

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

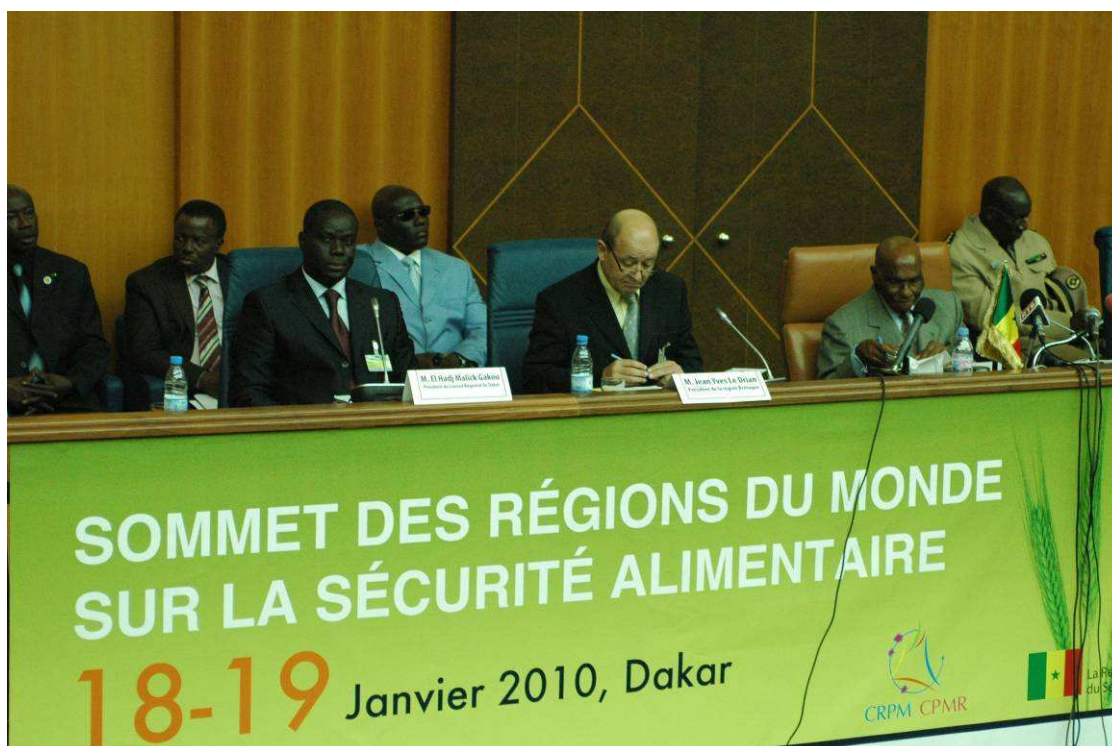


La république  
du Sénégal

FOG:AR

## AGRICULTURE, ACCESS TO FOOD AND NUTRITION: REGIONS IN ACTION AGAINST THE FOOD CRISIS

*Dakar, Senegal – 18/19 January 2010*



## SUMMIT REPORT

The programme, working papers, the Final Declaration of the Regions, and participants' speeches and presentations can be found on the summit website: <http://www.regionsfoodsummit.org/>

EN PARTENARIAT AVEC



MINISTÈRE  
DE L'ALIMENTATION  
DE L'AGRICULTURE  
ET DE LA PÊCHE



MINISTÈRE  
DES  
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES  
ET EUROPÉENNES



### Why was the summit held?

Over 13 years have passed since the commitment made at the World Food Summit to reduce by half the number of undernourished people by 2015. Progress in this area is disappointing and the world food situation is now critical. One year ago, food riots broke out in 38 countries across Africa, Asia and Central and South America. Today, the effects of the global economic crisis have combined with those of the food crisis to increase the number of people suffering from hunger. According to FAO estimates, the number of undernourished people has exceeded one billion for the first time in the history of mankind, and two billion people are suffering from malnutrition.

Under the influence of the economic crisis, climate change, population growth and dwindling natural and energy resources, forecasts are that the situation is going to get worse and affect regions from the South in the short term, as well as regions in the North. In the medium term, global production will need to be doubled to combat food shortages which will affect all the world's regions, to varying degrees but without exception. It is therefore essential that agriculture should again be considered a top priority issue, in the wide sense of the term, including aspects such as the access of the most vulnerable people to food and the nutritional quality of existing foodstuffs.

In this context, the networks of regions (as the top tier of sub-state public authorities) that are members of the **Global Forum of Associations of Regions (FOGAR)** have decided to mobilise to try to help tackle hunger in the world, alongside and complementary to the efforts of central governments and international organisations. This association, which brings together 17 networks of regions from five continents, was launched in March 2007 at the First International Convention for a Territorial Approach to Development, which was organised in Marseille by the **Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe (CPMR)**, the UNDP and Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur Region with support from the European Commission. It aims to promote the views of the regions on the international stage as local public authorities that are stakeholders in a form of globalisation that furthers equity. At the Second International Convention for a Territorial Approach to Development in Tangiers (Morocco) in May 2008, the global networks of regions committed themselves to efforts to improve people's food security. The CPMR announced its support for such action at its General Assembly in Bayonne (France) in October 2008 and at its Political Bureau meeting in Aarhus (Denmark) on 23 January 2009.

**CONTENTS**

- 1. EDITORIAL**  
Why was the summit held?  
The next steps
- 2. SUMMIT REPORT**  
Opening plenary session  
Parallel thematic sessions  
Closing plenary session
- 3. SUMMIT EXTRACTS**
- 4. REGIONS ATTENDING**



These commitments led to the organisation of the first **Summit of the World's Regions on Food Security**, which was held **in Dakar on 18 and 19 January 2010** at the invitation of Mr Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal, with the support of the FAO, the UNDP, the World Food Programme (WFP), the European Commission, the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) 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.<sup>1</sup>

**The summit aimed** to promote the views of the regions on the world stage as full stakeholders working to guarantee food security alongside central governments and international organisations, to ensure that territorial expertise in this field is acknowledged and to foster the emergence of a global food policy involving all stakeholders in order to ensure that action is more effective. **Over 800 people attended the event**, including regional and local government representatives, representatives of associations of regional and local authorities and major regional blocs, national representatives (38 countries were represented), representatives of international organisations, producers' associations, sectoral bodies, scientific experts, banks and NGOs. The **list of participants** is available on the summit website: <http://www.regionsfoodsummit.org/>

By focusing on concrete experiences, the summit succeeded in identifying the elements required in order to shed light on the specific role that the regions and local stakeholders should play in this field and in establishing the foundations for better coordination of regional and local authorities' efforts to counter food insecurity.

The number of participants and the quality of the speakers demonstrated **how appropriate and important it is for regional territories to be considered as relevant levels** to be involved in global food security governance. The

<sup>1</sup> Further information on the context and objectives of the summit can be found in the Presentation Paper on the summit website.

European Commission, WEAMU the FAO, the UNDP, central governments (France, Spain, Senegal, etc.) all strongly committed themselves, alongside the regions, to “a territorial approach” to food security and development in a general manner to ensure that all local and regional authorities and their local social and economic stakeholders play an active role in a beneficial form of globalisation. New opportunities for dialogue and partnership between regional and local authorities and donor agencies were opened up. During the two days, the plenary debates and workshop discussions proved that **the regions thus constitute powerful channels for guaranteeing people’s food security** due to their complementarity with regard to central government, closeness to local people and ability to understand the needs of different groups within the population, ability to articulate its specific interests clearly and precisely, and ability to ensure that objectives are met as effectively as possible.

## The next steps

It is now necessary to build on the momentum created, to pursue the ideas and multi-level cooperative schemes launched and to implement them on the ground.

The regions and networks of regions committed themselves to:

### **- ensuring that the voice of the regions is heard in globalisation:**

FOGAR has all already succeeded in ensuring that the regions’ opinions are taken into account by international bodies, particularly in the field of food security, by participating in meetings on the reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and in the World Food Summit organised by the FAO in November 2009.

Aside from this involvement, the regions intend to become a key partner of international organisations to ensure the integrated, territorial implementation of international recommendations.

### **- organising new strategic governance rules, including sub-state tiers of government:**

The regions are demanding global governance of food security integrating all levels of stakeholders, including the regions, with a view to establishing an integrated, more consistent and more effective food security and anti-poverty strategy. All of these stakeholders must urgently take action to create a Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition. Furthermore, the regions intend to become involved in global food governance through proactive participation in the CFS.

### **- implementing a policy to develop lasting partnerships between regions from the North and the South, and with donor agencies:**

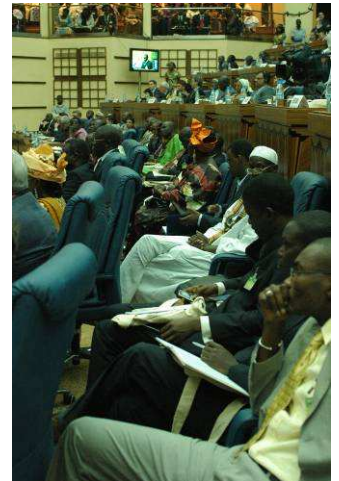
**Jean-Yves Le Drian, President of Brittany Region**, who was speaking on behalf of FOGAR and the CPMR, said that “the six workshops organised in the afternoon and following day will show the diversity and value of existing programmes and activities. But this is not enough. We do not want this summit to be just a series of presentations and speeches, however good they may be. We hope that, **when it is over, we will be able to plan the development, over a period of several years, of coordinated activities in two areas:**

“- the strengthening of each region’s ability to implement a food security policy in its area, in the framework of national and international plans,

“- a large increase in the number of cooperative ventures between regions, from both the North and the South, which would not just run in parallel, thus running the risk of dispersal and loss of effectiveness, but would seek to ensure the effective channelling of both human and financial resources.”

Thus the aim is now to determine the content of an action plan on food security using a reference framework drawn up by a group of regions from the North and the South by June 2010, which would then be validated by the steering committee (the FAO, the UNDP, Mr Ban Ki-Moon’s High Level Taskforce on food security, the European Commission, countries such as France and Spain, etc.). This framework will then be turned into an action plan through the development of decentralised multi-region and multi-country cooperative schemes that adopt a territorial approach to development and which will be monitored over a period of several years.

Lastly, the cooperation agreement signed by the FAO and FOGAR should be followed up by concrete action.



## SUMMIT REPORT

The speakers' presentations and speeches are available in the Background Documents section of the summit website.

### Opening plenary session

The summit opened with welcome addresses by **Mr El Hadj Malick Gakou**, President of Dakar Regional Council and **Mr Aliou Niang**, President of the Association of Senegalese Regions, who applauded this event as an opportunity for dialogue and action with central governments and international organisations.

Official speeches were then made by **Mr Jean-Yves Le Drian**, President of Brittany Region and **Mr Abdoulaye Wade**, President of the Republic of Senegal. Mr Le Drian spoke on behalf of the CPMR and FOGAR. He said central governments should set strategic objectives, make sufficient resources available and coordinate efforts to ensure that human and financial resources are channelled effectively. He called on regional officials to work with stakeholders on the ground to develop effective schemes. Mr Wade welcomed the organisation of the summit and spoke about his administrative reform policy, reforms in the agricultural sector and the role that the platform of West-African regions, which is currently being developed, should play with support from FOGAR.

**Mr Xavier Gizard**, FOGAR Secretary General, then presented the summit agenda, which would be organised into two plenary sessions, either side of six thematic workshops aimed at demonstrating the relevance of the regional level in the implementation of targeted schemes to develop action plans, areas for improvement and a methodology for implementing them.

#### The first part of the summit entailed:

- introductory speeches on the current state of play and general efforts regarding the food issue, and
- a round table on the importance of the decentralised level in strategies for eradicating hunger.

#### A series of introductory speeches were made on the global food situation and the efforts being made by international organisations and central governments to deal with it.

**Mr David Nabarro**, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General on Food Security and Nutrition expressed, on behalf of Mr Ban Ki Moon, his sympathy for the Haitian people and thanked President Wade and FOGAR for organising the Dakar Summit by repeating the UN agencies' desire to involve the regions.

Regarding the Global Partnership and the creation of a High Level Task Force on Food Security, the system must involve all stakeholders and it requires coordination at all levels to help improve the global food situation. In a similar vein, the reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) presented by **Mr Richard China**, Director of the FAO's Division of Policy Assistance and Resource Mobilisation, is based on the principles of the participation of all stakeholders, stronger links between different levels of governance and flexible implementation.

**Mr Bernard Hubert**, President of Agropolis, gave a report on scientific progress on food issues in the world and presented the medium and long-term prospects.

**Mr Michel Foucher**, member of the Scientific Committee set up for the summit, stressed the role regions can play in the political, economic and operational field, in complementarity with other levels of public authorities, on matters other than those that are just concerned with crisis management.

#### The importance of decentralised government in the strategy for eradicating hunger was illustrated through examples of public policies developed at local, national and supranational level in several countries.

The speakers were **Mr Mamadou Cissokho**, Honorary President of ROPPA (a West African network of peasants' organisations and farm producers), **Dr Keffing Sissoko** of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS) and **Dr Simrit Kaur** of New Delhi University.

The discussions highlighted the need to have sufficient resources and strengthen local and regional governments' capacities to enable them to play a vital coordination role in implementing public policies.

Concluding the round table discussion, **Mr Thierry Cornillet**, President of the French Association of French-speaking Regions (AIRF), stressed the increased importance and added value of decentralised cooperation.

## Parallel thematic sessions

Two sets of three thematic workshops were organised in parallel to one another. Fruitful discussions took place between speakers and participants during these sessions, making it possible to compare several regional and local experiences and to draw up some concrete recommendations.



The aims of these workshops were:

- firstly to demonstrate the relevance of schemes run at local level to improve the availability of food, access to food and the right to food and nutritional quality, and
- secondly to acknowledge the value of regions' expertise in ensuring food security, to explain the role local and regional authorities play in the management of natural resources in the context of climate change and when it comes to mobilising and implementing innovative finance schemes to alleviate food insecurity.

The workshops primarily showed that the regions, through their closeness to local people, knowledge of what is going on locally and ability to mobilise all the

stakeholders in a given area, constitute an appropriate level for identifying problems and needs, for implementing targeted schemes and for mobilising and using finance available for alleviating food insecurity. They are also effective drivers of action in the health, social protection and economic development fields. They also play a role in the management of natural resources. The regions also constitute a relevant level for realising the right to food in countries where governments have created a favourable framework and can act as a testing ground for countries where there is no such framework. These things require a transfer of powers, efforts to strengthen local and regional authorities' capacities and sufficient human and financial resources. The need to strengthen peasants' organisations and the role of women were also emphasised. Summing up the workshops, **Mr Xavier Gizard, FOGAR Secretary General**, stressed the need for a suitable framework at national and international level to bring about the transfer of powers and resources and the need for suitable regulatory frameworks on the international trade of food products. He repeated FOGAR's commitment to ensuring that the regions' voice is heard at international level.

**Summary reports and detailed information (objectives, context, agendas) of these sessions** are available on the summit website: <http://www.regionsfoodsummit.org/>.

Thematic session 1: Improving food availability: from production to marketing, what support should regions/local authorities provide?

Thematic session 2: What action should the regions take to counter the spread of malnutrition?

Thematic session 3: Local and regional authorities: drivers of action in ensuring access to food for the most vulnerable groups and in the progressive realisation of their right to food

Thematic session 4: Using territories' expertise to ensure food security: training, skills transfer, facilitation, structural development, institutional support and stakeholder support

Thematic session 5: The role of regional/local authorities in the management of natural resources in the context of climate change

Thematic session 6: the financing of local schemes to alleviate food insecurity: which innovative instruments and tools should be used now and in the future?

## Closing plenary session

Aside from the reports on the conclusions of the thematic sessions, four regional representatives drew on their respective experiences to present the regions' priorities and methods of action: **Mr Patrice Nikiéma**, President of Centre Region (Burkina Faso) and the Association of Regions of Burkina Faso, **Mr David Minoves**, Director General of Director General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Action, Catalonia Region (Spain), **Mr Roger Ménard**, Director of Economic Analysis and Policies in the International Relations Ministry, Quebec Region (Canada) and **Mr Aliou Niang**, President of Saint Louis Region (Senegal) and the Association of Senegalese Regions.

These contributions demonstrated the need to find a new way to try to reduce food insecurity by encouraging greater involvement of local government and working to bring about better coordination of the whole range of stakeholders.

Despite the commitments made by central governments and international organisations to reduce the number of undernourished people by half by 2015, progress is slow and increasingly threatened by the global economic crisis, reduced economic growth, the consequences of climate change and the depletion of natural resources.

Owing to the proven relevance of the regional level in this field, decentralised governments are now having to take on a new responsibility: they must meet the challenge, take the necessary measures and share their experiences. However, to achieve this they must have sufficient powers and suitable means of accomplishing their tasks.

Local governments should work at two levels:

**1- within their territory**, to develop production and processing, organise markets, strengthen sectoral bodies, develop expertise, safeguard the ability to mobilise funding and to bring about real decentralisation.

**2- at international level**, to develop partnerships and networking to share information, good practice etc.

Agricultural matters should also be dealt with in a much wider context, incorporating human health and water issues.

Several top officials then took the floor to set out their positions on the support and expectations of international organisations and central governments regarding the regions' action in the field of food security.



➤ **Mr Olivier de Schutter, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food:** This right obliges us to change our paradigms and give the poorest people their due. To do this, it is necessary to seek out the people most affected, identify obstacles to the realisation of the right to food, and take measures to remedy the situation. The regions are best placed to do this. However, efforts should be made to ensure that decentralisation does not water down responsibilities and to avoid the risks of corruption by introducing mechanisms guaranteeing the transparency of legal action and a monitoring/evaluation system with ad hoc indicators (other than GDP or export figures).

➤ **Mr Yannick Glemarec of the UNDP** explained the food security issue in the context of climate change and stressed the need to act while there is still time. He emphasised the work begun with the regions in the

framework of the climate plans entitled "Towards carbon neutral and climate resilient territories".

➤ **Mr Jean-Michel Debrat, Deputy Director of the AFD** presented the policies underlying the AFD's action based on resurrecting the notion of the internal market (regional markets, reviving the relationship between cities and the countryside), regenerating food production, the notion of food security as a public policy, decentralisation and the notion of territory, subject to clarification of powers. The AFD is also working in the land ownership field, assisting producers and intersectoral organisations, supporting micro-finance schemes and the organisation of banking networks. As far as financing is concerned, the AFD intervenes at regional level solely to support investment and management capabilities.

➤ **Mr Ismaïl K. Binguitcha-Fare represented the President of the WAEMU Commission.** WAEMU has opted for a regional response to the problem of recurring production deficits, which are partly due to trade globalisation. It is aiming for food self-sufficiency. It has launched the initiative to create a platform of local and regional authorities in order to offer its member states a support framework for the West African development strategy.

➤ **Mr Hafez Ghanem, Assistant Director-General of the FAO**, emphasised his organisation's commitment to local and regional authorities through its decentralised cooperation programme. He said that this summit should make international organisations reflect and it is essential for local and regional authorities to be acknowledged as partners: it is thus necessary to include regions in the negotiations on the CFS and in the process of preparing national programmes, to support networking between regions, to promote decentralised cooperation, to improve knowledge of territories' holistic approaches of territories and to facilitate access to a database in order to promote the exchange of experience.

➤ **For Mr Luis Riera, Director at the European Commission's Directorate-General for Development**, the regions are partners at all levels, including in the early stages. Due to their closeness to local people and ability to mobilise economic partners, NGOs and, more generally, civil society in their territories, they make effective and lasting action possible. Local and regional authorities' action will enhance the territorial impact of development policies and, for the Commission, this summit offers a good opportunity to reflect upon new forms of support for agriculture, which is the key to development.

➤ **Mr Antoine Joly, Delegate for the External Action of Local and Regional Authorities** at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasised the French government's support for this initiative. Indeed, by taking the initiative to set up the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security, France has ensured that efforts to alleviate hunger are considered as one of its national priorities. The regions have a full role to play in this partnership, both in the field of governance and regarding knowledge and finance. Citing some examples of

schemes run by French local and regional authorities, he illustrated the role they can play in the different aspects of food security and confirmed that France will be FOGAR's partner to ensure that the regions are involved in the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security. The work accomplished during the two days of the summit have confirmed the importance of having a territorial approach and decentralised cooperation.

➤ **Mr Josep Lluís Carod-Rovira, Vice-President of Catalonia Region** stressed the need for the regions to belong to networks in order to develop common positions and thus have their opinions heard in international negotiations.

➤ **Mr Souleymane Ndéné Ndiaye, Prime Minister of Senegal**, first thanked the organisers for holding the summit and then outlined three areas that should be developed in order to pursue the commitment undertaken in Dakar to give a practical dimension to the three-way relationship between central governments, regions and donors.

**1- the mobilisation of regions' own resources** in order to successfully implement coordinated cooperation projects to ensure more effective action in a given territory,

**2- development of technical monitoring, to be conducted by FOGAR**, to provide a framework and expertise on cooperation in the food security field, and

**3- political follow-up with the creation of a core group of regions from the North and the South** in close cooperation with FOGAR and a steering group with the support of donor agencies for multi-region, multi-country cooperative schemes in order to enhance development momentum.

He also emphasised the need for a new form of global governance in food security field.

## FINAL DECLARATION OF THE REGIONS

FOGAR and its members adopted the final declaration of the Dakar Summit, subject to the introduction of some minor changes. They declared that global food security is a political challenge and deplored the fall in public aid for development in the food sector. The regions call for a global system of governance for food security involving all levels of stakeholders.

They also asked states to meet their responsibilities, in terms of both agricultural production and access to food for the most vulnerable sections of society, and to ensure that trade negotiations are respectful of the interests of local people. They also called for the progressive consolidation of decentralisation processes in all continents.

Lastly, they committed themselves to contributing to efforts to alleviate food insecurity in fields in which the regions have real added value, in particular through three-way, intercontinental, decentralised cooperation in order to improve exchanges and enhance development momentum.

## SUMMIT EXTRACTS



Decentralisation is extremely difficult to bring about (...). You cannot keep all powers in the centre and develop the base (...). Regional councils

must now become regional assemblies (...). The regions must have their own resources enabling them to meet the needs of local people, including in the agricultural field. The implementation of global food security policies at local level requires a closeness to the population which the regions alone can help to define through an approach that also involves territories' economic stakeholders.

**Mr Abdoulaye Wade, President of the Republic of Senegal**



The Dakar Summit wants to avoid being just one more global summit on this topic. It is the role of central governments, continental or subcontinental organisations such as

WAEMU or the EU and international institutions – and not the regions – to set strategic goals and ensure that sufficient resources are mobilised. We have a humble and pragmatic objective: we want regions, which are a decentralised or devolved level of public authority, to help achieve concrete, visible, and assessable results (...). By working in this way, we are doing what you wrote 50 years ago, in 1959, in your thesis on the West African economy: “the rationalisation of all efforts could then take place between planning at the top and regional planning”. It is this trend towards decentralisation over several decades which our organisations of regions – including the Association of Senegalese regions – and I congratulate its presidents – are seeking to support through FOGAR (...). We do not want regions to work alone in their territories. They should act as facilitators of the activities of producers and their sectoral bodies, NGOs, and all components of society, in particular women – who represent half of humankind – and women farmers. These categories are well represented here and they are invited to enter into dialogue with regional officials. This new mouthpiece of the regions in the range of actors seeking to alleviate food insecurity must ensure it is heard in the new system of global food governance.

**Mr Jean-Yves Le Drian, President of Brittany Region.**



Several factors have played a role in bringing this crisis about. One of these is farmers' inability to produce enough to meet the demand for food. Farmers have to cope with market volatility, which leads to prices that are often too low to cover their production costs (...). Those who produce food often have difficulties in

bringing their products to the market at the right price, because the necessary infrastructure is lacking, the system of speculation in agricultural markets goes against their interests and the institutions they need in order to meet

these challenges have only just come into existence. Small-scale farmers are particularly affected. Their problems are exacerbated by the lack of credit, access to technology, and the impact of climate change (...). However, there is one piece of good news. Civil society, the private sector and governments are working in a more coordinated manner at different levels (...). I would like to congratulate President Wade, the Senegalese Government and FOGAR for having organised this event, which provides an opportunity to work on decentralised cooperation in the field of food security. The United Nations system is fully represented here – the FAO, the WFP, IFAD, the World Bank and the others. They have all worked together in my High-Level Task Force on food security. 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**

To tackle the challenge of the food crisis, no effort is too much. Through this summit, FOGAR, the CPMR and the Association of Senegalese Regions seek to assume their share of responsibility in this struggle against hunger and malnutrition. Justly so, because there will be no lasting achievements in this area unless there is an intelligent and complementary partnership between different levels of decision-making. The Dakar Region (...) is lobbying for the creation of a global fund for food security. The elimination of hunger in the world is an objective which should be a priority in all regional policies, upstream through the establishment of an early warning system and downstream through wider involvement in production, processing, conservation and bringing products onto the market.

**Mr El Hadj Malick Gakou, President of Dakar Regional Council**

The FAO seeks to be a key partner for the regions and local authorities. We are convinced that efforts to counter hunger and food insecurity and better management of ecosystems and resources (...) will entail the involvement of regions and local authorities, which are closer to local people and can thus identify problems encountered in the short, medium and long term. They can also plan and assess potential schemes and their impacts, involve the people most directly affected, exchange their experience with other stakeholders and organisations and contribute to debates and fora with the national and international levels. The FAO will propose a partnership with the world's regions (...), so that their representatives are included in the international consultation and coordination processes on food security – I'm referring to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the National Plans on Food Security (...) and in order to promote decentralised cooperation and the exchange of expertise on food security and nutrition.

**Mr Hafez Ghanem, Assistant Director-General responsible for the Economic and Social Development Department, FAO**

Yesterday and today, we have all convinced ourselves that the sub-state level and particularly the regional level has an important contribution to make to improving global food security and, more importantly, the regions should not evade this major task, because their level of action in this field is so relevant and close to citizens. 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.**

The European Commission recognises – and my presence here bears witness to this fact – the role that decentralised authorities can play due to their closeness to citizens and better knowledge of their concerns.

Because food security is about producing, distributing and accessing food products, it would be beneficial to instigate and support a certain number of activities at local level. At this stage, I would like to identify some of the potential sectors for action at this level:

1. Local stakeholders could play a major role in the development, strengthening and integration of civil society organisations and cooperatives.
2. Specific local schemes might focus on planning, building and maintaining infrastructure, including storage facilities with a view to reducing post-harvest losses.
3. Another possible sector for action could be the creation/organisation of local markets (...).
4. Another possible role for local authorities could be the identification of poor and vulnerable people to ensure they are covered by social protection schemes (...).

5. Lastly, local authorities could prove their commitment by supporting nutritional education (...).

To stimulate local development in general, and food security in particular, the Commission would like to see the creation of active partnerships in regions from the North and the South (...). The European Commission is ready to assist their efforts using existing instruments (thematic instruments for food security and support for local authorities).

**Mr Luis Riera Figueras, Director at the European Commission's DG Development**

As a representative of the French Government, it is my pleasure to deliver its message. It would like to indicate its great interest in this initiative to organise and coordinate the regional level's efforts to promote security. Food security a top priority in our development aid policy (...). 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: for example in the field of food security or climate change.

Gandhi said that "fatalism has its limits. We leave things to fate after exhausting all the remedies."

To eliminate hunger, we have not exhausted all the remedies: better coordination at regional level, with local authorities answerable to local people, public policies implemented and enjoying the support of citizens, which decentralised cooperation can generate.

**Mr Antoine Joly, Delegate for the External Action of Local and Regional Authorities at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

## LIST OF REGIONS AND NETWORKS OF REGIONS ATTENDING

### Burkina Faso

Sud-Ouest  
Centre  
Région du Nord  
Plateau Central  
Boucle du Mouhoun

### Brazil

Estado de Sao Paulo

### Cameroon

Est Cameroun

### Canada

Québec

### Ivory Coast

Bouaké

### Equador

Provincia del Oro  
Provincia del Azuay

### Spain

Catalunya  
Xunta de Galicia  
Gobierno de Cantabria  
Pais Vasco

### France

Martinique  
Rhône Alpes  
Nord pas de Calais  
Ile de France  
Basse Normandie  
Midi-Pyrénées  
Bretagne  
Aquitaine

### Gabon

Province du Haut- Ogooué

### Italy

Toscana  
Marche

### Madagascar

Itasy-Madagascar

### Morocco

Oued Eddahab Lagouira  
Rabat Salé

### Mali

Koulikoro

### Nigeria

Kano State

### Peru

Cuzco  
Callao

### DR Congo

Province de l'Equateur  
Province du Bandundu

### Senegal

Dakar  
Kaolack  
Fatick  
Tambacounda  
Louga  
Thiès  
Kolda  
Sédhiou  
Matam  
Diourbel  
Kaffrine  
Kédougou  
Ziguinchor  
Saint Louis

### Tunisia

Gouvernorat de Kairouan

## NETWORKS OF REGIONS

- Latin American Organisation of Intermediate Governments (OLAGI)
- Global Forum of Associations of Regions (FOGAR)
- Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe (CPMR)
- Council of Local Government Authorities of Mali (HCCT)
- African Caribbean Pacific Local Government Platform (ACP-LGP)
- Association of Regions of Burkina Faso (ARBF)
- Association European Border Regions (AEBR)
- International Association of French-speaking Regions (AIRF)
- United Cities France (CUF)
- Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (nrg4SD)
- Association of Senegalese Regions (ARS)
- Association of French Regions (ARF)
- Ivory Coast Assembly of Districts and Departments (ADDCI)

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

**AFD:** French Development Agency

**AIRF:** International Association of French-speaking Regions

**CFS:** Committee on World Food Security

**CILSS:** Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel

**CPMR:** Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe

**EU:** European Union

**FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**FOGAR:** Forum of Global Associations of Regions

**GEF:** Global Environment Facility

**IFAD:** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**nrg4SD:** Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development

**OLAGI:** Latin American Organization of Intermediate Governments

**ROPPA:** Network of Peasant Organizations and Farm Producers in West Africa

**UNDP:** United Nations Development Programme

**WAEMU:** West African Economic and Monetary Union

