



THE TERRITORIAL APPROACH IN AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL POLICIES. AN INTERNATIONAL REVIEW

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MARIA FONTE Associate professor of Agriculture Economics at the University of Naples Federico II, Italy. She has also taught Rural Sociology at the same University. Her teaching and research topics include rural development, local food, innovation in agriculture, agro-biotechnology and property rights. She has been the coordinator of the Italian team and the Working Package 6 ‘Local Food’ of the EU FP6 research project CORASON (A Cognitive Approach to Rural Sustainable Development – the dynamic of expert and lay knowledge), with 12 participating European countries. She cooperates also with RIMISP in Latin-America, in the project Desarrollo Territorial Rural con Identidad Cultural. Recent publications include: Naming Food After Places. Food Relocalisation and Knowledge Dynamics in Rural Development edited by Maria Fonte and Apostolos G. Papadopoulos, Ashgate November 2010.



FRANCESCO MANTINO Senior researcher at the National Institute of Agricultural Economics (INEA), where he is leading the research area on “Rural Development”. He has worked on research projects in the broad field of rural and regional development: structural changes, policy design and delivery, local development strategies and plans, lagging regions and development of mountain areas, evaluation of EU programmes, etc. He has carried out research funded by several international organisations including the European Commission, OCDE and FAO. At national level he has led the INEA’s work on the reform of the EU Rural Development Policy and its implementation in Italy since 1994. He was responsible of the team of the Italian Networks for Leader II and Leader+. He has worked as consultant of a broad range of Italian institutions: the Ministries for Agricultural and Forestry Policies, Budget and Economic Planning, Department of Tourism, and finally many Regional Authorities. He is currently leading several research projects in the field of rural development policies, both at national and European level. He is author of many scientific publications.



CLAUDIA RANABOLDO Studied pedagogy with sociological specialization at the University of Turin (Italia) and has been working for more than 25 years in Latin America. She is based in Bolivia, where, among other public appointments, she has been deputy minister of Productive Promotion. She has performed researchs and international consultancies (IFAD, IDRC, World Bank, IDB, FAO, UNIFEM, UN-INSTRAW) on the role of institutions, decentralization and local participation. She has written many publications on topics such as agroecology and the territorial approach. She is currently principal researcher at the Latin American Center for Rural Development (RIMISP), where she coordinates the Project of Rural Territorial Development with Cultural Identity.

PETER NOWICKI



Has degrees from Princeton University, University of Pennsylvania, and Imperial College at Wye. He is a senior researcher at LEI (Agricultural Economic Research Institute, The Hague, NL) responsible for investigations regarding the impact of the evolution of agriculture on rural land use, including aspects related to regional development and biodiversity, as well as the bio-based economy. Mr Nowicki's work involves his leadership of the Scenar 2020 and the Impact of Modulation studies, both of them for DG AGRI. In addition, he has lead a three-year study on the impact of biobased materials for the agricultural sector, and specifically agricultural land-use, in the Netherlands. He was also the Coordinator of 'lifescape-your landscape', an Interreg III-B project focused on the potential synergy between landscape identity and rural economic development (2005-2007).

“Scenario studies: an aide for a dynamic territorial approach to policy-making”

Scenar 2020 is a look forward to the EU territorial framework on the 2020 horizon. It considers different consequences for agricultural activity and the welfare of rural areas that might come about by following specific policy models for the agricultural economy. The futures are a result of (a) the current programmed evolution of CAP policy, (b) a more conservative approach to maintain regional production rather than EU-level competitiveness in world markets or (c) a complete liberalization of trade in agricultural products and the abolition of subsidies to farmers.

The premise of the study is that all three scenarios are plausible, and reflect the basic decisions to be made by EU policy-makers at the present time. The presentation of Scenar 2020-II (the 2009 update of the initial 2006 analysis) takes into consideration the issues important for a territorial approach to the themes of the conference, especially how to take into account the diversity of the EU rural territory and then adjusting policy priorities to this diversity.

The points covered are the social, physical and natural capital of the land on which agriculture takes place, the demand for agricultural products, the policy framework that governs the competitiveness of the agricultural sector, and the outcomes with regard to agricultural production itself.

SYLVIA HERRMANN



Since 7/2007 Sylvia Herrmann works as work group leader "Rural development" at the Institute for Environmental Planning, Leibniz University Hannover. Her main working areas are inte-grated planning and development of rural areas under the conditions of global change, interac-tions between economic, social and environmental development, development of innovative po-litical implementation processes to support endogenous potential in rural areas and related tech-niques for political decision support. She has degrees in Agriculture and Agrobiology, a PhD in Agricultural Sciences and habilitated at Stuttgart University (2000) and Leibniz University Han-nover (2005). She is experienced as research assistant/lecturer at the University of Hohenheim, Stuttgart University, Technical University Munich, and as professor for Landscape Planning in Kiel and professor for Land use Planning in Rural Areas at Munich University. For two years she was acting Director of the Institute of Rural Studies at the German Federal Agricultural Research Centre (FAL), Brunswick (2004 – 2006).

"Diversity of Rural Characteristics and its Use for Policy Purposes in Europe"

In the discussion about new approaches for rural development, the diversity of rural areas in Europe increasingly raises the interest of policy makers and stakeholders. Several political papers point out the need of an inclusion of this diversity to derive feasible and efficient policy programmes and instruments (e.g. Europe2020). The diversities of rural European areas are more and more recognized as a key potential for intelligent growth i a situation facing such challenges like migration and demographic change. Thus, society seeks for development approaches which are based on the regional diversity. Further on, tools and methods are needed to deal with this complex problem. Currently, a broad range of research concerning examples of regional diversity, methods to classify the diversity under different aspects, and specific approaches to use the diversity in planning and policy processes are available. Most of this research deals with specific examples or mainly sectoral views on the problem. Diversity is still rather perceived as a problem than as a key to face societal challenges. This is due to the sectoralization of policy and research disciplines where diversity increases complexity. The RUFUS project (Rural Future networkS; www.rufus-eu.de) tries to deal with these questions by offering information on how rural development policy can be targeted at the specific endogenous potential of rural regions to encourage multiple functionalities, which go beyond physical landscape potentials to include social as well as economic activities and opportunities. Therefore, one major objective of RUFUS is to generate a tool in order to specify and visualize the different dimensions of regional resources. It has created a classification system to map the diverse combinations of economic, social, and ecological conditions of European rural regions in nine EU countries (the UK, Germany, France, Portugal, the Netherlands, Italy, Sweden, Poland, Hungary). This characterization tool consists of a typology of rural regions based on an multi-dimensional indicator set which describes the ecological, economic and social characteristics of the regions. By means of the typology, different types of rural regions with specific characteristics concerning their capability, that means their specific resources and potentials, are derived. This should help target rural development policy and provide insight into the need for CAP's interaction with other policy areas. The results of the RUFUS project are targeted at the European level (NUTS3). To give more differentiated information on the Member State level subtypes showing the possible range of the main types for different regions have been identified. Beyond that, the project considered 12 case studies from six of the EU countries. In using the case study results, the information value of the typology can be validated and combined with local information and requirements. The classification identified rural areas with common characteristics, development potential and needs. It indicated places where there was an accumulation of the same type of region as well as countries with a variety of region types. The different characteristics are shown by the comparison of economic, environmental, and social aspects. The diversity of rural areas can also be described by the range of characteristics within one cluster type (subtypes). These subtypes can be used to derive information about development options. By comparing the advantages of regions this typology could help the targeting of EU funding and, at a Member State level, it could feed into the co-ordination of strategies in regions of the same type.

ANDREW COPUS



Senior Research Fellow at Nordregio (Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Stockholm) and of the Centre for Remote and Rural Studies, (UHI Millennium Institute, Inverness, Scotland). A geographer by training, he has spent most of career in research and consultancy on European rural development. He has coordinated several international projects, including the 'Study on Employment in Rural Areas' (SERA), for DG Agriculture, and a Framework 6 project called 'AsPIRE' (Aspatial Peripherality, Innovation and the Rural Economy). He is currently coordinating the ESPON 2013 Programme project 'EDORA' (European Development Opportunities for Rural Areas).

“New Relationships Between Rural and Urban Areas in EU Countries”

Rural-urban relationships have recently attracted attention as a potential 'vehicle' for rural development policy in Europe. A wide range of forms of intervention, from supply chain 're-localisation' to 'territorial cooperation' in a governance context, have been experimented with.

This paper considers the underlying rationale of these approaches, in the light of what is known about the changing relationships between towns and their surrounding countryside. It is suggested that care is needed, in the design and implementation of measures, to take account of recent changes, and of the diversity of forms which urban-rural relationships now take.



ALEXANDER SCHEJTMAN



Joined Rimisp in 2002 as a Senior Research Fellow on rural development and on the Political Economy of Food Systems and Food Security. At Rimisp contributed to a redefinition of its research framework in terms of Rural Territorial Development as an innovative approach to combat rural poverty. Has had field experience in Mexico, Bolivia, Argentina, Ecuador, Chile and Central America. Has worked at the UN (FAO and ECLAC) for 25 years and for Salvador Allende's government as Undersecretary of Food Distribution. Has been Senior Lecturer in Macroeconomics and Economic Development at CIDE University in México and consultant for IDB, ECLAC FAO and WB in recent years. His work on peasant and entrepreneurial agriculture in México was very influential on the national and regional debate on rural heterogeneity and differentiated policies.

“Dinámicas territoriales y pautas para nuevas estrategias de desarrollo rural en América Latina”

Los profundos cambios en los contextos externo e interno del mundo rural latinoamericano, unidos a la insatisfacción con los resultados de diversas experiencias en materia de políticas y estrategias de desarrollo rural han conducido a que, desde diversos ámbitos, surjan planteamientos orientados a abordar la problemática de su desarrollo con un enfoque territorial. Según RIMISP, dicho enfoque consistiría en un proceso simultáneo de transformación productiva e institucional de un determinado espacio rural orientado a la búsqueda de un crecimiento incluyente y sustentable.

Los antecedentes (inéditos) recogidos en 11 países de la región sobre cambios simultáneos en materia de crecimiento, reducción de la pobreza y de la desigualdad muestran que su logro simultáneo constituye más excepción que la regla y ha llevado a una investigación (aún en proceso) que aspira a disponer de un conjunto de narrativas analíticas que, integradas, permitan dar fundamento a una renovación de las políticas y estrategias de desarrollo rural en la región. Los fundamentos teóricos de la propuesta así como las hipótesis surgidas del material empírico serán objeto de debate en la Conferencia.

EUGENIA SEROVA



Adviser to the director of the FAO Investment Centre. PhD and Doctor of Economics (Moscow State Univ., Russia). Prior to joining Investment Centre in September 2007, served as adviser to the Russian Federation Minister of Agriculture, was also, since 1994 a team leader at the Institute for Economy in Transition ("Gaidar Institute"), President of the Analytical Centre on Agri-Food Economics and acted as Professor and Chair of Agricultural Economics at the Moscow Higher School of Economics. In the Soviet time worked in All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences and its institutes. Main expertise is in agricultural economics, agri-food policy and trade, farm cooperatives, land tenure and Russia's agrarian reform. Has extensive experience in carrying out and coordinating research on Russian agriculture, and in getting results heard in the policy process. Participated in work of many international organizations such as World Bank, OECD, IFPRI, was involved in policy formulation in Russia's agriculture, which included participation in drafting several laws and pieces of legislation. Was advising in Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan.

"The Challenges to the Rural Development Policy in the New Independent States (NIS)"

Rural development at a certain moment of transition in the post-communist countries has become a key element of the national agrarian policy. The challenges for this policy in the NIS countries are rather different than these ones on the OECD countries.

1. The NIS countries differ from the rest of transitional economies by the trend in labour productivity in agriculture. In the majority of transitional economies the labour productivity during (if not due to) the agrarian reforms increased while in NIS region it has fallen and in some cases dramatically. The major reason for that is the lack of non-agricultural employment in rural areas. Transitional shock in these countries was associated with the significant fall in agricultural production but the employment in the sector was not reduced – simply there were no other sectors in rural economy, which could absorb this released labour. So these workers were still employed by existing farm companies and considered as nominally employed (what pressed the wages down in this sector) or were pressed out for household subsistent production, which is also counted as employment in agriculture (in the NIS countries households produce more than 50% of agricultural output). 2. The major part of the NIS countries is in front of the challenge of severe reduction of agricultural employment, which OECD countries experienced after the WWII. Share of agriculture in national employment is around 2-5% in the developed countries while in NIS countries it much higher (even in one of the most industrialized country in the region it still makes 13%). So agricultural modernization will unavoidably lead to reduction of agricultural employment. The possibility of commuting employment in township for the major part of rural population in NIS is restricted by huge dispersion of the settlements and villages, by big distances between villages and towns. If policy on rural development will not suggest the solutions for this challenge the marginalization of the big strata of rural population is inescapable and in some countries this process is already manifested. National rural development policy must be proactive because post facto measures what experience of many developing countries shows is very costly and usually ineffective. 3. During the transitional shock and not least due to the lack of sound rural policy the quality of rural population was dramatically deteriorated in the NIS region. It means that started growth in agricultural sector faces with the deficit of qualified laborers and managers, which is indicated in many of these countries as the major constraint for the agricultural growth. In a such way agriculture faces with limitations for the growth in its efficiency and on the other hand is a source of social tension in rural areas Only way to respond to the aforesaid challenges is a sound national policy of rural development targeted at establishment of non-agricultural sources of income in rural areas and at creation of appropriate living standards facilitating attraction of effective supply of labour for rural economy. In the last years the governments of the region have started to develop and apply the coherent rural policies. However, still the prevalent element of these policies is support of informal household production of the population. This is a palliative solution, which does not bring radical changes in rural development and simply postpones the necessity to solve the problem. It is already evident that such policy should be an area of competence of the regional and local authorities because of extreme diversity of the conditions. Some NIS countries (e.g. Kazakhstan) has started the classification of the regions for purposes of the rural policy, but the coherent territorial approach like in the EU hardly exists yet anywhere in the NIS region.

CAROLINA TRIVELLI



Economista, Magister en Economía Agraria por The Pennsylvania State University (USA) y Bachiller en Ciencias Sociales con mención en Economía, por la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú. Investigadora Principal del Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP) y Ex Directora General del mismo. Miembro del Consejo Directivo de la Red para el Desarrollo de las Ciencias Sociales en el Perú (Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Universidad del Pacífico, IEP); de la Sociedad Peruana de Derecho Ambiental; de la Caja Rural de Profinanzas; de CARE (Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere, Inc.). Ex Presidenta del SEPIA (Seminario Permanente de Investigación Agraria). Integrante del Comité Asesor sobre Pobreza del INEI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Informática, Peru). Miembro del Consejo Consultivo de Desarrollo Rural, CIAS – ST de la Presidencia del Consejo de Ministros. Presidenta del Consejo Directivo de CONDESAN (Consortio de Desarrollo de la Ecorregión Andina).

“Cultural Resources and Territorial Identity as Resources for Rural Development in Latin America”

El artículo busca ilustrar, sobre la base de casos de distintos países de América Latina, el potencial y el rol que tienen y pueden tener los procesos de puesta en valor de activos culturales materiales e inmateriales en el bienestar y oportunidades de desarrollo de poblaciones de bajos ingresos, en particular de poblaciones rurales (que en América Latina son los más pobres y lo que enfrentan menos atención desde los estados y menos opciones de desarrollo). Partimos de mostrar el tipo de procesos de valorización de activos culturales y discutimos a partir de cuatro casos - Chiloé en Chile, Santa Catarina en Brasil, Oaxaca en México y Valle Sur-Ocongate en Perú - y a relación de estos procesos con las dinámicas preponderantes en cada uno de los territorios.

Luego proponemos 10 razones por las que los procesos de valorización de activos culturales son relevantes para el desarrollo de los sectores de menores ingresos y para los territorios en los que se encuentran.

Finalizamos abriendo una discusión sobre cómo si bien existen algunas políticas para apoyar estos procesos, aun se requiere una mayor articulación y profundización de estas, entre sí y con otras políticas que afectan los territorios, pero sobre todo se muestra como hay mucho espacio para desarrollar instrumentos, sobre todo de alcance local, para favorecer y potenciar el desarrollo de procesos de valorización de estos activos culturales, el desarrollo de emprendimientos económicos basados en estos activos y la incorporación de estos procesos de valorización en procesos mayores de consolidación de procesos de fortalecimiento de la identidad de los territorios en los que estos activos se hallan.

GUILLEN CALVO VALDERRAMA



International independent consultant specialized in issues related to Bio-cultural diversity conservation, origin based products development, promotion of market access based on goods and services with identity, conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity. He has worked for several International Organisations (World Bank, Bioversity International) and mainly for UNESCO's Ecological and Earth Science Division where he currently is in charge of the design, implementation and coordination of activities related to the sustainable development of agro-ecosystems.

He is coordinating an international exchange platform focused on the promotion of local identities, living heritage and traditional knowledge as rural development factor(s). He has been member of the International distributed secretariat and regional coordinator for Latin America and the Caribbean within the International Assessment of Agricultural Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD). In 2009, he founded "Agri-Cultura", a consulting firm specialized in the promotion of innovative sustainable territorial development strategies and knowledge dialogue in developing countries and the organisation of International meetings as well as training workshops on related issues.

"Sustainable Use of Bio-Cultural Diversity in the Southern Mediterranean Area"

Existe un creciente interés a nivel internacional por enfoques de desarrollo orientados a la conservación y valorización de la diversidad bio-cultural: concepto de "Desarrollo territorial rural con identidad cultural" desde América Latina, "Enfoque Terroir" en la escuela francófona, "Iniciativa Satoyama" en Japón etc. Se analizarán las claves de éxito de esas estrategias y se pondrá de relieve algunas propuestas de iniciativas colaborativas, potencialmente relevantes para el ámbito de las políticas públicas.

De esos conceptos es importante extraer una serie de metodologías y herramientas con el fin de apoyar iniciativas de desarrollo local. Se presentará por lo tanto un marco metodológico de análisis e intervención con relación al uso sostenible de la diversidad bio-cultural: del producto al territorio. A modo de ilustración se hará especial énfasis en un ejemplo de puesta en práctica de ese marco de intervención en la Reserva de la Biosfera Intercontinental del Mediterráneo entre Andalucía y el norte de Marruecos.

JEAN PAUL LACOSTE



Currently Senior Program Officer at the Ford Foundation, office for the Andean Region and the Southern Cone. He is in charge of Foundation grant-making in the areas of Rural Livelihoods and Social Protection. His portfolio of grants and loans supports more than fifty organizations in Colombia, Peru, Chile and Argentina, as well as regionally. Prior to joining the Foundation, he was project coordinator for Louvain-Development, a Belgian NGO, in Zimbabwe (1997-2002) and Ecuador (1990-1993). He also served as a consultant for the Centre for Socio-economic Development (Geneva), the FAO and Care International in themes related to microfinance, economic security and governance. He holds a BA in Business Administration from the Catholic University of Louvain, and a Ph.D in Development Studies from IDS, University of Geneva.

“Expanding livelihood opportunities for poor households: A multidimensional approach”

According to the recent World Development Report 2008 on “Agriculture and Development”, 75% of the world’s extreme poor – 883 million people at the US\$1-a-day poverty level – live in rural areas. Rural households typically rely on three main livelihoods strategies to move out of poverty: entrepreneurial use of natural resources, participation in the rural labour market and nonfarm economy, and migration.

The first part of the paper focuses on specific challenges in the two first strategies, low productivity of income generation activities and failed markets, and how they can be addressed by increasing access of rural producers to a set of coordinated financial, business development and organizational services.

In the second part of the paper, we describe the multiples strategies of a private Foundation, the Ford Foundation, in order to improve the delivery of these services. These strategies include research and development, building support institutions, advocacy and networking, illustrated by different projects supported by the Foundation at local, national, regional and global levels.

The paper ends with a call for building alliances between the public and private sectors, practitioners, policy makers, academics and donors, actors from the territories and outside the territories, as well as South/South, North/South and South/North cooperation in order to promote and strengthen scalable strategies for territorial development.

JANET DWYER



With a degree in biological sciences and a PhD in agricultural economics, Janet worked for the Countryside Commission and the Institute for European Environmental Policy in London before taking up a senior research post at the Countryside and Community Research Unit, University of Gloucestershire, in 2002. Janet was awarded the title of Professor of Rural Policy in July 2010. She works on European and UK agricultural and rural development policies and practice, with a particular interest in integrated approaches, environmental sustainability and institutional adaptation. She is an experienced facilitator and has spoken at numerous policy seminars and conferences across the EU, in recent years. Recent and current projects include expert support for the OECD review of Rural Policy in Italy; work for the European Rural Development Network to analyse RDP delivery systems; a study on ecosystem services delivery for Natural England; and a Framework 7 project for the European Commission on Rural Development policy Impacts (RuDI): www.rudi-europe.net.

“Reflecting on the Specificities of Marginal Areas and the Appropriate Policy Instruments in EU Rural Areas”

The diversity of Rural Europe is reflected in a wide range of rural challenges and opportunities for policy makers. One challenge that is common to many countries and regions is that of sustaining areas which are marginal in economic terms but which contain significant cultural landscapes and areas of high nature value. In many instances, these areas are declining in quality because their value depends upon continued extensive agricultural management which is not competitive. Despite a relatively high level of public financial support through decoupled payments and agri-environment schemes, there is evidence from across Europe that the systems which maintain these landscapes and their assets are breaking down.

The paper uses a territorial evaluation of policy impacts upon these landscapes in England to argue that a more holistic policy package, including support for cultural assets and enhanced competitiveness, is needed, if the environmental value of these areas is to be protected for the future.

CAROLINA TABORGA



Boliviana, estudió la Licenciatura de Sociología en la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México y la Maestría en Gestión del Desarrollo en el Instituto Asiático de Gestión (Asian Institute of Management). Ha trabajado durante toda su vida profesional en temas relacionados con los derechos de las mujeres, tanto en organizaciones de la sociedad civil: ONGs con base en Bolivia, Italia y las Filipinas, como en organizaciones de las Naciones Unidas: el Programa Mundial de Alimentos, la FAO, el UN-INSTRAW y UNIFEM (ahora ONU Mujeres). Tiene amplia experiencia en el diseño y la gestión de programas y proyectos en diferentes países y regiones y en el diseño y la ejecución de estrategias, herramientas y metodologías para fortalecer la perspectiva de género y promover los derechos de las mujeres.

“Gender Inequalities and Empowerment in Rural Policies”

Si bien en las últimas décadas se han registrado avances importantes en el tema de los derechos de las mujeres y hoy en día hay una mayor claridad que no se alcanzarán sociedades justas ni equitativas sin la igualdad de género, queda pendiente un largo camino por recorrer ya que la desigualdad de género permanece como un rasgo estructural de todas las regiones. La creación de ONU Mujeres y el nombramiento de la ex presidenta chilena Michelle Bachelet como Directora Ejecutiva de ONU Mujeres abren la oportunidad para que la nueva entidad dirija mayores esfuerzos y recursos para disminuir la exclusión, discriminación y pobreza que viven las mujeres.

A fin de reflexionar sobre temas relacionados con las desigualdades de género y el empoderamiento de las políticas públicas proponemos temas e interrogantes que surgen del análisis de dos Programas que ejecuta UNIFEM (ONU Mujeres) en América Latina (Empoderamiento Económico de las Mujeres y Fortalecimiento de su Liderazgo en la Gobernanza del Desarrollo Local-Regional- Mydel) y en Africa (Programa de Igualdad de género para el Desarrollo Local – GELD). Algunos de estos temas son: (i) inclusión sistémica y estructural del empoderamiento de las mujeres y la igualdad de género en la agenda de los Estados, la sociedad civil la Cooperación; (ii) articulación de las dinámicas locales y territoriales con las políticas públicas y las instituciones en el ámbito nacional, (iii) potenciación y escalamiento de experiencias relevantes que han mostrado resultados, en particular en programas relacionados con el desarrollo territorial con identidad cultural y de género (iv) fortalecimiento de una propuesta de Cooperación Sur-Sur y (v) construcción de alianzas basadas en sinergias interinstitucionales en ámbitos como incidencia en políticas públicas, fortalecimiento de capacidades que valore los saberes y los talentos locales, e investigación aplicada para sistematizar y generar conocimientos útiles e influyentes para la toma de decisiones.

ROBERTO HAUDRY DE SOUCY



Economista, Doctor de la Universidad de París III "Sorbone Nouvelle" (1986). Ha sido representante del Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA) en Perú y Colombia. Actualmente en la sede de Roma (Italia) se desempeña como gerente de operaciones para Colombia, Perú y Programas Regionales de Gestión de Conocimientos. Profesor invitado y conferencista en Universidades, Centros de Investigación y Programas de Capacitación en Francia, Italia, Colombia y Perú. Últimas publicaciones: "Una propuesta de Marketing Territorial hacia la conformación de una plataforma pública/privada", RIMISP, La Paz, Bolivia, Octubre 2009; "Las Comunidades Campesinas de la Sierra Sur del Perú: instituciones con identidad para asumir los retos del siglo XXI" en el Seminario Internacional Territorios Rurales en Movimiento – FIDAMERICA, Santiago de Chile, Abril 2006.

"Políticas e Instituciones para el desarrollo del Capital Humano y de Territorios Rurales en América Latina y el Caribe"

La respuesta usual para promover el desarrollo del Capital Humano de los territorios es: más educación formal y cursos específicos, usualmente impartidos por los proyectos. Los resultados de estos procesos nos dejan a menudo esperando. Frente a ello tenemos dos opciones: i) podemos hacer más de lo mismo, aumentar la dosis, y ponernos a esperar con paciencia los resultados; ii) podemos innovar, impulsar nuevas acciones, más eficientes, que sean capaces de promover las iniciativas, aprendizajes y sistemas de conocimientos que poseen los ciudadanos y que permitan reducir el primer problema de las sociedades latino americanas: la desigualdad. Constituir Capital Humano no es igual a alcanzar las metas de la educación formal oficial, más años de colegio no son la condición suficiente para el desarrollo. El Capital Humano es el conjunto de habilidades, destrezas, saberes, cargados de auto estima que pueden hacer cambiar la vida de una persona y llevarla hacia donde esta se propone llegar. Vida que debe asumir con sus propias manos y con el apoyo de su familia, sus organizaciones sociales, políticas y económicas. Esto es apoyándose en su propio Capital Social. EL Capital Humano se hace Capital Social y Capital tout court cuando aumentan el valor de los activos de las personas, sus familias, sus organizaciones. Las políticas públicas de Capital Humano no pueden limitarse a la educación formal (por lo general estática y homogenizante) sino encararse como el conjunto de acciones y entornos que puedan favorecer la valorización de los activos de distintas personas y territorios; en particular de quienes sufren la mayor desigualdad. Dentro de esos activos uno de los más importantes es la base dada por los propios saberes y las múltiples expresiones culturales de las personas y las colectividades territoriales. La ponencia parte de un somero análisis sobre las condiciones mínimas para el desarrollo territorial para focalizarse luego en las opciones de políticas públicas innovadoras para el potenciamiento del capital humano, implicando opciones de gestión del conocimiento combinadas con instrumentos concretos de inversión pública. Se ejemplificarán estos procesos a través de la experiencia que varios Estados de América Latina han impulsado juntamente con el Fondo Internacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (FIDA). Se someterá a discusión la posibilidad de incentivar - más allá de la región latinoamericana - los flujos y los espacios de encuentro y desarrollo de capacidades y formación de los talentos y las excelencias entre los actores locales, como motores de un cambio positivo en las dinámicas territoriales.

JOSEFINE LORIZ-HOFFMANN



Head of Unit Consistency of Rural Development - Unit G1, European Commission. Since 1989, Mrs Loriz-Hoffmann has been working for the European Commission, firstly in the Audit department and, starting 1994, in the Directorate-General "Agriculture". She worked in the field of Rural Development and was Assistant to the Director-General between 2000 and 2004. Mrs Loriz-Hoffmann returned to the Rural Development in January 2005. She is now Head of Unit and is responsible for the consistency of Rural Development

"The Delivery of Rural Development Policies: Some Reflections on Problems and Perspectives in EU Countries"



PATRICK SALEZ



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"The place-based approach for territorial cohesion in the EU policies"

With the Lisbon Treaty, territorial cohesion is now a policy objective for the EU. This shall reinforce the necessity for EU policies having a territorial dimension to adopt a more "place-based" approach, using the governance principles of territorial cohesion. Such an approach should be, in particular, the core of cohesion and rural development policies in the future (post-2013). The cohesion policy is currently based on partnership and multi-level governance ("vertical coordination") principles. In the future, a more place-based approach would mean:

- A flexible territorial programming ensuring investments at the most appropriate territorial scales (including functional scales as for example rural-urban perimeters);
- An ERDF support to the use of the local development method, in coherence with LEADER and FARNET rules of intervention;
- An improvement of policy coherence and efficiency through a deep coordination between cohesion, rural development and fisheries policies and also between their respective funding instruments (future ERDF, ESF, EAFRD and EEF). Strategic coordination should be organised at EU level and coordination mechanisms should be implemented at national, regional and (when relevant) local levels.

RAFFAELE TRAPASSO



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“The OECD Rural Development programme. Lessons learnt over the past decade”

The paper discusses the new approach to rural policy implemented in OECD countries. Several structural changes spurred the new approach. Agriculture has become a minor source of rural income and employment in almost all parts of the OECD. More open trade challenged the competitiveness of rural manufacturing firms. There is an increasing demand of public services (quality of life) in rural areas due to the growing integration between urban and rural society. The crisis reduced the availability of public funds. In this context, the response of OECD governments has been to broaden their vision of what constitutes rural policy to go beyond the traditional focus on sectoral support. The change has sparked controversy. Farmers, in particular, have feared that a broader approach to rural policy would lead to less support for agriculture, often failing to realise that lower agricultural support largely reflects trade agreements and not expanded rural policy. Moreover, a coherent rural policy offers farmers the possibility of off-farm income opportunities and an enhanced quality of life, if rural areas are able to provide new services and new markets.

The OECD has been involved in this international debate by member countries, and illustrated this work in the New Rural Paradigm (NRP) in 2006. The NRP consists of a small set of basic principles for guiding policy design, and provides a structure or framework for use by countries in assembling a set of specific rural policies that are appropriate for local conditions. However, no country has fully adopted the entire paradigm: while rural policy is a significant issue it may not be the most important item on a government agenda and it may be regularly displaced by new and more critical issues, such as the current economic recession. The NRP also represented the conceptual framework for a series of national rural policy reviews conducted by the OECD since 2006. Through these national assessments the OECD detects effective policy practices and also assesses the national policy framework to promote rural development. These OECD assessments suggest that progress is being made in redefining national rural policy in ways that have the potential to make rural regions better places to live and more productive parts of society. The knowledge acquired through case studies will represent the basis for expanding the OECD Rural Development Programme in the next future.

ELENA SARACENO



She is currently a senior expert for the Contact Point of the European Network for Rural Development. Until last year she has worked in the European Commission as policy adviser in BEPA (Bureau of European Policy Advisers) and for the Directorate General for Agriculture. She has previously worked as consultant for different international organizations (UNDP, World Bank, OECD, FAO) on rural development issues, has directed a private research centre in Italy and has been professor of Regional Economics in different Italian universities.

“Territorial and Sector Approaches in Rural Development Policies in the EU and Latin America: Objectives, Design and Delivery Mechanisms”

The EU conceived in the Eighties a rural development policy mainly as one of the tools devised in the reform process of the Common Agricultural Policy, with both sector and territorial objectives. On the other hand, Latin America developed, mostly in the late Nineties, an interest for rural development policies with a territorial approach, having in mind the problems of peasant poverty and avoiding urban congestion, perceived as specific for each LA country: their objectives and design were then built around these issues and have been mainly promoted by international organizations.

The paper will briefly describe the two rural development approaches and compare the different delivery mechanisms which have been generated, comparing the two, and assessing their impact on the agricultural sector.

The key conclusion focuses on the capability of territorial approaches for rural areas to adapt to very different objectives and context conditions, improving the effectiveness of agricultural policies.

SERGIO SCHNEIDER



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“Governance, Public Policies and Territorial Programmes in Brasil” - Sergio.Schneider, Mireya E. Peñafil Valencia, Marcelo Antonio Conterato

The 1990s proved to be a period of important transformations in Brazil, resulting in changes in the role of government and public policy as well as the construction of spaces for participation of civil society actors. At the rural areas, one of the most important aspects of these changes involve the adoption of a territorial approach to management public policies.

The aim of this paper is to discuss the context in which this changes occurred, especially with regard to the incorporation of a territorial approach to planning the State actions in rural areas. Afterwards, we discuss the trajetory and the main features of the rural territorial development program set up and hosted at the Ministry of Territorial Development (MDA). In the third part of the article one presents the example of the rural territory of South Zone from Rio Grande do Sul State to indicate how the policies are implemented and how governance between State and civil society actors is managed and performed.

The article concludes with a discussion of some positive and negative consequences that could be learnt out from Brazilian recent experience, particularly in regard to contradictions and problems of the territorial approach as well as the practical difficulties that are encountered by the actors and policy makers who seek to deploy and manage territorial focused programs in the midst of social and institutions expectations that largely still work with a sectorial perspective.

CLAUDIA SERRANO



Socióloga de la Universidad Católica de Chile y Doctora en Sociología de la Escuela de Altos Estudios en Ciencias Sociales de París. Cuenta con una destacada trayectoria profesional dentro del gobierno de Chile, pues se desempeñó como ministra del Trabajo y como subsecretaria de Desarrollo Regional durante la administración Michelle Bachelet. Ha trabajado en la Corporación de Investigaciones Económicas para Latinoamérica (CIEPLAN), el Departamento de Programas del Fondo de Solidaridad e Inversión Social (FOSIS), y la Dirección General de Política Social y Cultural de la Municipalidad de Santiago. Desde 1995 es profesora del Instituto de Sociología de la Universidad Católica de Chile e imparte clases en el Magíster de Políticas Públicas de la Universidad Chile. Entre los años 1995 y 2005 fue socia e investigadora de la consultora Asesorías para el Desarrollo. Actualmente es Directora Ejecutiva de Rimisp – Centro Latinoamericano para el Desarrollo Rural.

“Enfoque Territorial, descentralización y lucha contra las desigualdades en América Latina”

La apuesta por el desarrollo de los territorios supone una articulación compleja de políticas de desarrollo económico territorial y políticas sociales o de bienestar. La acción del Estado desde arriba hacia abajo, propia de los Estados unitarios, no reconoce características y activos locales. Ignora, con ello, los atributos y las potencialidades propias de los territorios, tanto para asumir desafíos de desarrollo económico, como para resolver problemas sociales de inclusión social. La descentralización y el desarrollo territorial son caras de una misma moneda: el traspaso de poder desde niveles centrales del Estado los niveles regionales para resolver mejor y a tiempo asuntos que incidan en las oportunidades de emprendimiento territorial.

El enfoque territorial resume y reúne aspectos institucionales, económicos y sociales en una lógica de expansión de capacidades y activos presentes para lograr mejores resultados económico sociales y de bienestar, dado que el territorio constituye una unidad particular donde se complementan aspectos físicos, sociales, económicos, institucionales y otros. El concepto de territorio no se limita solamente a su dimensión geográfica o al espacio que ocupa, sino que conlleva elementos económicos, sociales y organizativos. Posee también una construcción social que remite a una dimensión “relacional”, en donde los actores locales generan estrategias, que dependiendo entre otras cosas de su grado de organización, pueden ayudar a construir la identificación y valoración del territorio. Estas estrategias pueden ser de carácter cooperativo como también competitivo. El territorio como espacio de articulación de dichas estrategias es un lugar y objeto de acción de variados grupos sociales, entidades privadas, agencias públicas, organismos no gubernamentales, etc.

Estudios en curso dan cuenta de la potencialidad de la perspectiva territorial como agente del desarrollo económico con inclusión social, pero también demuestran que estos procesos pueden ser ambientalmente peligrosos y socialmente excluyentes. Así, desde la perspectiva de las políticas públicas, puede destacarse que una de sus funciones más importantes a nivel territorial, consiste en apoyar plataformas que sustenten motores de transformación productiva, que a su vez estén soportadas en identidades comunales y locales, promoviendo la planificación y el desarrollo con inclusión e identidad local.

NICOLA CROSTA



Chief Technical Advisor, United Nations Capital Development Fund, has joined UNCDF in 2008. He represents UNCDF in Cambodia and supports the work of the Organization in the Asia region. Prior to joining UNCDF, Nicola Crosta spend over a decade at the OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) in Paris, where he held the position of Head of the OECD Rural Development Program. Nicola Crosta has authored numerous international publications in the field of governance and regional development and has been visiting lecturer at various European universities. Nicola Crosta is co-founder of the Kids Home Foundation, he holds and MPA at Sciences Po (Paris), an MBA at ESCP (Oxford) and has completed Executive courses at the MIT (Cambridge, MA).

“Introducing Place-Based Policies: Opportunities and Challenges in Developing Countries”

Much of the analysis and policy experimentation carried out during the last decade across OECD countries brought about increasing acceptance that traditional top-down approaches and sectorial subsidies to rural areas have not given the expected results and that there is a need for place-based policies which can capture the diversity of rural areas and respond timely to their new challenges.

The “New Rural Paradigm”, now middle-aged, is thus finding its way in the developed world. But how about developing countries? The recent economic, food and energy crisis have had considerable impacts on rural areas across the developing world. They threw into stark relief the necessity to re-think rural development policies to foster sustainable growth, equitable development and climate change resilience. However, the adoption of deliberate, integrated policies for rural development is hampered by a series of conceptual misconceptions, as well as technical and political obstacles.

The presentation will discuss some of these aspects and offer some thoughts on the possible way forward. The presentation will conclude that both North-South and South-South dialogue need to be strengthened to avoid repeating costly policy failures experienced by developed Countries. This will also allow for the development of a “New Rural Paradigm 2.0”. A much needed update of the NRP that can apply globally and takes into account the specific context of developing countries.