

SOMMET DES RÉGIONS
DU MONDE SUR LA
SÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE

18-19 Janvier 2010,
Dakar



SUMMIT OF THE WORLD'S
REGIONS ON
FOOD SECURITY

18-19 January 2010,
Dakar

ORGANISÉ PAR

CRPM CPMR



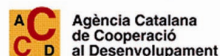
La république
du Sénégal



Results of the Summit of the World's Regions on Food Security Dakar - 18th and 19th January 2010

Context, aims, results, follow-up

EN PARTENARIAT AVEC





Critical global food situation

- ▶ Mobilization of the Regions is essential

Commitment of the Regions at the 2nd convention for a territorial approach in May 2008 to set up a World Summit of Regions on food security

- ▶ A Summit to examine this issue together in order to propose innovative solution to fight against hunger

Several stages to mobilize the world's Regions to strengthen food and nutrition security

- ▶ First stage: building of the Dakar Summit (1 year)
- ▶ Second stage: following up the Dakar Summit with the development of the roles of Regions on food security and the decentralized cooperation in this area (2 or 3 years)
- ▶ Third stage: assessment of the two first stages



PREPARATION

Preparation of the Dakar Summit

- ▶ Organized by **FOGAR**, **CPMR** and the **Senegalese Government**
- ▶ With the support of :the FAO, the UNDP, the World Food Programme (WFP), the European Commission, the ECOWAS, the French and Spanish development agencies, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the French Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Catalonia Region and Dakar Region

Tools

- ▶ Setting-up of a steering committee
- ▶ Setting-up of a scientific committee with food security experts from the five continents
- ▶ Questionnaire sent to regions on their contribution toward tackling food insecurity : Identification of good practices and success stories



OBJECTIVES OF THE SUMMIT

- ▶ To discuss how regions from the South and the North perceive and are reacting to current and future food problems
- ▶ to highlight the specific added value that the regions can provide in tackling undernourishment and malnutrition, drawing on concrete examples
- ▶ to develop practical and political partnerships, firstly between donor agencies and regions, and secondly between regions themselves, in order to reduce global hunger effectively
- ▶ to make recommendations on how effective and innovative food security schemes run by the regions can be rolled out on a wider basis
- ▶ to ensure the regions' views are heard in order to promote their involvement on the world stage



Results

▶ **800 people from the five continents exchanging their point of view through 2 plenary sessions and 6 workshops**

▶ **a better hearing of the regional voice**

EC, ECOWAS, FAO, UNDP and several states committed themselves, alongside the regions, to “a territorial approach” to food security and development

▶ **toward new strategic governance rules, including sub-state tiers of government**

the regions intend to become involved in global food governance through proactive participation in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

- ▶ plenary debates and workshop discussions proved that the regions constitute powerful channels for guaranteeing people's food security due to
 - their complementarity with regard to central government
 - their closeness to local people
 - their ability to understand the needs of different groups within the population
 - their ability to mobilise all the stakeholders in a given area and coordinate their actions
 - and their ability to ensure that objectives are met as effectively as possible

- ▶ Regions have added value in several area :
 1. **promote local markets**, the short circuits and their funding in a national and cross border context
 2. **promote local investment** and ensure access to credit to help small farmers increase yields and incomes



Results

3. **enhance the territorial logic** in organizing the equipment and land management (storage silos, strategic infrastructure, land, etc..)
4. **mobilize local knowledge** and develop the traditional techniques of production, storage, processing and commercialization environmentally friendly
5. **encourage the emergence of local initiatives** by supporting the formation of economic actors and public services and the structuring of professional organizations
6. **promote access to food for vulnerable** and promote the right to food for all
7. **promote adequate nutrition** according to gender and age of the target populations
8. **Promote and improve the flow of information** to influence the strategies of actors and prevent crises

9. **promote local sustainable practices** of production and conservation of natural resources and mitigation of climate change and adapting to its effects :

Greenhouse gas emissions from forestry and some sectors of agriculture = 1/3 of current annual total emissions. But, the farm industry can also mitigate the impact and improve food security

Regional and local actions :

- **integrated management plans for natural resources at territorial level, covering specific agroecological areas**
- **the development of decentralised mechanisms and capacity building to manage natural risks**
- **the development of food security policies that incorporate climate change and propose adaptation mechanisms**
- **access to decision-making tools and technologies developed by the research community**



The Summit report, the summaries of the workshops, the speakers' presentations, the final declaration of Regions and all the documents related to the Summit are available on :

<http://www.regionsfoodsummit.org/>



Follow-up to the Dakar Summit

- ▶ implementing a policy to develop lasting partnerships between regions from the North and the South, and with donor agencies
 - ➔ **creation of a core group of regions from the North and the South** with FOGAR and a steering group (states, donors, international organizations): **first meeting in may 2010**
 - ➔ **Developing a multiannual and multi countries decentralized actions program** on the basis of a references framework elaborated by FOGAR to :
 - strengthen regions' ability to implement a food security policy in the framework of national and international plans
 - increase in the number of cooperative actions between regions, from the North and the South, with ensuring the effective channelling of both human and financial resources

Summit Extratcs:

Decentralisation is extremely difficult to bring about (...). You cannot keep all powers in the centre and develop the base (...). Mr Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal

In sum, the territorial approach to development sought by FOGAR is gaining ground everywhere (...). It is an excellent initiative to focus on sectoral policies, which need to be well-rooted at territorial level in order to succeed. Mr Antoine Joly, Delegate for the External Action of Local and Regional Authorities at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The United Nations system is fully represented here – the FAO, the WFP, IFAD, the World Bank and the others. (...) We are all committed to working to help those that the most vulnerable sections in society, Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on Food Security and Nutrition

We have however acknowledged that the proven relevance of the regions' action on food security means that they need to have all necessary powers and means at their disposal to accomplish their task effectively, Mr Patrice Nikiema, President of Burkina Faso's Centre Region and the Burkina Faso Association of Regions



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Contact : marie.imbs.fogar@gmail.com