



Good Governance for Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition in the OIC Member Countries

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- Conceptual Framework and Methodology
- Good Governance for Food Security and Nutrition in the OIC Member Countries
- Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies
- Policy Recommendations
- COVID-19

- **Conceptual Framework and Methodology**
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Background

- **Food Security** *“a situation in which all people at all times have social access to sufficient, safe, nutritious food to maintain a healthy and active life.”*
- Many countries, including the majority of the **OIC** member countries, face difficulties in achieving food security and a balanced nutrition.

Purpose

- **Review and analyze** the global and OIC food security governance practices
- Make **policy recommendations** to the OIC member countries for **good food security governance**

Conceptual Framework and Methodology

The Four Pillars of Food Security (FAO)

Like a checklist!

Pillar 1: Physical **Availability** of Food

production, stock levels and net trade

Pillar 2: Economic and Physical **Access** to Food

incomes, expenditure, markets and prices

Pillar 3: Food **Utilization**

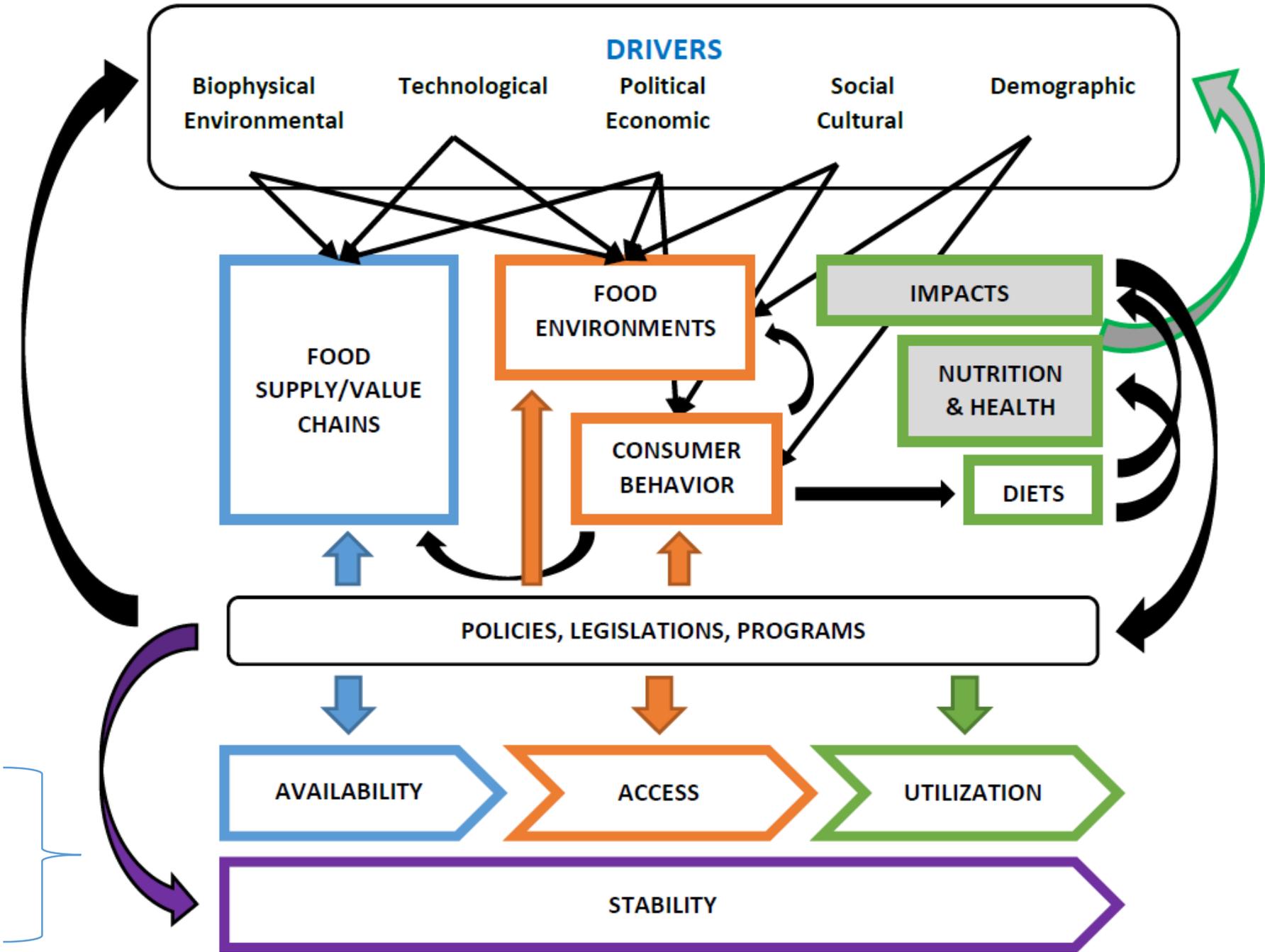
sufficient energy + nutrient intake

feeding practices, food preparation, diversity of the diet

Pillar 4: **Stability** of the other three pillars over time

Food Security Pillars and the Food System

Source: HLPE (2017)



Pillars of Food Security

The Four Levels of Food Security Governance (FAO)

- **Policy and Legal Framework**

vision, goals and priorities, cross-cutting strategies, laws, and programs, activities for achievement of objectives, 'how', 'who', 'what', 'when'

- **Coordination and Coherence**

between policies, intra- and inter-agencies, between the multiple actors involved

- **Implementation**

institutional capacity, roles and responsibilities, service delivery, accountability and recourse mechanisms

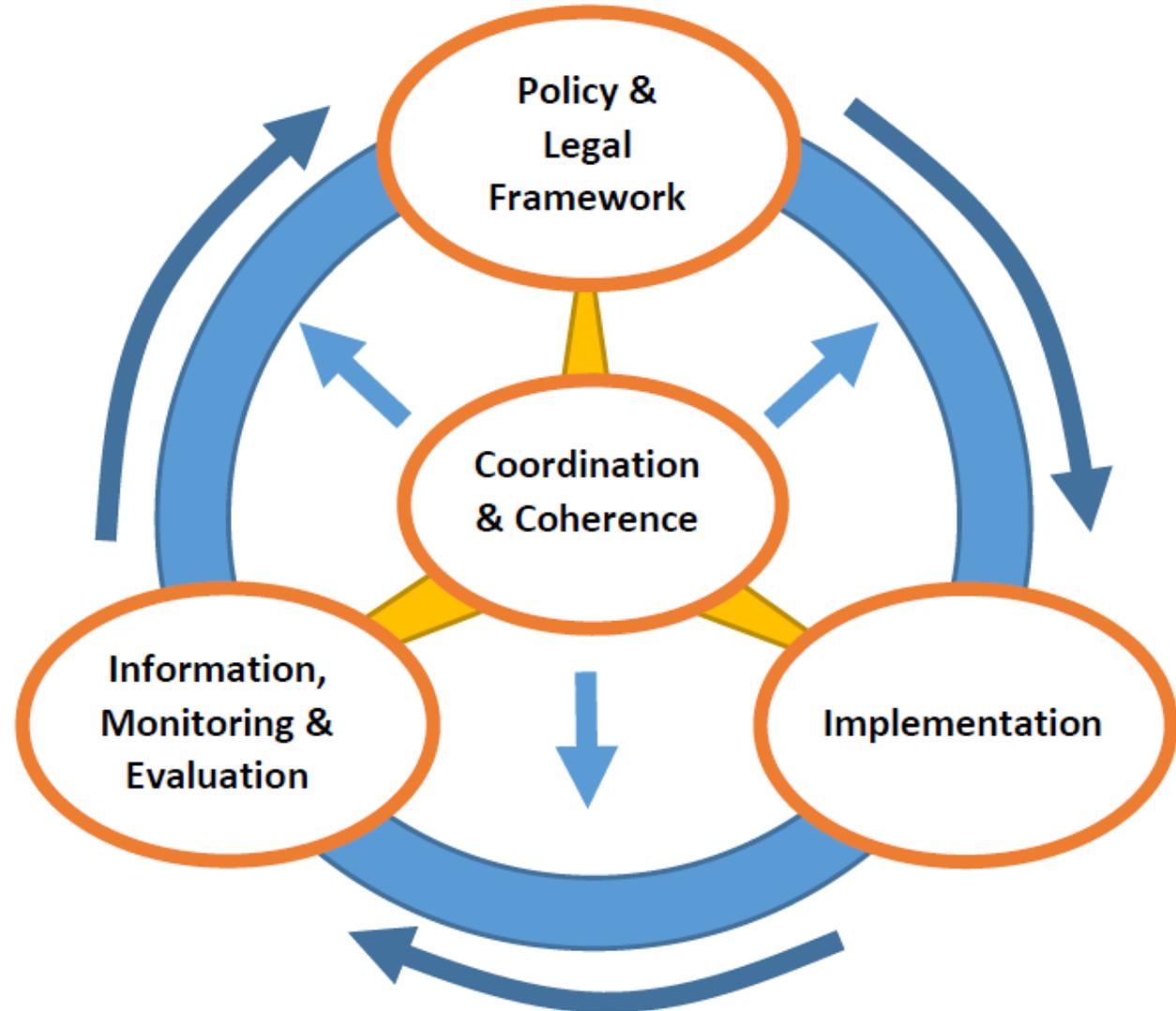
- **Information-Monitoring-Evaluation**

assessments, data management, looking at the progress in activities, achievements, as well as impacts

Conceptual Framework and Methodology

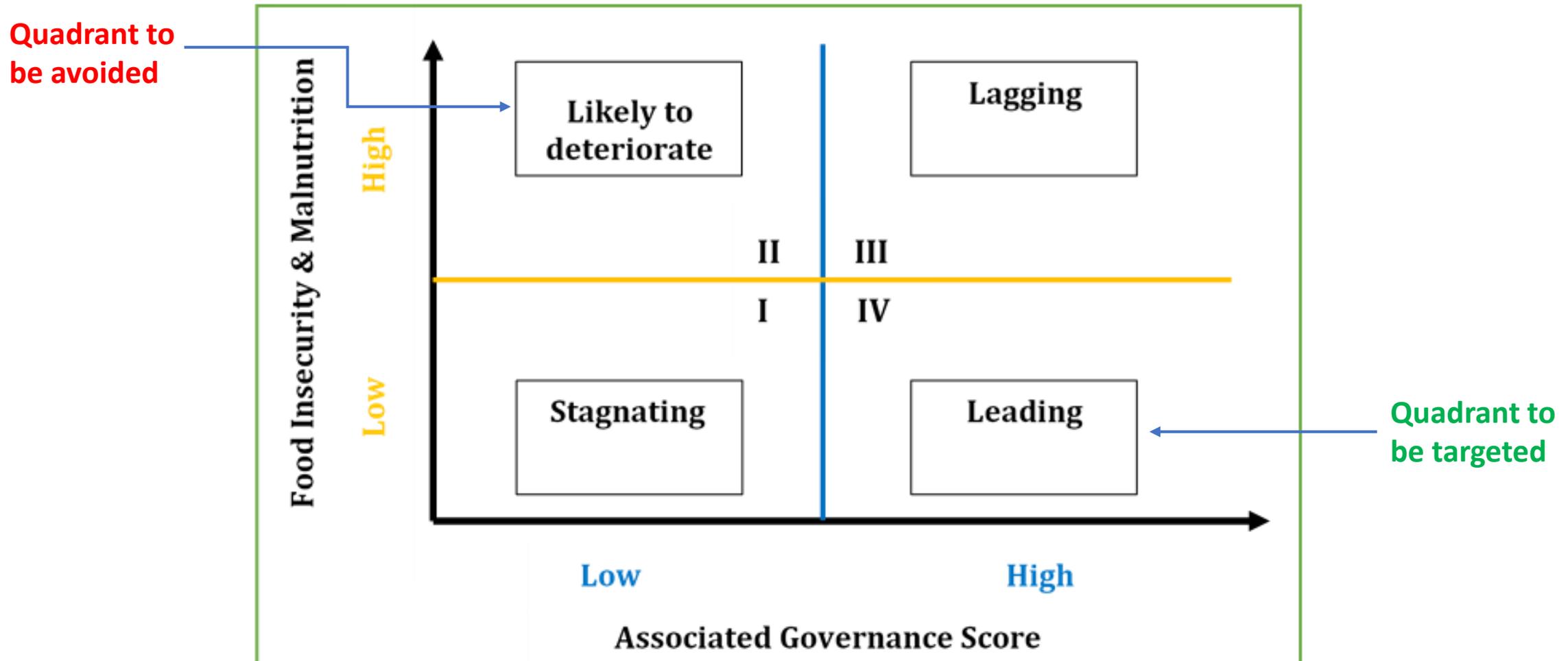
Food Security Governance Levels

Source: FAO (2011b)



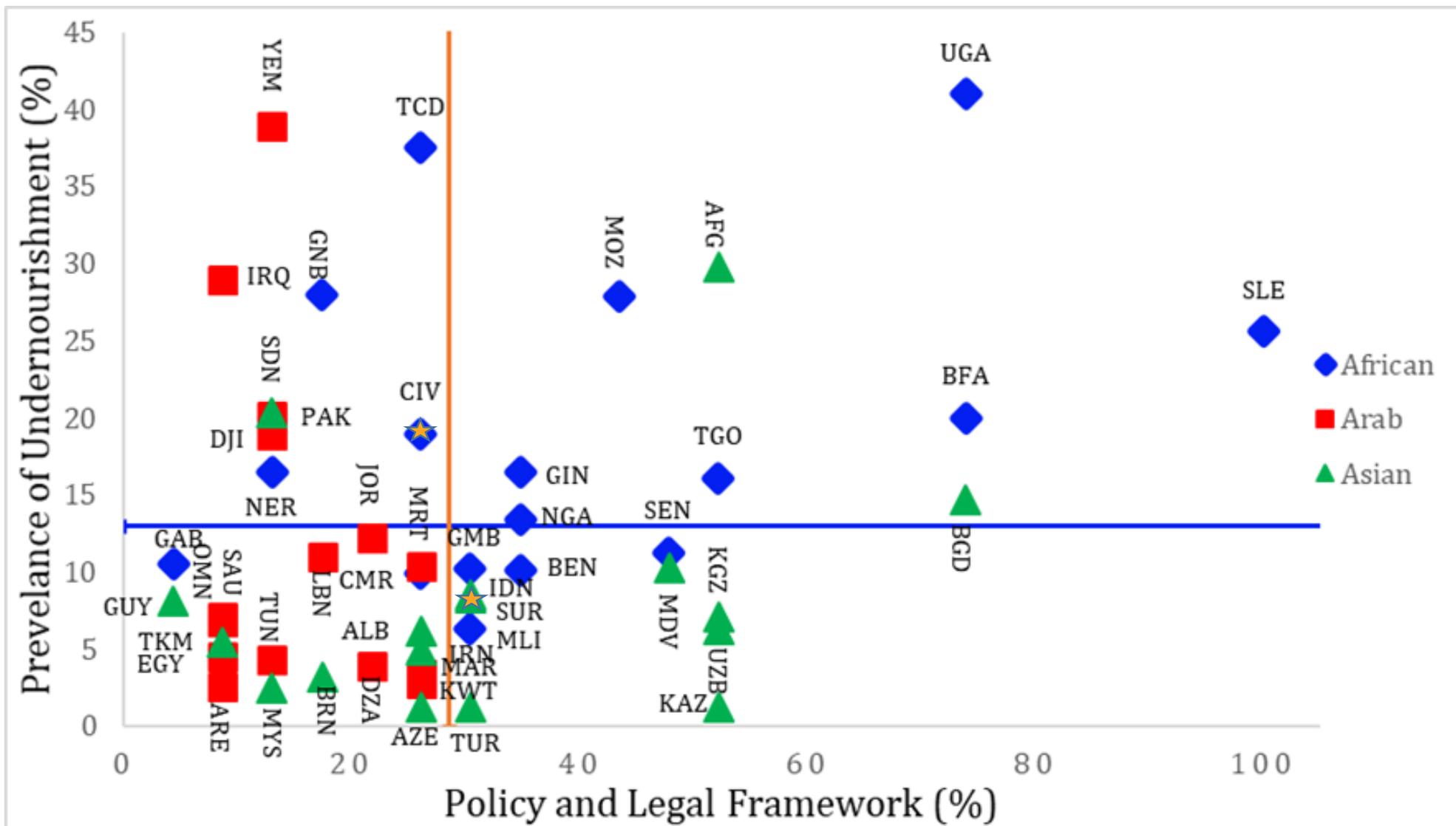
Conceptual Framework and Methodology

Food Security Governance Regimes

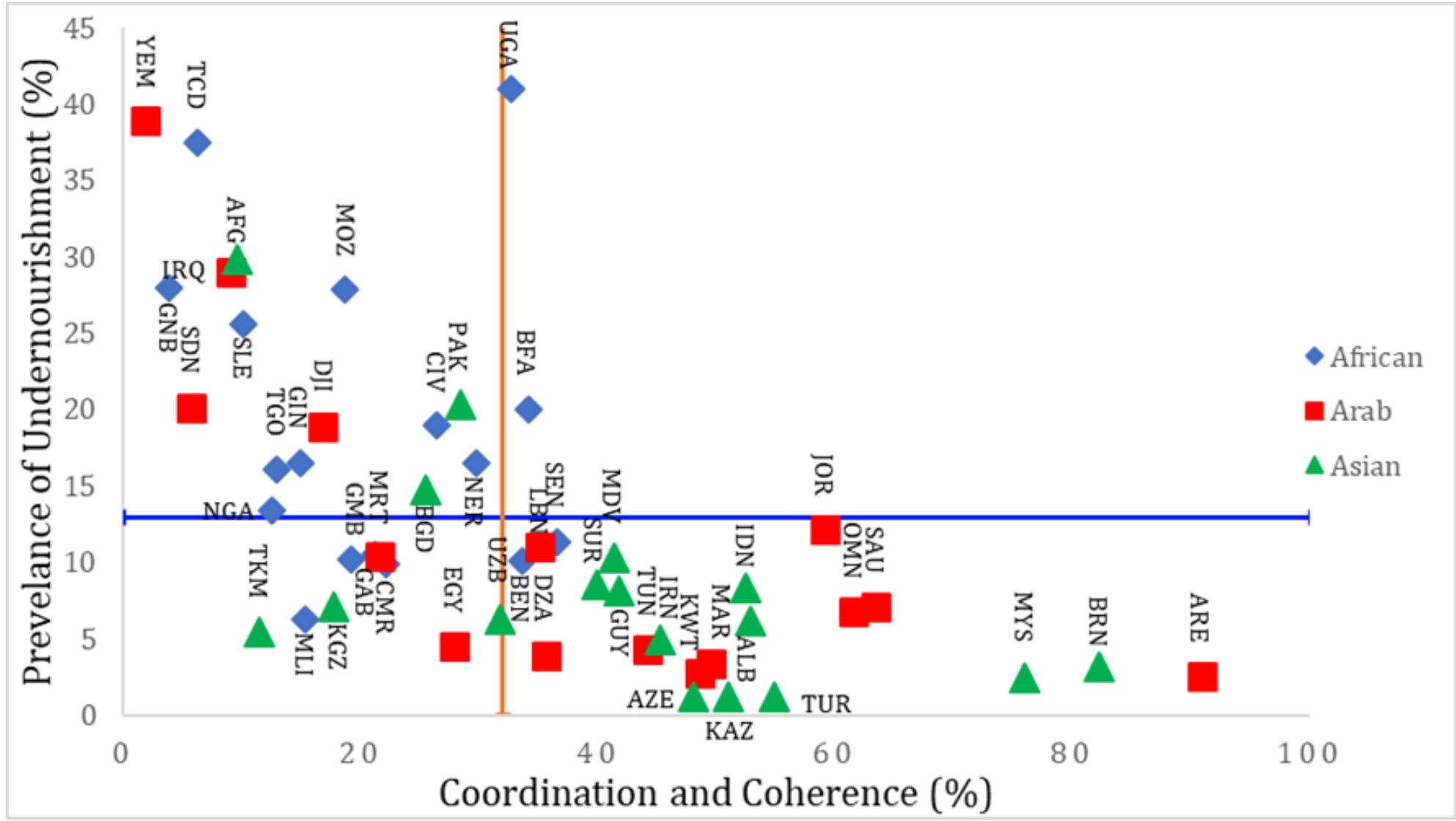


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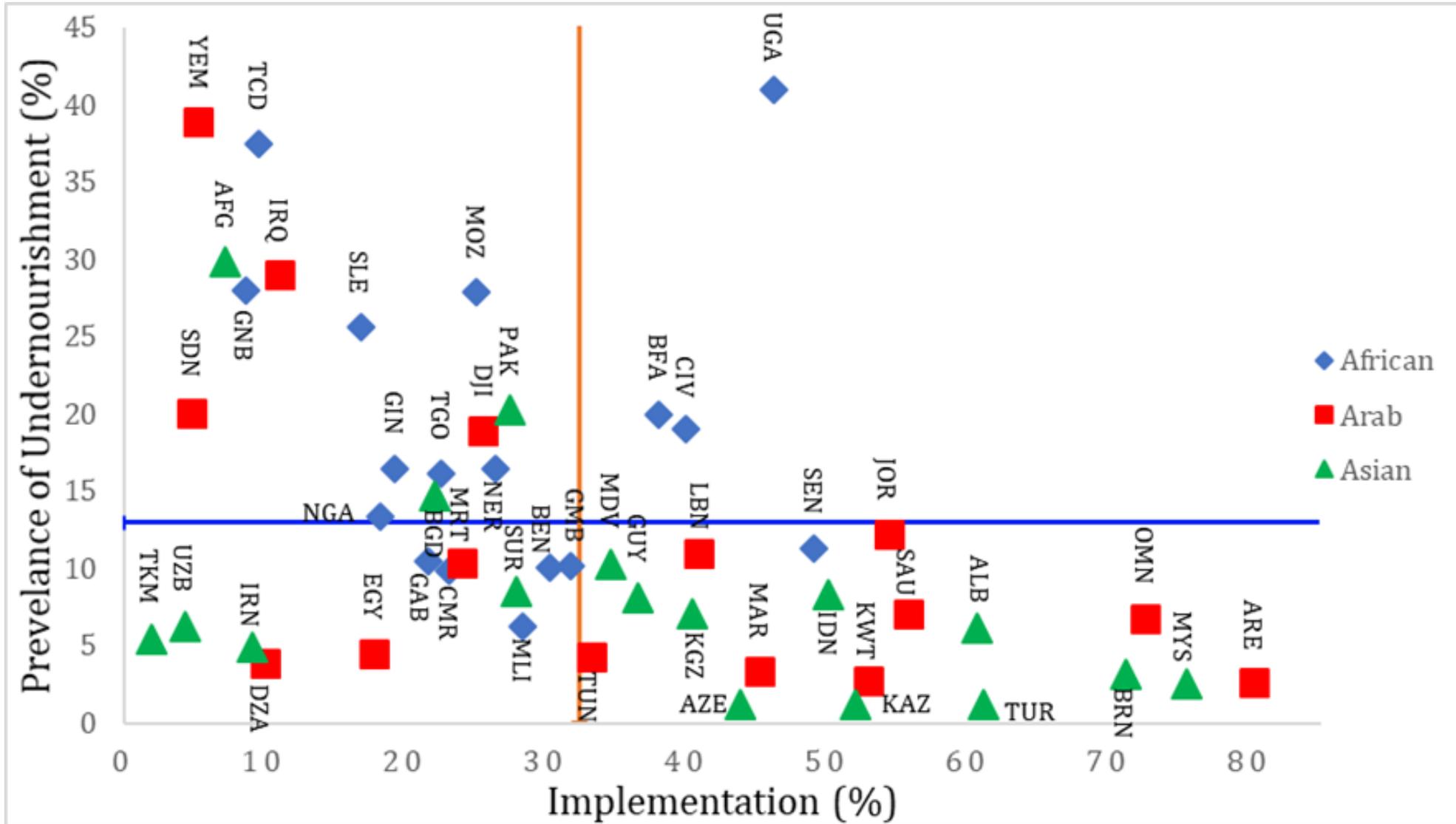
Good Governance for FSN in OIC Member Countries



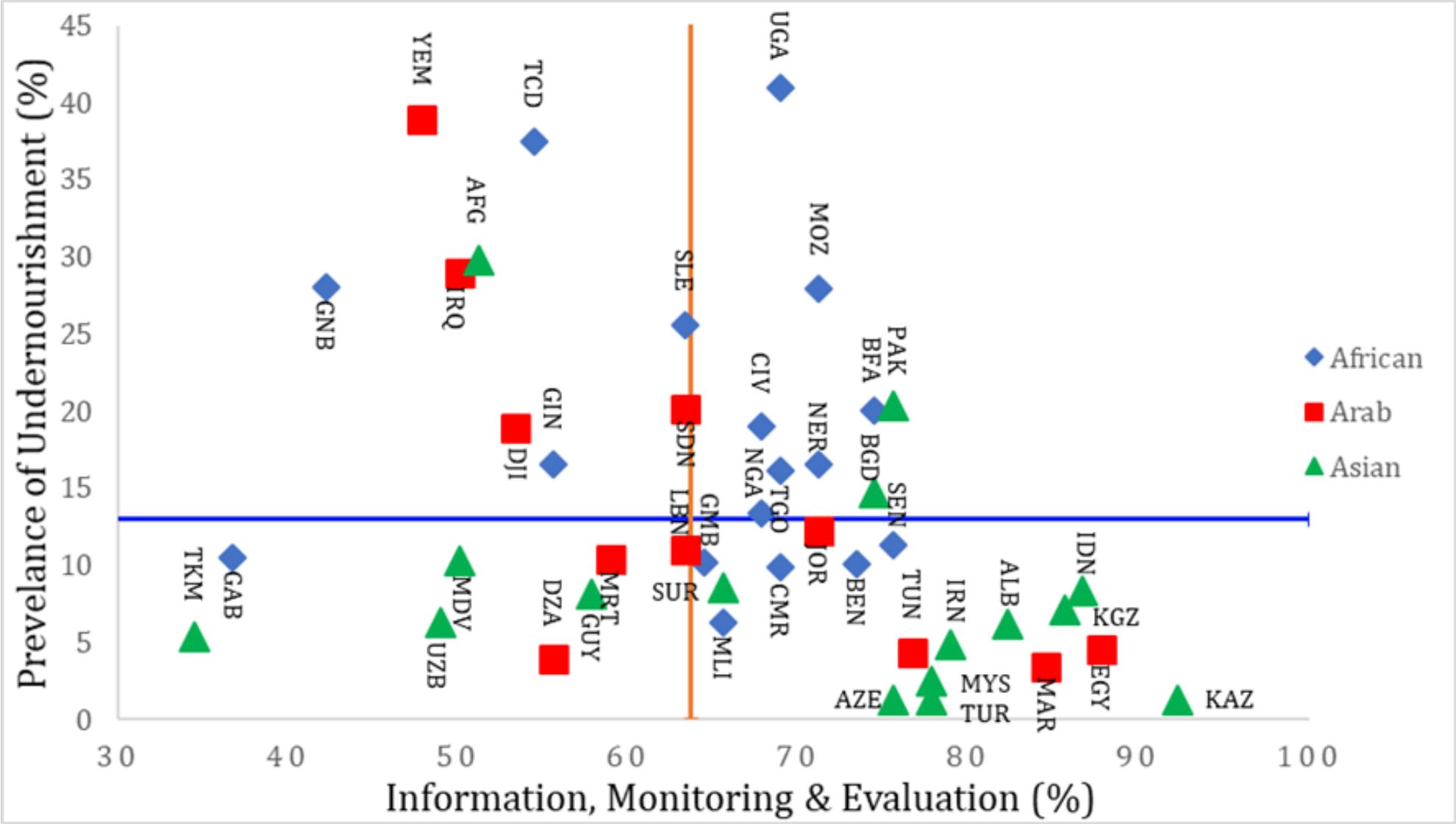
Good Governance for FSN in OIC Member Countries



Good Governance for FSN in OIC Member Countries



Good Governance for FSN in OIC Member Countries



Food Security Governance Index – Groupwise Rankings

African	Asian	Arab
Burkina Faso	Kazakhstan	Jordan
Benin	Albania	Morocco
Uganda	Azerbaijan	Tunisia
Senegal	Indonesia	Lebanon
Côte d'Ivoire	Malaysia	Egypt
Niger	Maldives	Algeria
Mali	Turkey	Libya
Togo	Kyrgyzstan	Iraq
Mozambique	Iran	Mauritania
Nigeria	Bangladesh	Comoros
Cameroon	Suriname	Yemen
Gambia	Tajikistan	
Guinea	Uzbekistan	
Gabon	Guyana	
Sierra Leone	Pakistan	
Guinea-Bissau	Afghanistan	
Chad	Turkmenistan	

Food Security Governance Index for the OIC member countries orders countries in terms of their overall FSG performances by taking all four food security pillars and all four governance levels into account.

Global/Regional Opportunities/Challenges for the OIC

	Opportunity	Challenge
Global	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• UN SGD Framework• Best-Practice Cases• SUN, WFP and FSC Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Climate• Complexity and De-Politicization• Covid
Regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Islamic Organization for Food Security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Population Growth• Agricultural Trade Barriers within the OIC• Conflict Situations and Displacement

- Some of the OIC member countries; **governance gaps** in
 - *coordination* ■ *monitoring*
- Several OIC member countries; **governance gaps** in
 - *Right to Food* legislations
 - Integration of FSN targets with *national development plans*
- **Higher governance** capacities strongly correlated with **lower levels of Prevalence of Undernourishment**
 - This is strongest for
 - *coordination and coherence*,
 - *implementation*, and
 - *information-monitoring-evaluation*

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Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

- **OIC** member countries selected for field visits
 - African group: **Côte d'Ivoire**
 - Arab group: **Palestine**
 - Asian group: **Indonesia**
- *Best-practice* **non-OIC** country selected as a desk study: **Brazil**
- The international initiative selected as a *best-practice* case:
The United Nations' Secretary-General's **High Level Task Force** on Global Food and Nutrition Security

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

- Field visit countries represent the **diversity within the OIC** in terms of *population, land area, the shares of agriculture in GDP and employment, cereal yield, etc.*
 - Indonesia is a large country in terms of both land area and population
 - Palestine is a small country in both respects
 - Côte d'Ivoire is in between these countries
 - Cereal yield is highest in Indonesia and lowest in Palestine among the three

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

- **Case Study Methodology** centrally builds upon
 - ***Food Security Governance Expert Interview*** developed particularly for this report
 - Semi-structured interview with 10 open-ended questions
- **Contents** for each field visit country:
 - **Background**
 - **Institutional and Legal Framework**
 - **Food Security Governance Analysis**

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Indonesia

- Decrease in Prevalence of Undernourishment partially due to **increased governmental efforts after 2006**
- Ongoing stunting reduction project shows that the country's policy framework performs well in **identifying the existing malnutrition problems**
- Indonesia also benefits from having established a well-performing monitoring system known as **the vulnerability atlas**

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Indonesia

- Strong Food Security Governance in
 - *policy & legal framework*
 - *information-monitoring-evaluation*
- 13 laws, 15 government regulations, 11 presidential regulations, 54 ministerial regulations, 8 national planning documents, a strategic plan and, finally, an action plan concerning **food security and nutrition**
- Ministry of Agriculture's investigative **policy development** system that embraces the twin-track approach in determining policy needs
- ***Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas***, updated in 2009 and covering 514 rural districts in 32 provinces, (i) locating the places in which people face food insecurity and malnutrition, (ii) finding out how many people are vulnerable, and (iii) what are the reasons behind their vulnerability.

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Indonesia

- Governance gaps in
 - ***coordination & coherence***
 - ***implementation***
- Not all legislative steps concerning the inter-ministerial status of the national FS council have been completed
- Coordination could be improved by the national FS council especially with respect to the coordination of *all stakeholders*
- Implementation difficulties are mainly associated with differing capacities of sub-national authorities and continuing infrastructure problems

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Côte d'Ivoire

- **Quadrant analyses with OIC averages as benchmarks:**
 - Governance gaps in
 - *policy & legal framework*
 - *coordination & coherence*
- **Extended with the qualitative data:**
 - Relatively well performing in *policy & legal framework*
 - Relatively lower capacities in *information-monitoring-evaluation*

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Côte d'Ivoire

- Well-documented **agricultural investment plans (PNIA I-II)**
 - **PNIA II** for the 2018-2025 period aims to accelerate the structural transformation in agriculture; ensuring inclusive growth and rural development. Contrary to **PNIA I**, it clearly identifies **food security as a major challenge** and establishes itself as the new frame of reference for the national food security policy.
- Three major **sub-sectoral strategies** for the agricultural sector:
 - National **Rice** Development Strategy (SNDR 2012-2020),
 - National Strategy for the Development of Food **Crops other than Rice** (SNDCV-2014-2020)
 - Strategic Plan for the Development of **Livestock, Fisheries and Aquaculture** in Côte d'Ivoire (PSDDPA-2014-2020)

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Côte d'Ivoire

- **Governance gaps in *implementation***
 - There is a need to develop explicit, mandated plans
 - There exist infrastructure problems at the sub-national level
- **Governance gaps in *information-monitoring-evaluation***
 - There is no effective vulnerability monitoring mechanism

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Palestine

- Food security outcomes affected by the ongoing conflict
- FSN problems especially in some regions of the country
- Situation is relatively better in
 - *policy & legal framework*
 - *coordination & coherence*with some continuing problems.
- Basic Law (or Constitution) of Palestine recognizes access to food, education and health care for infants as basic rights.
- National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP): a strategic policy document spelling out a comprehensive and coordinated set of measures aiming to ensure food and nutrition security in the country over the period between 2019 and 2030.

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Palestine

- Governance gaps in
 - **Implementation**
 - Limited jurisdiction of the Palestinian government over resources and geographical regions
 - (Over)fragmentation of the government work
 - Budgetary problems
 - **information-monitoring-evaluation**
 - A national online and monitoring evaluation system is under construction.
 - Agriculture Census is conducted every 10 years, but there is no well-developed monitoring information system to make good use of data collected in policy analysis and impact evaluation.

		Indonesia	Côte d'Ivoire	Palestine
Policy & Legal Framework	<i>Quadrant</i>	Leading	Likely to Deteriorate	N/A
	<i>Field Visit</i>	Strong	Strong (with problems)	Strong (with problems)
Coordination & Coherence	<i>Quadrant</i>	Leading	Likely to Deteriorate	N/A
	<i>Field Visit</i>	Strong (with problems)	Weak	Strong (with problems)
Implementation	<i>Quadrant</i>	Leading	Lagging	N/A
	<i>Field Visit</i>	Weak	Weak	Weak
Information-Monitoring-Evaluation	<i>Quadrant</i>	Leading	Lagging	N/A
	<i>Field Visit</i>	Strong	Weak	Weak

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

Brazil

Three important components of the best-practice:

- A **bottom-up approach** to the formulation of FSN policy and the organization of FSN governance
- An extremely **efficient planning** mechanism, with the collaboration of multiple ministries in strategic areas, for the eradication of hunger
- **Budgetary support** for the priority cross-sector actions for the achievement of the policy objectives

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

HLTF

The strategic frameworks of the HLTF are important in two respects:

- **Clearly described principles and actions** on how an international coordinating body can operate to **create synergies across multiple stakeholders**
- HLTF's **updated framework for action** giving concise recommendations **for each of the four governance levels**

Main Lessons Learned from the Case Studies

HLTF (cont'd)

HLTF recommendations prioritize the **twin-track approach** and take

- **vulnerable groups,**
- **gender-related issues, and**
- **food system resilience**

to the center stage for each governance level.

- HLTF official documents convincingly argue that food security governance must be mainly the **responsibility of national governments**

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- **Differences** in the severity and types of FSN-related problems and their drivers



A single set of policies would not be suitable for all countries or regions

- **Setting priorities**
- Policy-making to **adapt** to particular needs and constraints

Policy Recommendations

Regarding the **1st** governance level concerning *policy and legal framework* countries may benefit from:

- Developing a comprehensive, **national food security strategy** as the first step of planning
- Formulating policies that target the **weak segments of the supply/value chains** of their key agricultural products
- Eliminating the existing **agricultural trade barriers** in a mutually beneficial way

Regarding the **2nd** governance level concerning *coordination and coherence* countries may benefit from:

- Establishing high-level coordination mechanisms (i.e., an inter-ministerial or presidential **council**) for the coordination of all governmental and non-governmental stakeholders
- **Mandating** the operations, meetings, responsibilities, accountability criteria, and stakeholder participation mechanisms
- Ensuring that the national coordination council has **sufficient human and financial resources**

Regarding the **3rd** governance level concerning *implementation* countries may benefit from:

- Designing the policies and programs with an **explicit implementation plan** for the national/sub-national tasks
- Solving the **infrastructure** problems that negatively affect implementation of policies and programs
- Educating the fieldwork personnel with relevant **know-how** and allocating sufficient **financial resources** to each and every step of the implementation process

Regarding the **4th** governance level concerning *information-monitoring-evaluation* countries may benefit from:

- Establishing a **vulnerability atlas** (or a similar platform) as an online platform that transmits, ideally, real-time information to a monitoring center
- **Mandating** the data gathering schedules, the geographical coverage at the sub-national levels, and the types of data to be collected through the vulnerability atlas
- Designing and regularly implementing **nationally representative household surveys** that have particular modules for FSN indicators

Three general recommendations for the OIC member countries

1-a

- The OIC member countries with various governance gaps may greatly benefit from the experiences of developing countries that improved food security and nutrition (e.g., **Brazil**)
 - As a **developing country** that had food insecurity and malnutrition problems in the past, the **well-directed governance efforts** of Brazil have resulted in **impressive achievements** in the recent decades

Three general recommendations for the OIC member countries

1-b

- The OIC member countries may benefit from developing detailed **SWOT analyses** of their **food systems and agricultural sectors**, at the national and, preferably also at the sub-national levels
 - exactly which particular **governance** level or levels might be identified as **weak**
 - what are the **strengths** of the country in approaching the **existing problems**

Three general recommendations for the OIC member countries

2

- The OIC member countries with governance gaps may benefit from developing **partnership projects** where at least one member country from the **“leading” FSG regime** participates in
 - Knowledge sharing among the member countries
 - COMCEC Project Finance
 - ✧ Financial resources
 - ✧ Technical expertise

Three general recommendations for the OIC member countries

3

- **The Islamic Organization for Food Security** may also be effective in supporting good food security governance practices within the OIC
 - Special focus on food security and nutrition
 - Data collection
 - Contributions to policy formulation

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The COVID-19 Pandemic and Food Security

- By the end of 2020, **130 million people in low and middle income countries** will be added to those already suffering from acute hunger before the pandemic started.
- The **economic downturn** worsens the food insecurity and malnutrition situation mainly through
 - the decreasing **availability** of food (due to the fall in food production and trade) and
 - The deteriorating **access** to food (due to employment and income losses).

The COVID-19 Pandemic and the OIC Member Countries

According to the World Food Programme's initial impact analysis published in April 2020, people in **21 OIC Member Countries** face higher food insecurity risks due to the pandemic.

Afghanistan

Algeria

Bangladesh

Cameroon

Chad

Djibouti

Gambia

Guinea

Iran

Iraq

Lebanon

Libya

Mozambique

Niger

Nigeria

Palestine

Sierra Leone

Somalia

Sudan

Tajikistan

Yemen

The COVID-19 Pandemic and Food Security Governance

- **Roughly half of the OIC Member Countries** are among the countries that face the highest risks due to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- **Minimizing the risks** associated with the pandemic necessitates **good governance practices** especially with respect to
 - **coordination** of policy actions at national and sub-national levels, and
 - **monitoring** of acute food insecurity through the food information systems.

Questions (sketch)

1. Current status of food insecurity and malnutrition in your country
2. The food security pillar that is most challenging in your country
3. The governance level that poses the greatest obstacle in your country
4. **Policy and Legal Framework:** Design; Leadership; Twin-Track Approach; Right to Food Legislations
5. **Coordination and Coherence:** Mechanisms; Mandates; Financial and Human Resources; Stakeholders' Participation
6. **Implementation:** Effectiveness; Distribution of Funds; Various Capacities of Sub/National Authorities; Accountability and Transparency
7. **Information, Monitoring, Evaluation:** FSN Information Systems; Regular Monitoring and Evaluation; Know-How
8. Strengths & Weaknesses for FSG; Opportunities & Threats; Good & Bad FSG practices
9. Contact with different domestic and international stakeholders
10. Further thoughts



Thank you for your attention.