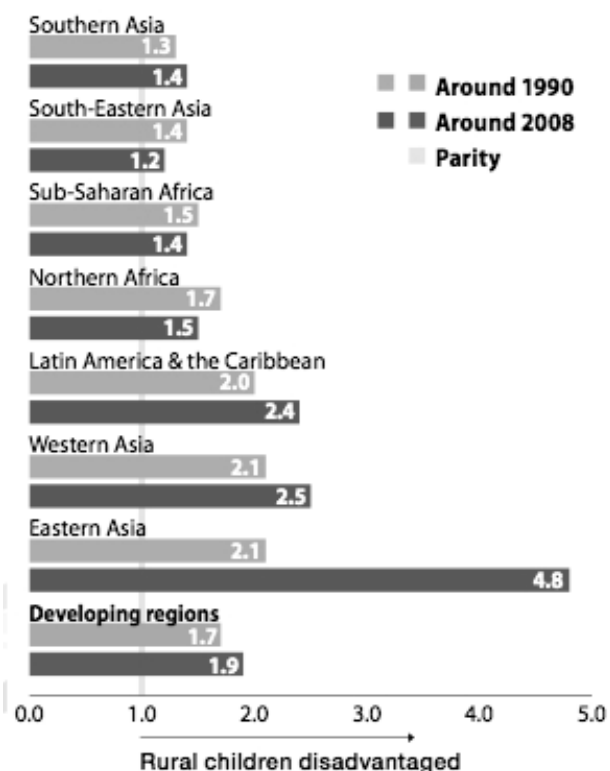
...but stark disparities persist...

...and have strong rural dimension

# MDGs progress: rural lagging behind on key indicators

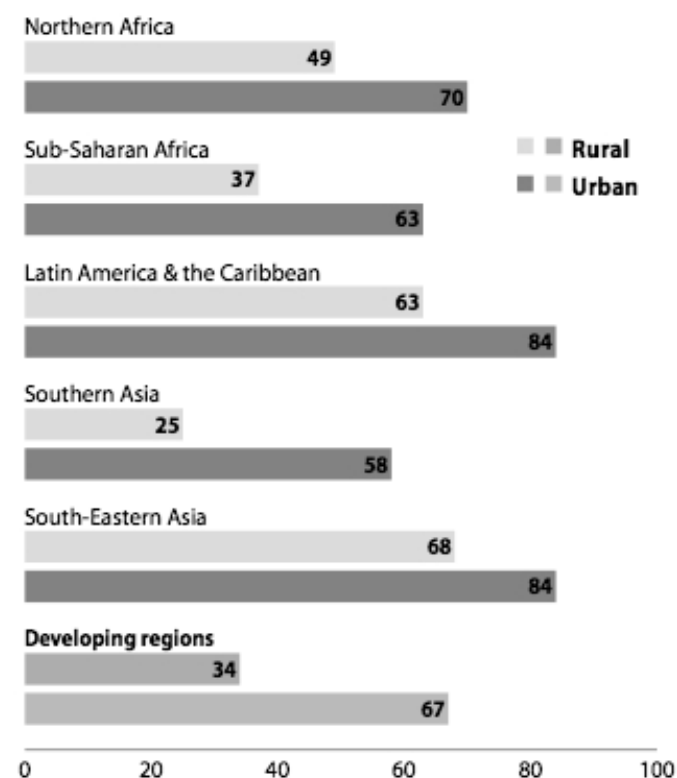
**Figure 3. Children in rural areas are nearly twice as likely to be underweight as those in urban areas**

Ratio between the proportion of under-five children who are underweight in rural areas and urban areas, 1990 and 2008



**Figure 4. Only one in three rural women in developing regions receives the recommended care during pregnancy**

Proportion of women attended four or more times during pregnancy by area of residence, 2003/2008 (Percentage)



Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2010): The Millennium Development Goals Report 2010

## Ex. Cambodia: challenges are localised, and largely rural

Fast growing LDC, with persistent rural poverty

TABLE 1.5 POVERTY BY REGION						
ZONE	POVERTY HEADCOUNT INDEX			# OF PERSONS IN POVERTY		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
Phnom Penh	1%	9%	5%	12,388	6,037	18,425
Plains	14%	33%	32%	47,848	1,556,799	1,604,647
Tonle Sap	28%	45%	43%	166,267	1,535,666	1,701,933
Coast	20%	30%	27%	34,634	223,111	257,745
Plateau / Mountain	36%	56%	52%	48,054	702,573	750,627
Cambodia	18%	38%	35%	309,191	4,024,185	4,333,376

Source: WB Poverty Estimate 2004

## Rural poverty a key cause of growing individual disparities...

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**TABLE 1.3 CMDG TARGET 1: HALVE, BETWEEN 1993 AND 2015, THE PROPORTION OF PEOPLE WHOSE INCOME IS LESS THAN THE NATIONAL POVERTY LINE**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>BENCHMARK</b>		<b>MOST RECENT</b>		<b>TARGET 2015</b>	<b>PROGRESS</b>
	<b>Value</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Year</b>		
Proportion of people whose income is less than the national poverty line	47%	1993	30.10%	2007	19.50%	61%
Share of the poorest quintile in national consumption	8.50%	1993	6.60%	2007	11%	-76%

Source: Achieving CMDGs: gap analysis

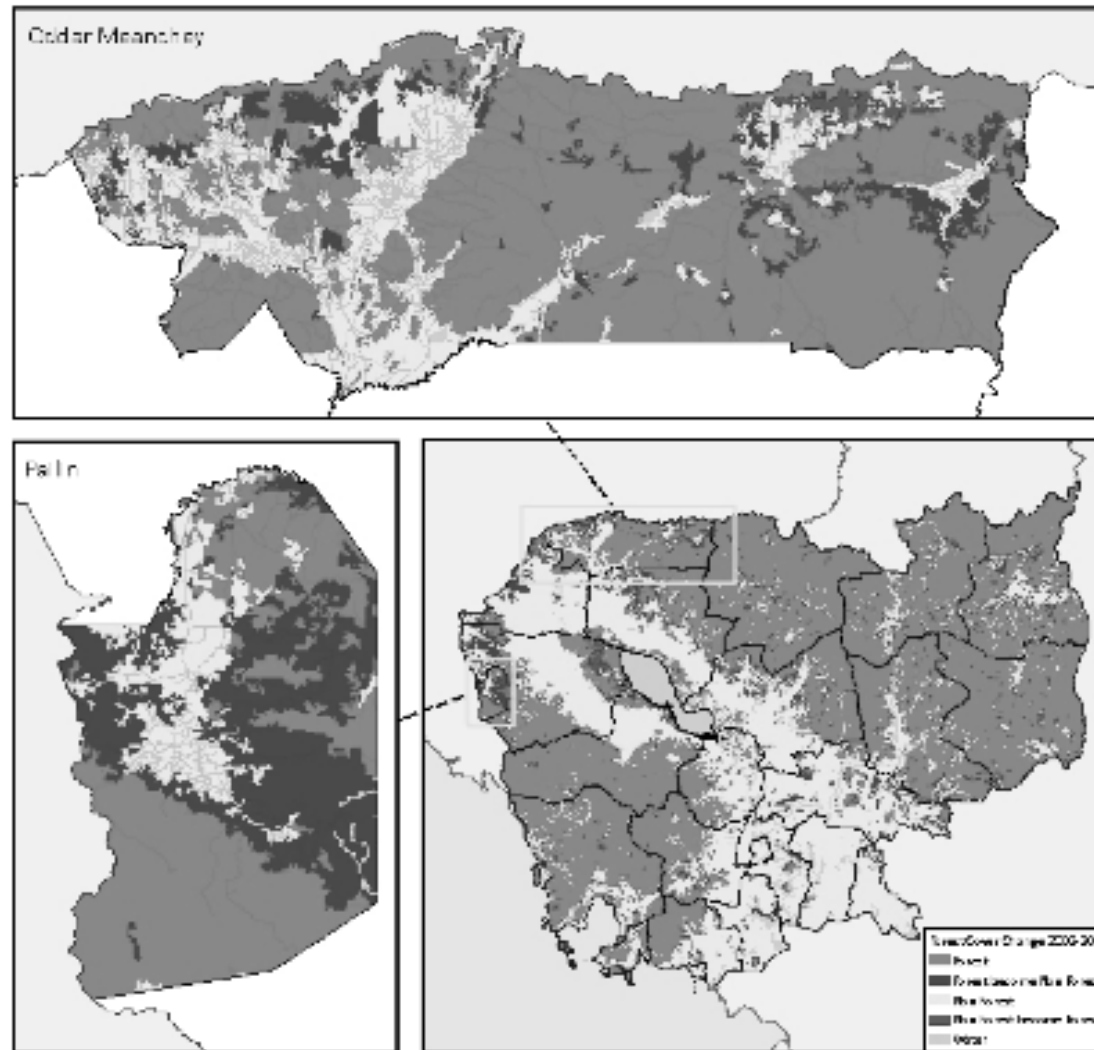
## Example: natural and cultural resources

The map displays the geographical distribution of protected areas in Cambodia. The Phnom Kulen area, including the Angkor complex, is circled in black. The legend identifies several types of protected areas: Biosphere Conservation Area (cross-hatched), Crane Sanctuary (horizontal lines), Multiple Use Area (diagonal lines), National Park (stippled), Protected Forest (dotted), Protected Landscape (vertical lines), Wildlife Sanctuary (diagonal lines), and Zoo (solid grey). It also marks Important Sites with small circles. The map includes a scale bar from 0 to 100 kilometers and a coordinate grid.



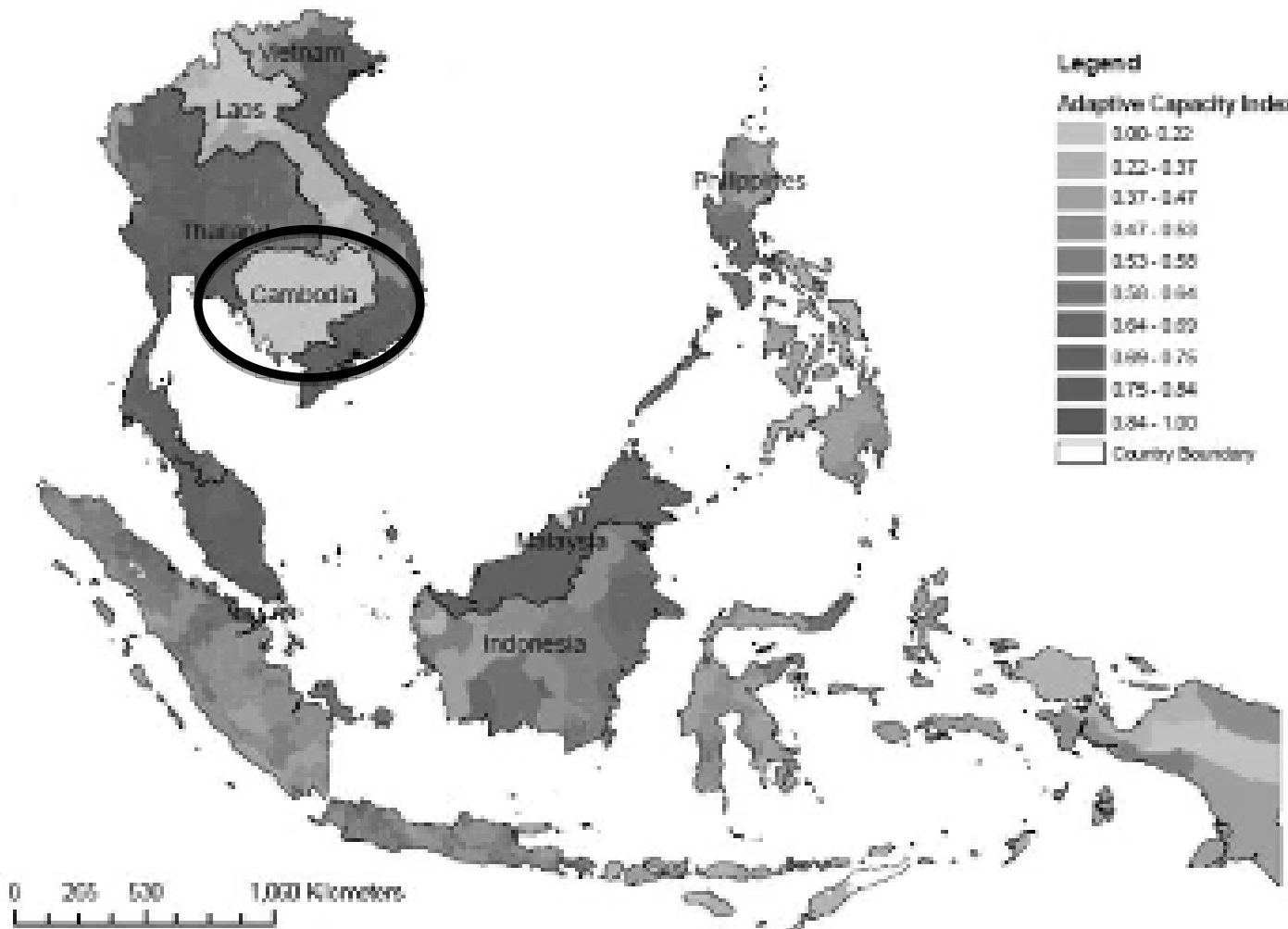
# Rural threats = National threats

Example:  
environmental  
degradation



## Climate change resilience: very much a rural (governance) issue

Figure 3.3: Adaptive capacity to climate change



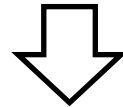
Source: Climate change vulnerability mapping for Southeast Asia, Anshary and Francisco, 2009

# In sum

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rural = critical to National development of LDCs

rural = complex, changing



yes, a New Rural Paradigm is much needed in LDCs

## 2. NRP, territorial approaches: still largely unknown in LDCs

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Recognition of challenges related to rural development, but:

### 1. **No 'explicit' National strategies for rural development.**

(numerous – disconnected – policy initiatives by gov't and DPs)

### 2. **Rural dev. addressed via:**

- (weak) decentralization reforms
- infrastructure projects
- (undifferentiated) agriculture policy

What is hampering a smarter, territorial  
approach to rural development?

# What obstacles are there? The usual suspects

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## 1. Conceptual misconceptions

- ✓ Rural = agriculture > focus on sectoral policy
- ✓ Rural = decline > focus on poverty alleviation/equalization
- ✓ Growth = urbanization + trickle-down to rural areas > focus on connectivity

## 2. Technical, institutional barriers

- ✓ Modest knowledge of rural trends, obsolete classifications, poor int'l TA
- ✓ Unclear attribution of responsibility, lack of resources for rural develop.

## 3. Political obstacles

- ✓ within government (focus on short-term, weak attribution, fear of transparency).
- ✓ sectoral bias or lack of understanding by donor community
- ✓ lack of a global 'territorial' network to refer to (only EU, OCDE, LAC...)

The way forward: what options?

### 3. Towards a “new” New Rural Paradigm: a framework for action

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Reinforced policy dialogue btw developed and developing countries to:

1. **‘codify’ knowledge** on what works, what doesn’t and where, using common methodologies and typologies
2. **update / refine the New Rural Paradigm** (ex. rur-rur, rur-global, climate c. )
3. **promote both South-South and North-South policy dialogue...**  
**...and joint communication /advocacy strategies > ‘network of networks’:**

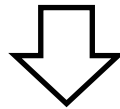
Regional (ex. EU, OECD, LAC etc.) and thematic (rural, local, territorial, D&D etc.)



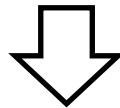
# Summing up

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- ✓ In LDCs, territorial disparities, localized potential and threats...
- ✓ ...have a strong rural dimension
- ✓ ...and impact on National growth and social cohesion/stability



- ✓ This calls for deliberate, integrated strategies for rural develop...
- ✓ ...backed up by effective multi-level governance
- ✓ ...and building on stronger North-South, South-South policy dialogue



towards a **Global NRP 2.0**,  
**supported by a Global, informal territorial Network**

**thank you !**

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