

Netherlands Food and Nutrition Security Programme

By Jim Woodhill



NL Development Policy

- Visible results are needed
- The main shift is from social sectors to economic sectors with focus on self reliance and private initiative
- Stronger ties with Dutch private sector and knowledge institutions
- Working where NL has comparative advantage
- Spear heads: security and legal order; food security; water; sexual and reproductive health;

Strategic Note on Food Security

- Objective – Increase food security by:
 - Sustainable production
 - Efficient markets
 - Income security and access to healthy food
 - Enabling environment

Strategic Note on Food Security

■ Intervention levels

- International public goods
- Support for national governments for capacity development, co-investing in infrastructure, financial sector, research and innovation
- Strengthening role of business and societal actors

Challenges/Opportunities

1. Deepening analysis and understanding at country level
2. Balancing indirect and longer term economic self-reliance strategies with shorter-term and more direct impact on most vulnerable groups
3. Linking Dutch private sector to local economic situation and local economic development
4. Complementing private sector develop with explicit food security and nutrition strategies
5. Taking a regional and global perspective
6. Coordination and complementarity with partner country programmes and other donors and on-going / past Dutch programmes



Challenges/Opportunities

7. Establishing the niche and focus for Dutch support
8. Linking government, private sector, NGOs, knowledge institutions and donors
9. Creating an innovation and knowledge intensive strategy.
10. Strengthening embassy capacities and access to expertise.
11. Flexible and entrepreneurial programming and funding mechanisms.
12. Establishing monitoring and learning mechanisms

Food and Nutrition Security

Chronically insecure today – 1-2 billion

Longer term risks for entire global population – 9 billion

Availability

Accessibility

Utilisation

Economic Self-Reliance

Agri-food
Sector
Development

Other Sector
Development

Household
Wealth

National
Wealth

Health,
Hygiene,
Education

Subsistence
Production

Social Safety
Nets

Inter-
ventions

Private Sector Development

Public Sector Expenditure

Sustainable Agricultural Production

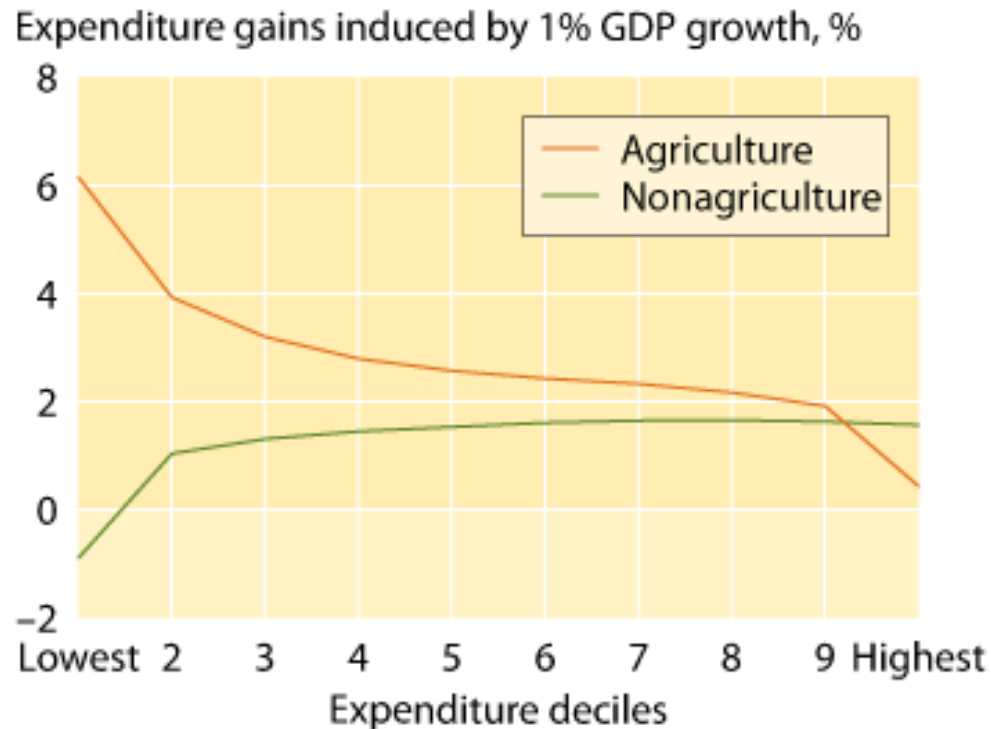
Natural Resources Management (Water) and Climate Change Adaptation

Gender Equality

Governance and Enabling Environment

Cross
Cutting
Issues

GDP growth originating in agriculture benefits the poorest half of the population substantially more

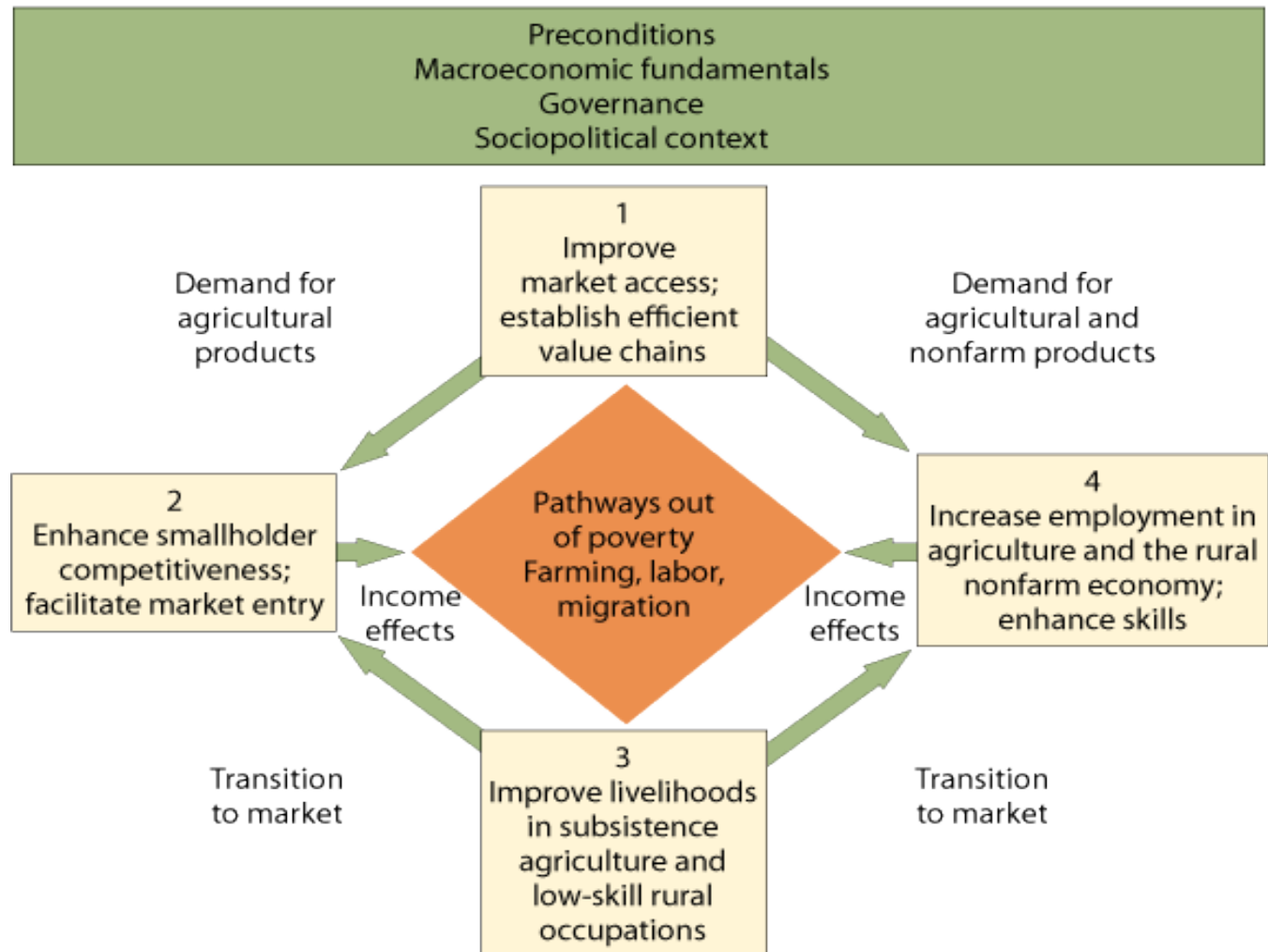


Source: Ligon and Sadoulet 2007.

Note: Based on data from 42 countries during the period 1981–2003. Gains are significantly different for the lower half of expenditure deciles.



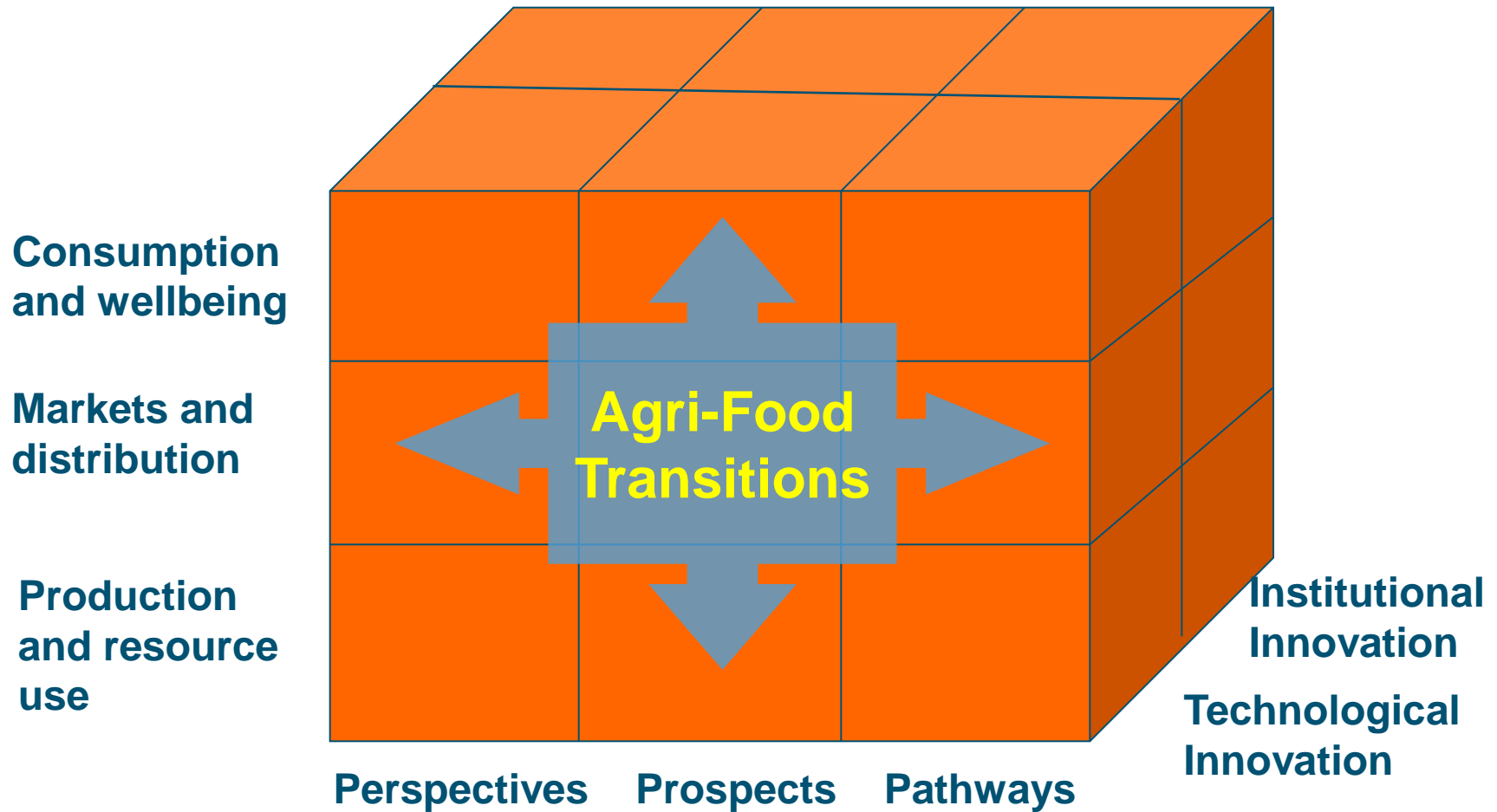
The four policy objectives of the agriculture-for-development agenda form a policy diamond



Source: WDR 2008 team.



Dimensions of Agri-food Transitions



Towards Innovation 3.0

Innovation 1.0

**Technology
Transfer**

Innovation 2.0

**Interactive
Inter-
disciplinary
Knowledge
Processes**

Innovation 3.0

**Adaptive
Emergence
in Complex
Systems**

Innovation 3.0

- based on the dynamics of complex social, economic and natural systems
- Integrates and builds on Innovation 1.0 and 2.0
- Recognizes ethical dilemmas
- Combines technological and institutional innovation
- Deals explicitly with power and politics
- Uses methods that align with human cognitive and emotional processes
- Fosters learning networks (web 2.0)
- Fosters entrepreneurial approaches to innovation and change