

WEBINAR

What are the prospects for supporting the deployment of agroecology in public policies in North Africa ?

26. 11. 2024



What are the prospects for supporting the deployment of agroecology in public policies in North Africa ?

- **Presentation of MEDAE network**

Marion Comptour, MEDAE animator – Association CARI

- **Agroecology in the national public policies of North African countries.**

Rita Jalkh, post-doctoral fellow and project manager NATAE– CIHEAM IAMM

- **The place of agroecology in peasant practices: the case of Algeria.**

Adel Moulai, teacher-researcher and project coordinator – El-Argoub Association

- **International frameworks as possible levers for a better integration of agroecology into national public policies.**

Manon Albagnac, in charge of the follow-up to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification – Association CARI

National
framework

Local
framework

International
framework

MEDiterranean multi-actor network on AgroEcology



BACKGROUND

- **NATAE project** – North African Transition to AgroEcology [Horizon Europe 2022 - 2026]

<https://www.natae-agroecology.eu/>



- **22 partners** from around the Mediterranean (research institutions, technical institutes, high-level teaching bodies, international organizations and NGOs)
- Aims at demonstrating that agro-ecological approaches, tailored locally to the diversity of farming systems, can offer adequate solutions to food system challenges in North Africa.
- 7 living labs and 5 replication labs (oases, mountains, cereal plains, peri-urban, irrigated valley) in Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Egypt

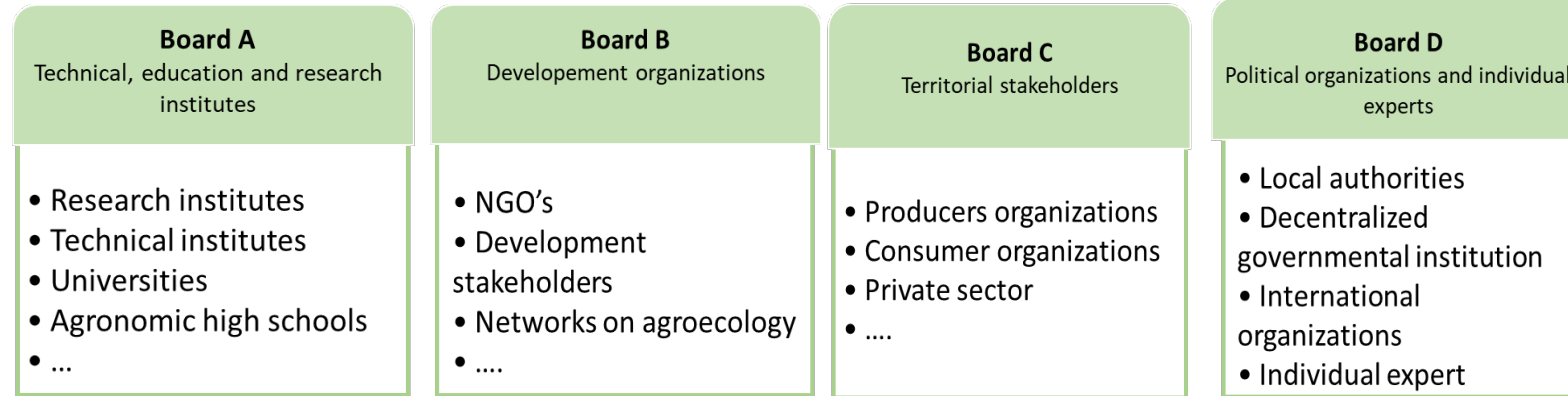
➡ MEDAE : Create a multi-actor community of knowledge and capacity building; enlarge and continue the exchanges and collaborations beyond and after NATAE project

Registrations open since October 2024

MEDiterranean multi-actor network on AgroEcology



ORGANIZATIONS of different statuses, disciplines, scale of action



- ✓ Systemic vision of agroecology
- ✓ Cross-sectoral understanding of the challenges of agro-ecological transition
- ✓ Act at complementary levels and in complementary roles ; from production to distribution and consumption
- ✓ Speak with a stronger, unified voice

MEDiterranean multi-actor network on AgroEcology



Mediterranean countries / regions →
similar ecological and socio-economic
challenges



**CLIMATE
CHANGE**

DROUGHT

URBANISATION

**PRESSURE ON
NATURAL
RESSOURCES**



Members are not necessarily from
Mediterranean countries

MEDiterranean multi-actor network on AgroEcology



Mediterranean countries / regions →
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**CLIMATE
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NATURAL
RESSOURCES**

The principles of agroecology can
provide diverse and multi-
dimensional responses in favour of
sustainable food systems across the
Mediterranean



Members are not necessarily from
Mediterranean countries

OBJECTIVES



Objective 1 : Stimulate collaborations and exchanges of information, knowledge, solutions and experiences between professionals committed to the agroecological transition in the Mediterranean

→ Knowledge transfer accelerator : stakeholder exchanges, peer-to-peer learning, capacity building... (webinars, trainings, Q&A sessions, case studies presentations...)

OBJECTIVES



Objective 1 : Stimulate collaborations and exchanges of information, knowledge, solutions and experiences between professionals committed to the agroecological transition in the Mediterranean

Webinars	2023	Exemple: serie of webinars in 2023
Scientific publications		
Position papers and policy briefs		
Technical datasheets		
Other resources		
	How to enhance the role of women in mountain agroforestry systems in North Africa? (realized on 24/10/2023) Watch (FR)	How can we promote the development and marketing of agro-ecological products in peri-urban areas? (realized on 09/11/2023) Watch (FR)
	Between traditional and scientific knowledge, how can we improve the resilience of peri-oasis systems? (realized on 23/11/2023) Watch (FR)	Climate change: a catalyst for the agro-ecological transition of cereal crops in North Africa? (realized on 07/12/2023) Watch (EN) Watch (FR)
	The agro-ecological transition as seen by stakeholders in the field: between challenges and achievements. The case of the irrigated valley of Luxor, Egypt (realized on 14/12/2023) Watch (EN) Watch (FR)	

<https://www.medae-agroecology.eu/our-activities/#resources>

OBJECTIVES



Objective 2 : Give a **strong, unified voice** to all stakeholders involved in the agroecological transition in the Mediterranean

→ Political and scientific advocacy

Exemple: today webinars, presence at the COP16 UNCCD, policy briefs and position paper...

ANIMATION

- Informal network, hosted by CIHEAM IAMM
- Animation by CARI (rotate every 3 years)

A brochure for the MEDAE network. It features the MEDAE logo at the top right, followed by the text "MEDAE A multi-actor network on agroecology in the Mediterranean". Below this is a section titled "OUR VISION" with a paragraph about climate change and food systems. Further down is a section titled "Who are we?" with text about the network's composition. At the bottom are three small photos showing people in various settings. The footer contains text about the network's hosting and animation.

MEDAE
A multi-actor network on
agroecology in the Mediterranean

OUR VISION
Climate change, drought, pressure on natural resources and urbanization are current and future challenges affecting Mediterranean agriculture, which translates into a need to transform food systems. The MEDAE network believes that the principles of agroecology can provide diverse and multi-dimensional responses in favour of sustainable food systems across the Mediterranean.

Who are we?
We are a network of organizations coming from academic and research background along with civil society, government bodies, the private sector and many others.
With its diversity of sectors and activities, MEDAE members represent actors at the local, national, and regional scale who are committed to an agroecological transition in the Mediterranean.

The MEDAE network is hosted by the CIHEAM-IAMM and is currently animated by the CARI (Centre d'Actions et de Réalisations Internationales)

REGISTRATION

Network (organizations)

<https://www.medae-agroecology.eu/become-a-member/>

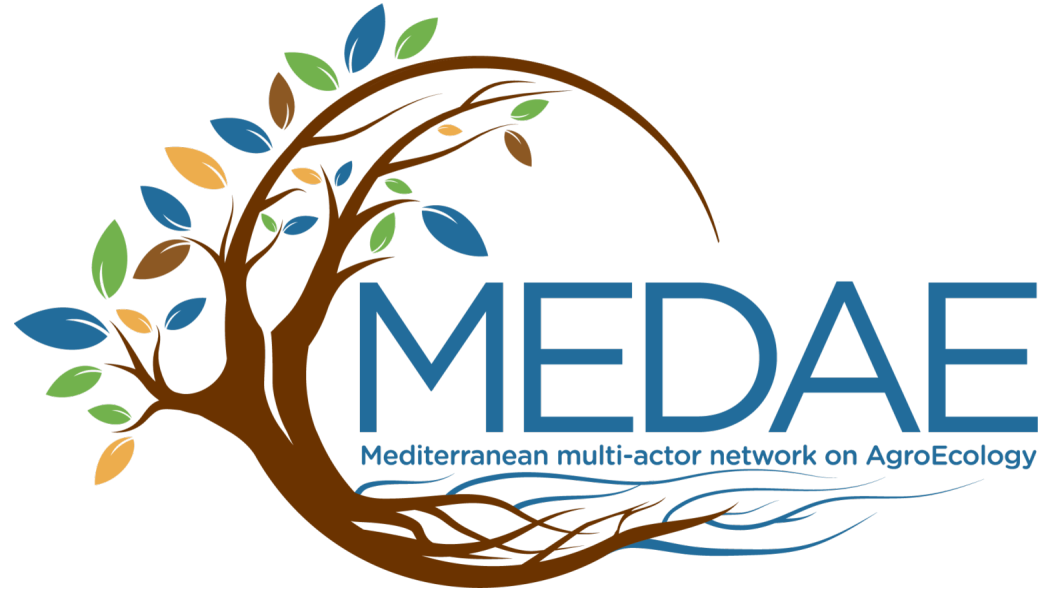
- Step 1. Design a focal point and sign a letter of appointment (by the organization)
- Step 2. Read frameworks documents
- Step 3. Complete online registration form

→ We come back to you

Newsletter (individuals)

To be updated to news (webinars, events...)





Site internet : **<https://www.medae-agroecology.eu/>**



@medae.agroecology



@medae.agroecology



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International
framework

- **Exchanges with the public**

- **16:00 - Closing**

HE NATAE Project

Analysis of Agroecological Perspectives in North African Public Policies. A Review of Trends, Strengths and Weaknesses

Rita Jalkh, Project manager & Post-doctorate researcher (CIHEAM-IAMM)

26 November 2024



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the European Union

The MEDAE network emerged as part of the NATAE project [2022–2026] funded by the European Union under the Grant Agreement no. 101084647. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Research Executive Agency (REA). Neither the European Union nor the granting authority can be held responsible for them.

Introduction – Why Public Policy?



Pressing challenges in North Africa

Food security

Climate change risks

Land degradation

Water scarcity

Poverty and
risked rural
livelihoods

Vulnerability to
desertification

Resource scarcity

Needs for interventions at the **economic, environmental** and **social scales**:
sustainable land use and resource management, transition of practices
ensuring equitable and environmentally sound agricultural activities, improved
rural livelihoods and participation of women and youth, etc.

Role of research

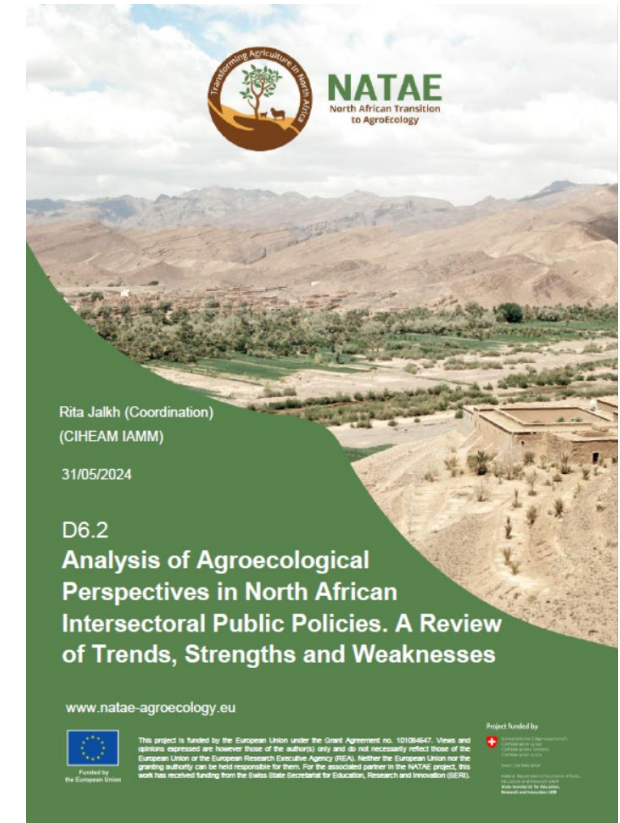
Role of civil society

Role of
governments and
public policy

Introduction



- Deliverable produced under NATAE Task T3.2
- to conduct an **analytical review** of sectoral policies in North African countries (with focus on agricultural, environmental, trade, health, and nutrition), **assessing their impact** on agroecological transition and **identifying gaps, conflicts, and inconsistencies** across different policy sectors.
- Targeted countries: Algeria, Egypt, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia
- Collective work mobilizing over 15 people from 7 NATAE partner teams and recruited experts, coordinated by the CIHEAM-IAMM
- **Dissemination Level: Public**
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.12770882>



Deliverable structure

Introduction & methodology

Context & background

Social, economic, environmental

Listing & analysis

Categorization (agricultural, environmental, climate change coping, water-related) and common observations from the region, orientations, contradictions, implementation trends, position of agroecology, etc; including international/regional and sectoral analysis (health, nutrition, food, trade)

Stakeholder perception & training/research

National country reports

Main results and observations

Common identified issues

- Securing **national food security** in a context of climate change threats, desertification, land degradation, limited access to water resources, etc., coupled with a priority of **increasing production/productivity and export** (decreasing food dependency on imports).
- Most repetitive measures in face of uncertainty is '**sustainable management of natural resources**' which effectively revolves in most cases around **water-related issues** as a common denominator.

Terms: rationalizing, preservation, rehabilitation, reduction in use, efficiency, alternative sources, environmental sustainability, conserving natural resources, reducing biodiversity loss, climate change adaptation (conservation, preservation) and mitigation (renewable energy, emission reduction), etc.

Main results and observations



Water reduction (drip) to increase irrigated areas for improved efficiency, productivity

Objectives of improved soil fertility and yield, fertilizer subsidies

Focus on increased export objectives

Intensification

Notion of 'competitiveness' and private investments in forestry (growth from environmental sustainability)

High growth potential cultivation, and competitive production

Objectives of land reclamation (desert) coupled with subsidies

Main results and observations

Other main observations

- Intersections of policies and regulatory bodies (e.g., environmental and biodiversity preservation, management of natural resources, reduction of climate change impacts, and mainly water preservation; by various ministries or government bodies)
- Unclarities in the transposition of strategies into action plans, programmes, or projects
- Various understanding of similar themes and issues and their translation into action plans
- Similar terminologies differ in their interpretation between the different countries

Main results and observations

Other main observations

- Policy development and introduction of notions of agroecology engaging international cooperation (development of strategies & consultations, funding, implementation programs, etc.)
- Agroecology is not a developed distinct area of research but encompasses various related topics such as irrigation, organic farming, crop association and rotation, water-related topics:
 - No specialized scientific skills in dissemination or extension services
 - Some training courses exist (organic farming, environmental sustainability, and sustainable development)
 - Professional expertise remain predominantly within NGOs that collaborate with international donors

Main results and observations

A word on agroecology perception

Farmers

Limited awareness, knowledge and adoption (by necessity in family farms / intensification in larger farms), lack of resources and extension services, and fear of lower returns with lack of adequate support to mitigate risks.

NGOs & professional organisations

Familiar knowledge when engaging in international cooperation efforts. Important position in raising awareness and demonstrations to farmers. Remains limited and experimental due to the lack of an adapted scientific knowledge and backing.

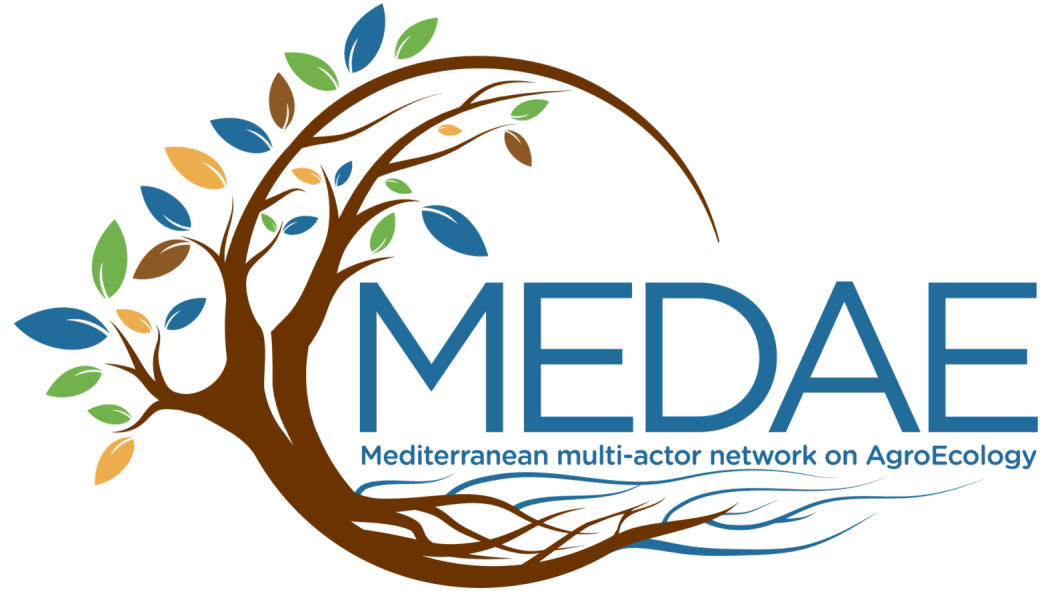
Researchers

Existing awareness but not a research priority due to national policy directions and limited budget. Existing limited and fragmented research, not cohesive and lack specialized skills and place-based knowledge construction

Representatives of public authorities

Vague understanding while priorities remain on immediate food security needs & sustainable agricultural productivity (=intensification & growth with optimised resource management). Low attention or support in face of the unknown cost.

Main barriers: urgency of immediate food security & short-term challenges, weak access to technical & adapted scientific knowledge, financial risks, and political support.



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Place de l'agroécologie dans les pratiques paysannes



Cas des palmeraies de Laghouat et de Ghardaïa (Algérie)

26 novembre 2024

Présenté par : Adel MOULAI



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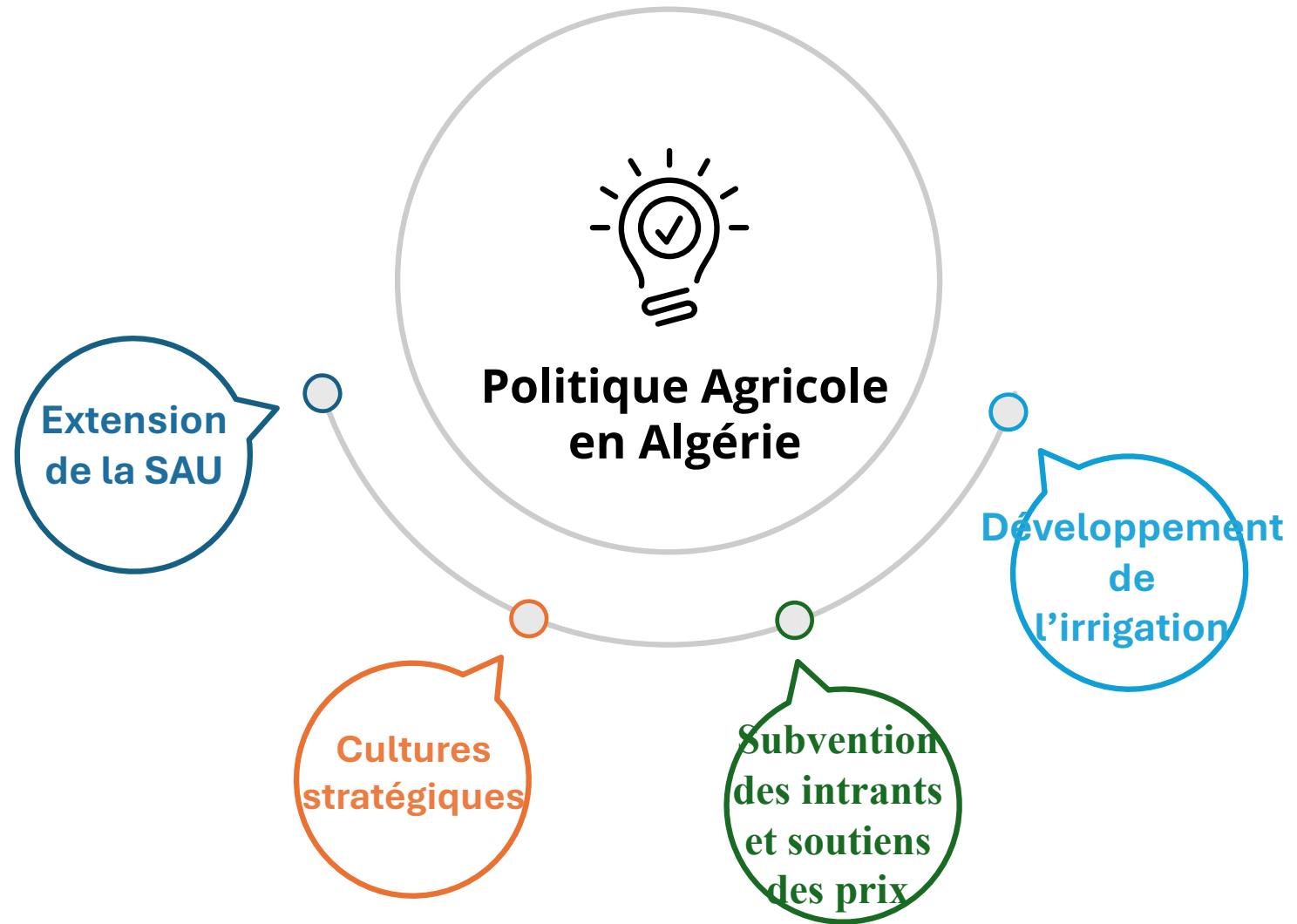


La présentation sera structurée autour des points suivants :

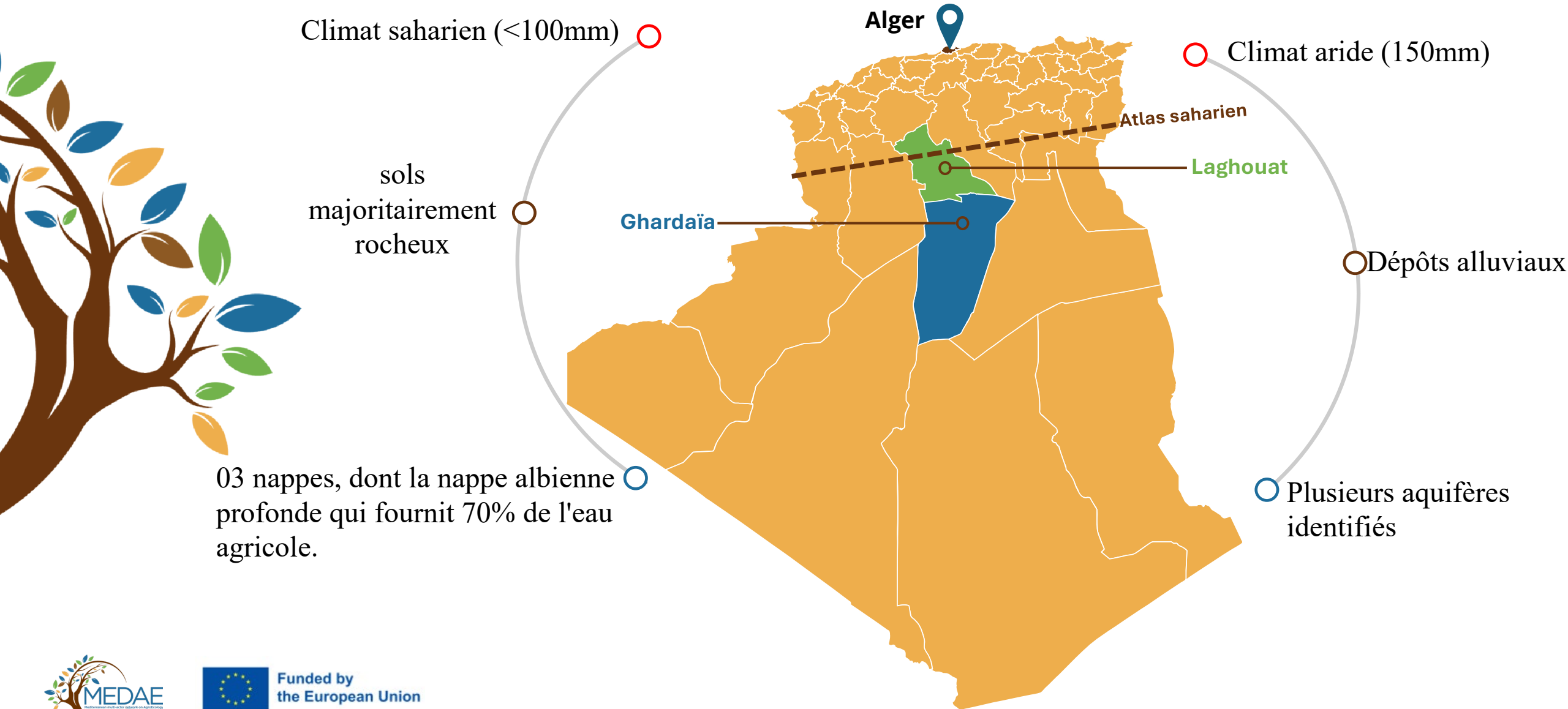
Introduction

- 1. Caractéristiques régionales et défis majeurs**
- 2. Programmes publics de mise en valeur agricole**
- 3. Quelques exemples de pratiques et innovations agroécologiques adoptées**
- 4. État des soutiens à l'agroécologie**

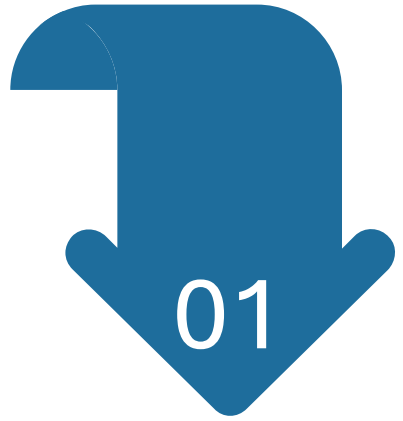
Conclusion et perspectives



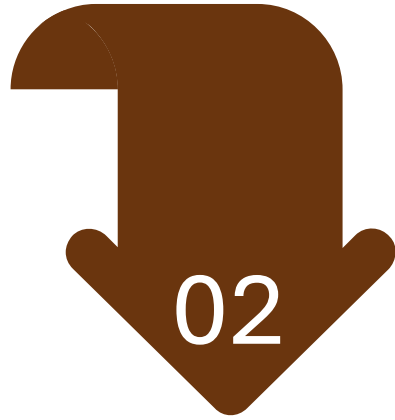
1. Caractéristiques régionales et défis majeurs



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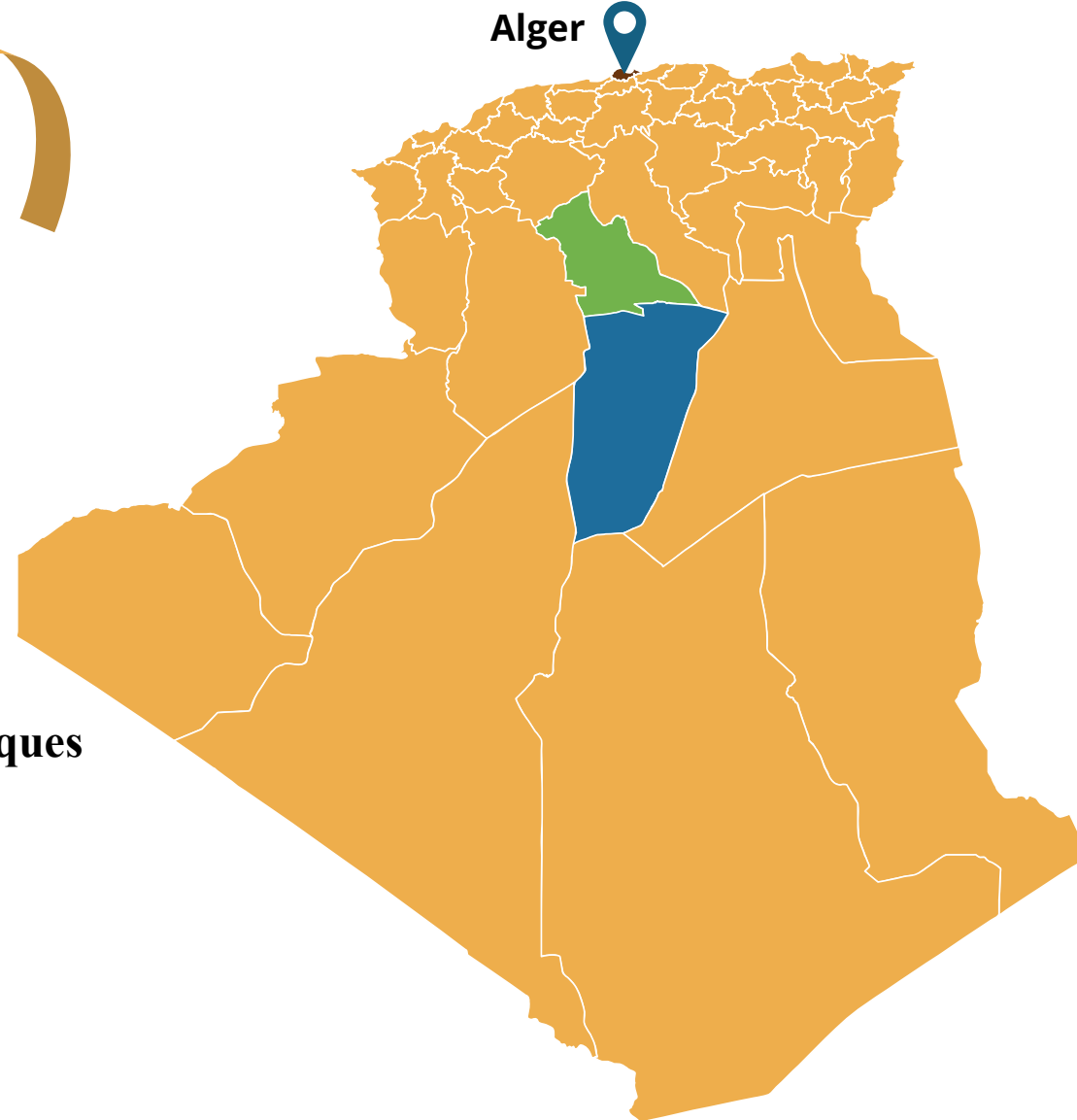
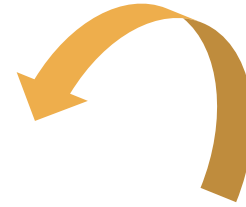
La gestion de l'eau



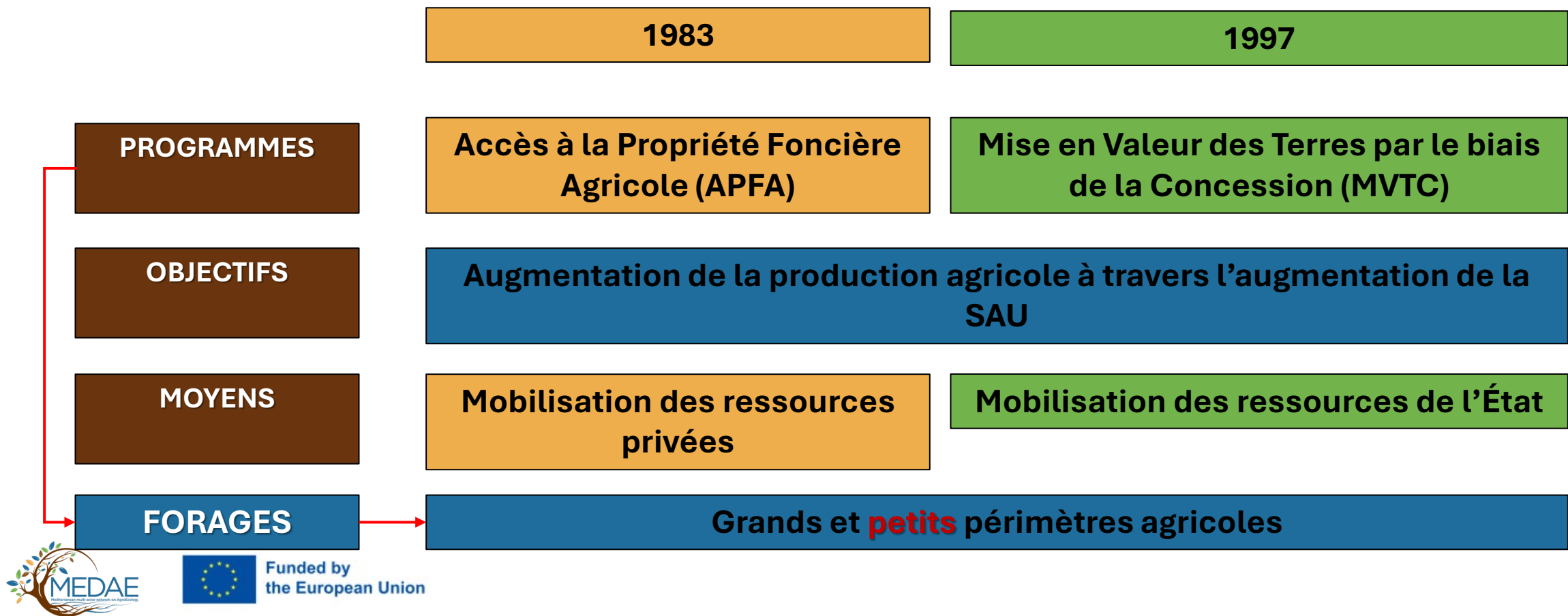
La fertilité des sols



**Les conditions climatiques
extrêmes**



Deux programmes phare de la mise en valeur agricole et l'implémentation de nouvelles palmeraies



Agriculture péri-oasienne

Futaies



vs

Agriculture minière

Taillis



3. Quelques exemples de pratiques et innovations agroécologiques adoptées

Nouvelles
palmeraies
de **petites**
tailles



Un système hybride

Entre pratiques ancestrales et innovations techniques

L'agroécologie

S'impose par nécessité face aux conditions difficiles

3. Quelques exemples de pratiques et innovations agroécologiques adoptées

PRATIQUES
ANCETRALES

NOUVELLES
PRATIQUES

Gestion des Ressources Naturelles



Gestion parcimonieuse



Maintien permanent
de la fertilité

Sys irri Eco



Compost/BRF



Hydro- rétenteurs

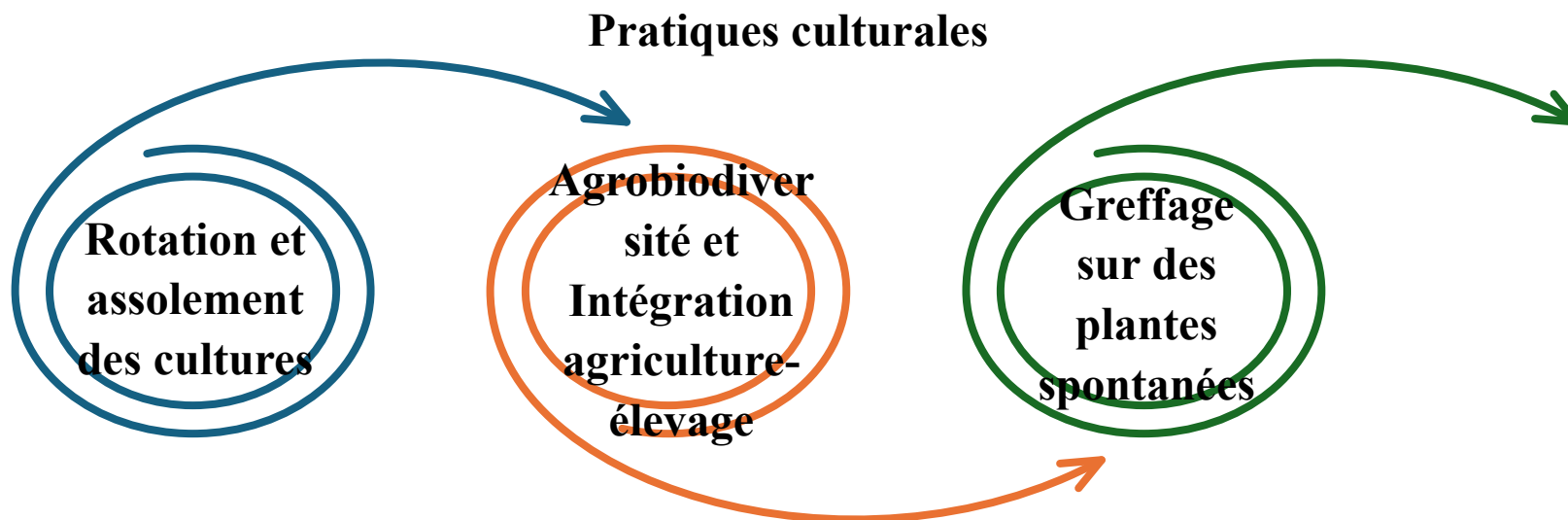


Bio- fertilisant



3. Quelques exemples de pratiques et innovations agroécologiques adoptées

PRATIQUES
ANCETRALES



NOUVELLES
PRATIQUES



3. Quelques exemples de pratiques et innovations agroécologiques adoptées

PRATIQUES
ANCETRALES

Brise-vent et maintien de l'humidité

Systeme
étagé

Brise-
vent

Densi
té

NOUVELLES
PRATIQUES

Bande
boisée

Différentes
hauteurs

Avec intérêt
économique

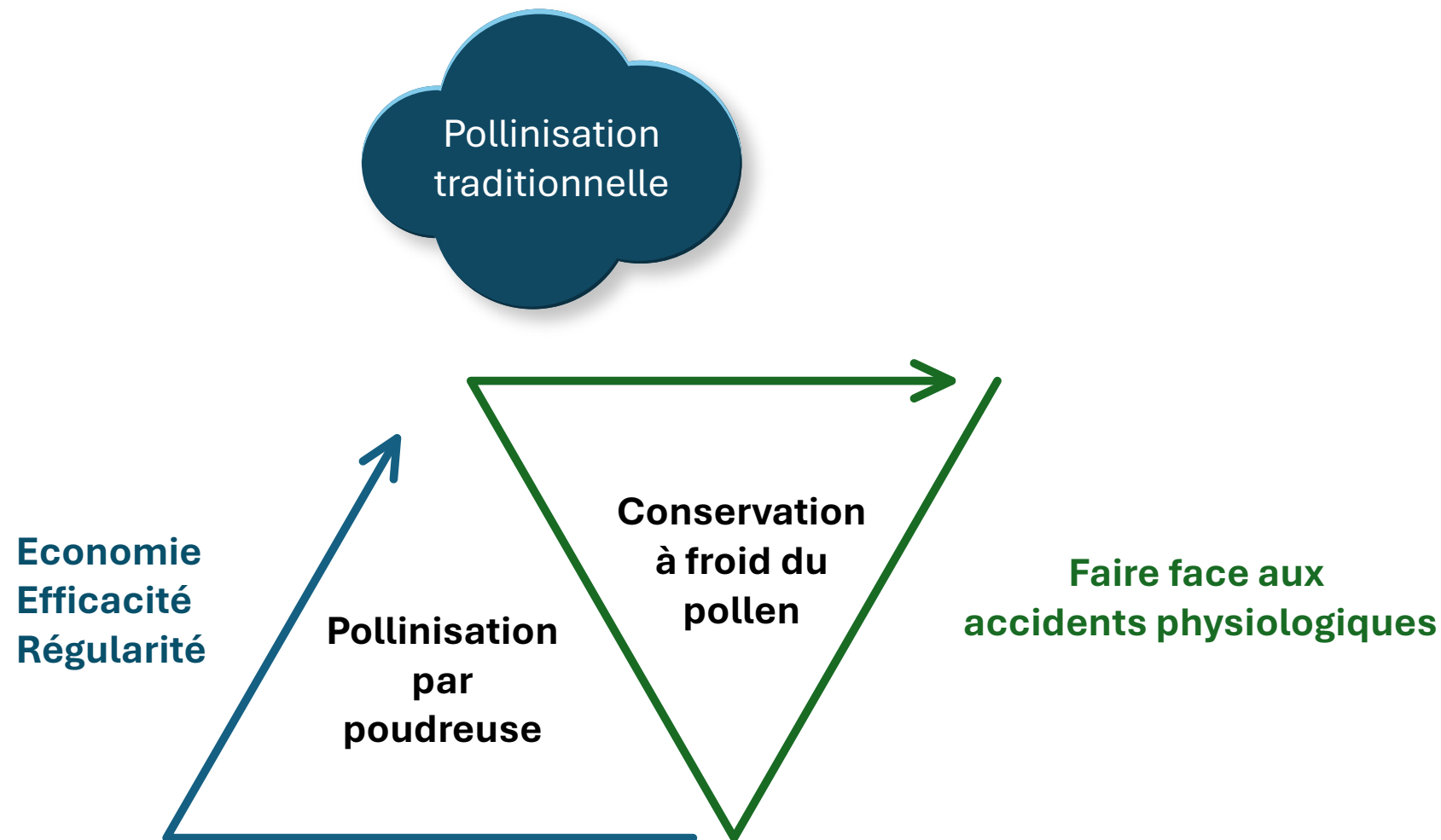
Et
écologique

3. Quelques exemples de pratiques et innovations agroécologiques adoptées

PRATIQUES
ANCETRALES

NOUVELLES
PRATIQUES

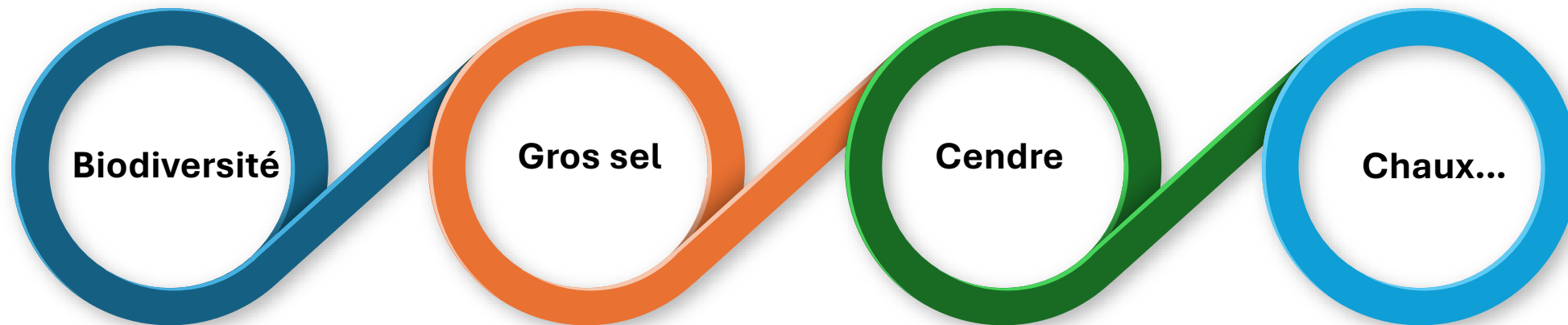
Pollinisation du palmier



3. Quelques exemples de pratiques et innovations agroécologiques adoptées

PRATIQUES
ANCETRALES

Protection phytosanitaire



NOUVELLES
PRATIQUES



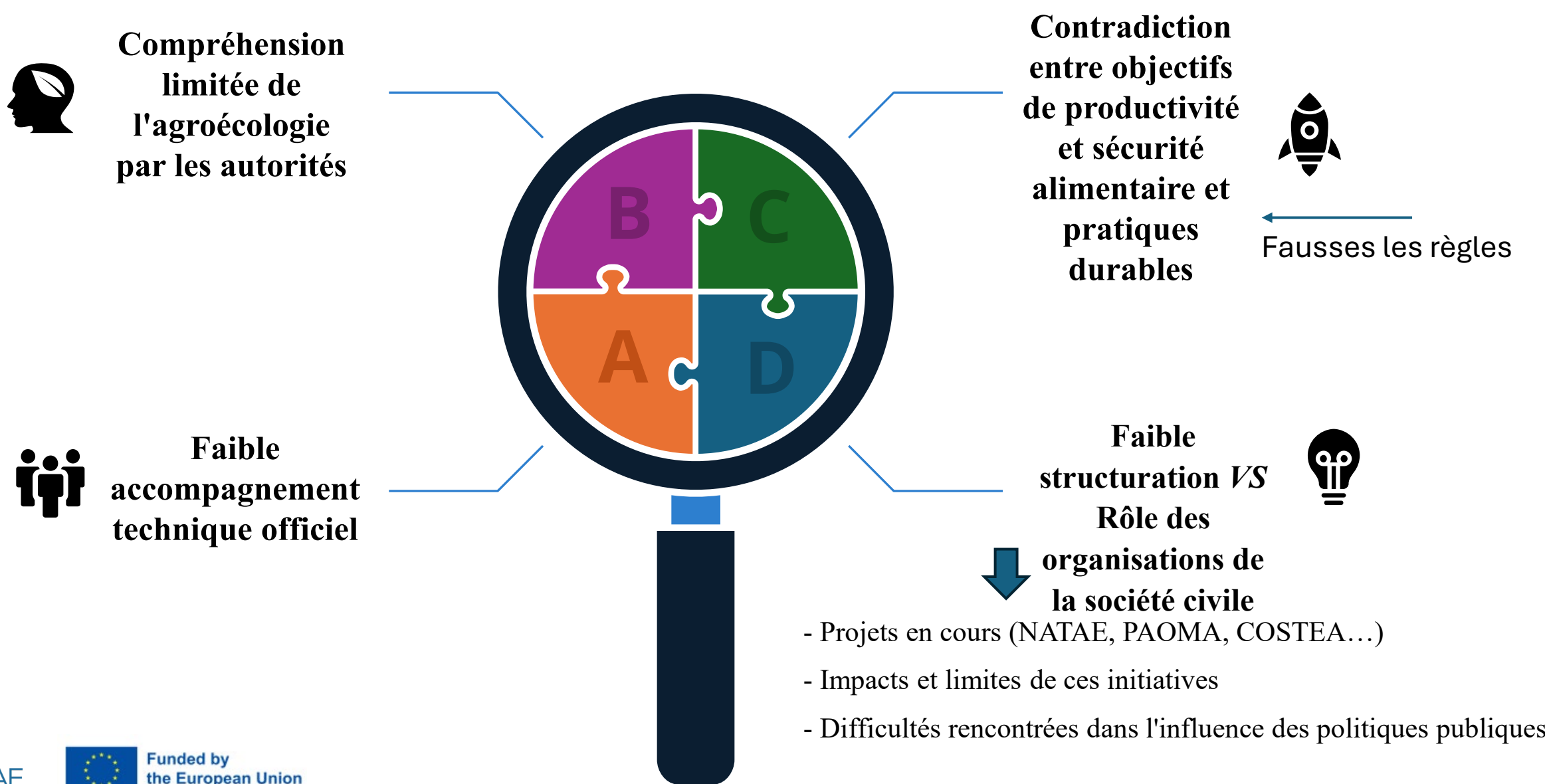
3. Quelques exemples de pratiques et innovations agroécologiques adoptées



Ces petits périmètres agricoles jouent un rôle d'**incubateur** en testant des pratiques innovantes et contribuent à la **co-création** et au **partage** de connaissances et des innovations qui se diffusent progressivement dans ces territoires,



4. État des soutiens à l'agroécologie



5. Conclusion et perspectives

PRINCIPAUX FREINS

01

Compréhension limitée
Absence de soutiens
Manque de références techniques
Faible organisation collective des agriculteurs
Faible structuration des filières

OPPORTUNITES

02

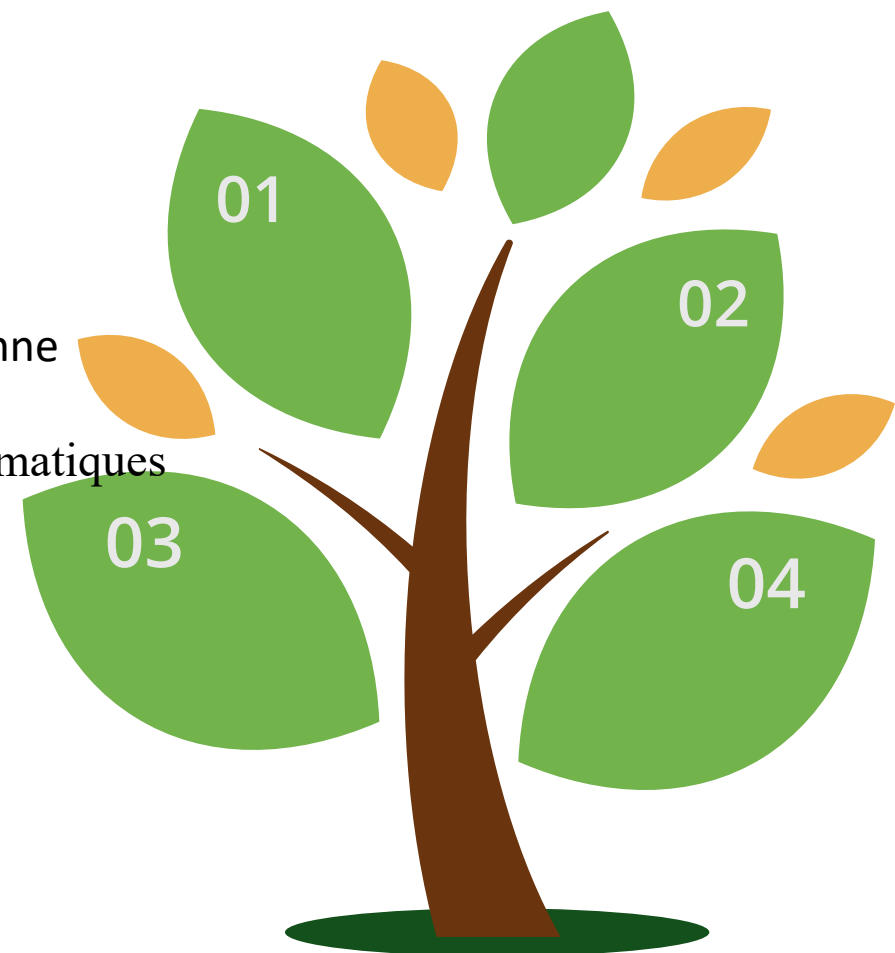
Une demande croissante
Des agriculteurs innovants et expérimentateurs
Des savoir-faire traditionnels et une culture oasienne
Des résultats économiques encourageants
Une meilleure résilience face aux changements climatiques

RECOMMANDATIONS

03

Approche concertée et multi-acteurs

Plaidoyer et sensibilisation

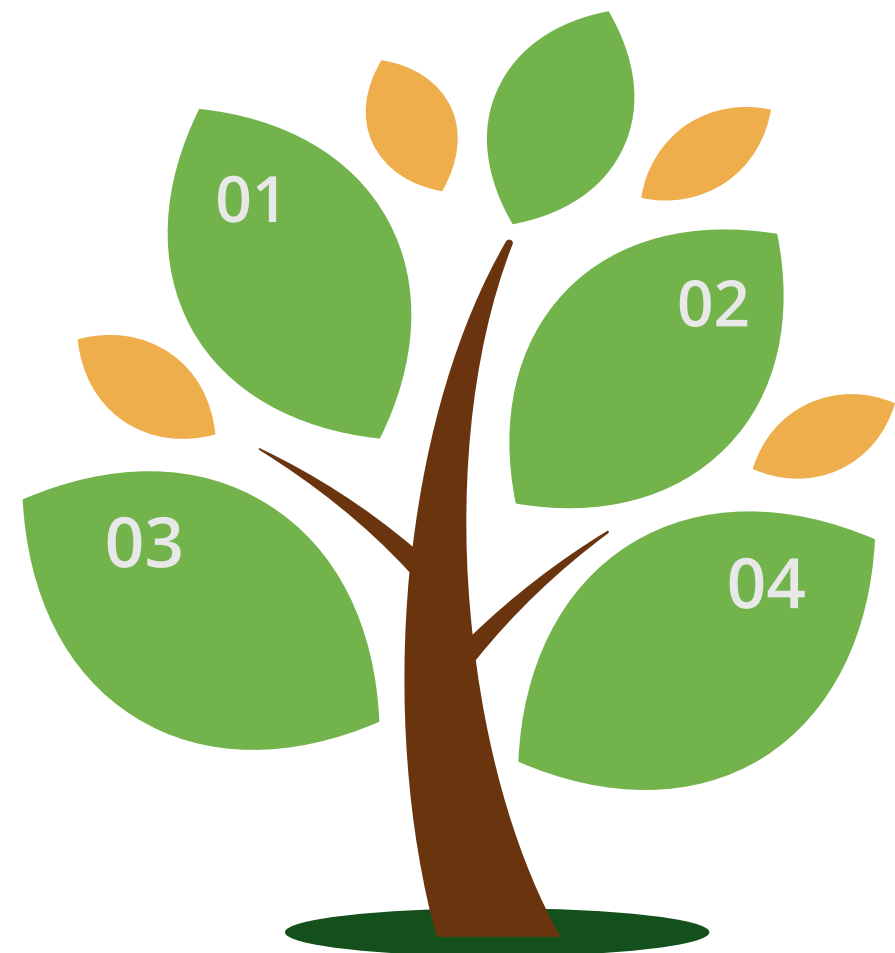


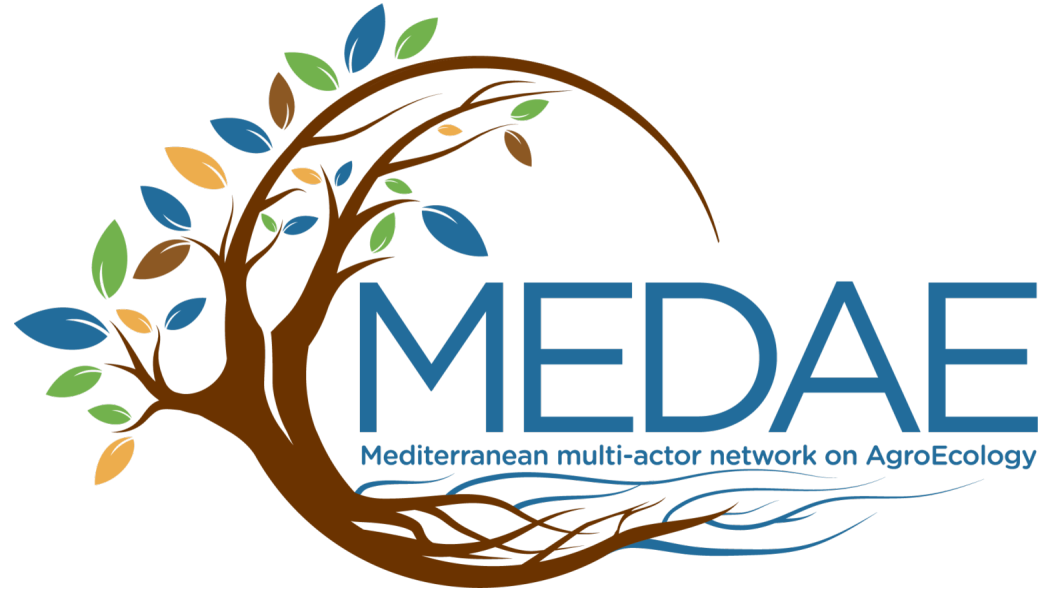
EVOLUTION PP /BF

04

Plaidoyer et sensibilisation
Recherche scientifique
Parties prenantes (acteurs)

La transition agroécologique nécessite donc une approche systémique et des changements coordonnés à différentes échelles





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Les cadres internationaux comme leviers possibles pour une meilleur intégration de l'AE dans les politiques publiques nationales

26 novembre 2024

Manon Albagnac, CARI



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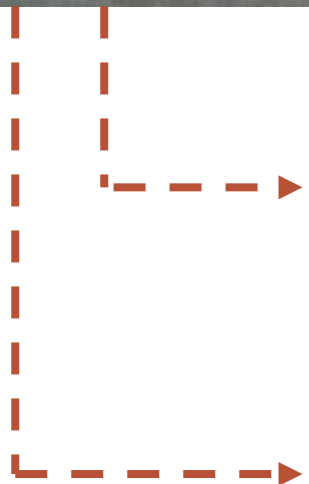
Introduction : les 3 Conventions de Rio



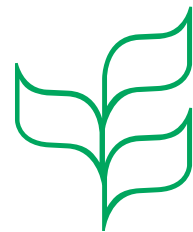
1994



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

**Quelle prise en compte
de l'agroécologie ?**

Place de l'agroécologie dans les 3 Conventions



United Nations
Framework Convention on
Climate Change

Intérêt croissant pour les enjeux d'agriculture et de systèmes alimentaires

COP27 (2022) : Sharm El Sheikh joint work
Accroître **la mise en œuvre de solutions climatiques au sein des systèmes alimentaires.**



**Convention on
Biological Diversity**

COP14 (2018) : Reconnaissance du potentiel de l'agroécologie (...) pour trouver des **solutions aux pratiques actuelles de production et de consommations non durables.**

COP15 (2022) : Cadre de Kunming-Montréal
Cible 10 : Assurer une gestion durable des zones agricoles (...)
recours à des pratiques respectueuses de la biodiversité telles que l'agroécologie



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

COP14 de 2029 à New Delhi

Décision 20 : Encourage les pays à [...] tenir compte de diverses approches, **dont les approches agroécologiques**

Décision 23 : utiliser diverses approches, **dont les approches agroécologiques** pour faire face à la sécheresse et accroître la résilience des écosystèmes et populations



Place de l'agroécologie dans les 3 Conventions



United Nations

Framework Convention on
Climate Change

GIEC (2022) : les principes et pratiques agroécologiques

→ Option d'adaptation efficace

→ Soutiennent la sécurité alimentaire, la nutrition, la santé et le bien-être, les moyens de subsistance et la biodiversité, la durabilité et les services écosystémiques".



Convention on Biological Diversity

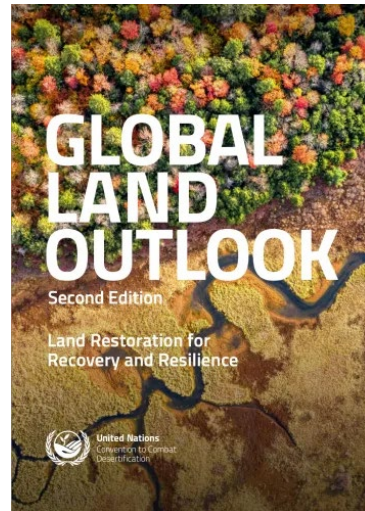
IPBES (2019) : l'agroécologie, **un mode de production durable**



United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification



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2022

Les systèmes alimentaires : plus grande cause de perte de la biodiversité terrestre

Recommandation aux décideurs :

→ Faire évoluer les systèmes alimentaires

« l'agroécologie comme alternative durable, abordable et efficace, permettant à l'agriculture de passer du statut de principale cause de dégradation à celui de principal moteur de la restauration des terres et des sols »

Focus sur la Convention Désertification



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

L'agriculture et les systèmes alimentaires au sein de l'UNCCD

Parmi les causes de dégradation des terres :

- L'extension des terres agricoles
- La mauvaise gestion des ressources en eau
- Les pollutions liées à des pratiques agricoles inappropriées
- La fragilisation des sols (labours mécanisé, surpâturage)

Pour lutter contre la désertification et atténuer les effets de la sécheresse:

- Appliquer des stratégies intégrées à long terme axées simultanément sur l'amélioration de la productivité des terres ainsi que sur la remise en état et la gestion durable des ressources en terres et en eaux (article 2)
- La sensibilisation aux modes de production et aux habitudes de consommation et à leur impact sur la gestion des terres (COP3)

Solutions promues :

- Le développement de marchés pour les produits agricoles et d'élevage
- La diversification dans l'agriculture
- Le recours à des cultures résistant à la sécheresse.
- La gestion intégrée et durable des terres agricoles, pastorales, et des ressources en eau.

(annexe 1)



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Les systèmes agricoles au cœur du problème, mais leur transformation se fait attendre

Dans les textes périphériques : des mentions directes en lien avec la NDT et les systèmes agricoles et alimentaires



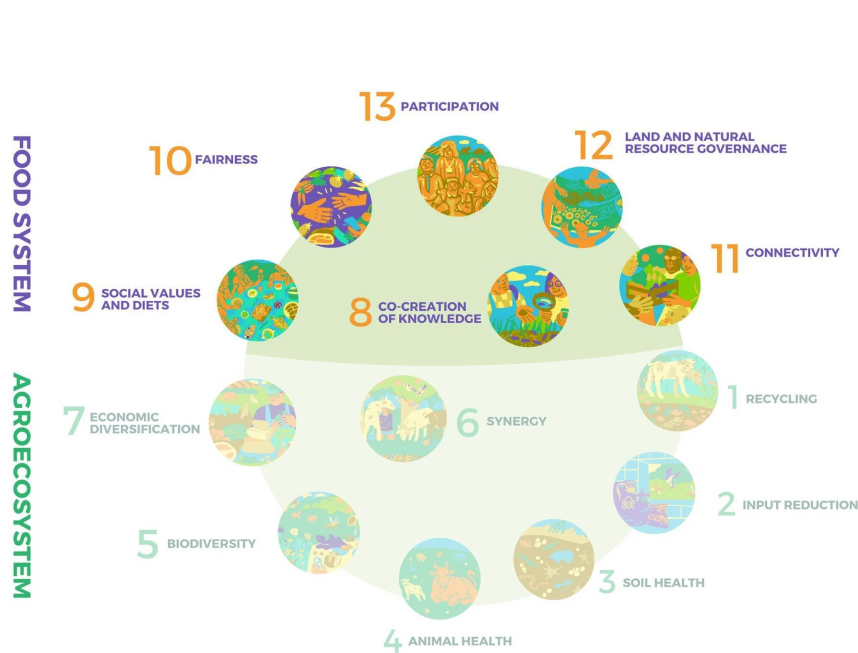
L'atteinte de la neutralité et les approches agroécologiques pour rendre les systèmes alimentaires plus résilients

« Nature positive food production »

Utilisation des ressources naturelles non-destructive et régénérative

« Les systèmes de production basés sur les éléments de l'agroécologie fournissent des résultats positifs pour la nature, la population et le climat ».

Le reflet des principes de l'AE dans l'UNCCD : La place de l'inclusion

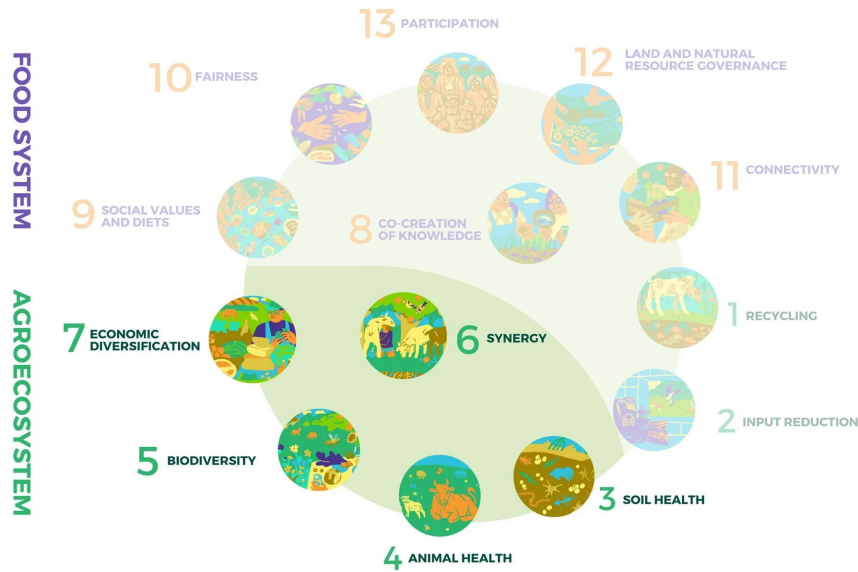


Gouvernance responsable

Décision historique prise lors de la COP14 en 2019 sur la gouvernance responsable des terres

Le reflet des principes de l'AE dans l'UNCCD : La résilience

La résilience des populations et écosystèmes: un enjeu structurant de la Convention



« la localisation et la résilience accrue de la production alimentaire est essentielle pour atténuer la dégradation des terres »

- Nature Based Solutions – mentionnées mais pas structurantes

Les prochaines négociations de l'UNCCD



UNCCD

COP16

Riyadh | 2024

2 – 13 Décembre 2024 Riyadh, Arabie Saoudite

Négociations

Révision de la mise en œuvre de la Convention

Discussion Science-Politique

Passage en revue de recommandations et adoption de décisions

Information, partage d'expériences

- Side-events
- Expositions
- Journées thématiques



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Enjeux des négociations

- Améliorer la mise en œuvre de la stratégie de la Convention pour lutter contre la désertification et atténuer la sécheresse
- Renforcer la prise en compte des femmes et des utilisateurs des terres
- Renforcer l'engagement des parties prenantes et de la société civile
- S'attaquer aux facteurs de migration liés à la dégradation des terres
- Promouvoir un régime foncier responsable
- Mettre en place un mécanisme mondial de lutte contre la sécheresse
- Adopter un nouveau cadre de plaidoyer politique sur les systèmes agricoles et alimentaires durables ?

Opportunités d'influence de l'UNCCD par la société civile

- Grâce à une représentation légitime et sécurisée
- Soutenue par le secrétariat de l'UNCCD

+ de 600 OSC
accréditées

Entre les COP

- ➡ Panel des OSC
- ➡ Position d'observateurs dans l'Interface Science-Politique et les groupes de travail ad'hoc
- ➡ Interactions avec les pouvoirs publics en amont des COP

Durant les COP

- ➡ Prises de parole lors des plénières (CST, CRIC, COP)
- ➡ Sessions de Dialogue Ouvert
- ➡ Événements parallèles



Plus de 30 mentions de l'agroécologie dans des documents officiels de cadrage de la COP et dans des recommandations pour décision



A l'agenda de la COP16 :

- Un dialogue de haut-niveau sur les systèmes agroalimentaires durables, résilients et inclusifs
- Journée thématique sur les systèmes agricoles et alimentaires
- Débats sur la base des informations fournies par l'interface science-politique de la CNULCD

→ Ce qu'il faudrait en attendre :

Une décision qui recommande aux pays d'intégrer la transformation des systèmes agricoles et alimentaires dans leurs politique en lien avec la gestion durable des terres et la résilience face à la sécheresse



Side event

**Securing food systems in
North Africa: prospects for
supporting the deployment of
agroecology in public policies**

**December 4th
12:30 to 14:00**

*Green Zone
Pavillon 4 – main stage*

Organisateurs : CARI & ACDD

**Sécuriser les systèmes alimentaires en Afrique du Nord :
perspectives d'appui au déploiement de l'agroécologie
dans les politiques publiques**

Date : December 4th – 12:30 to 14:00

Lieu: COP16 UNCCD, Green Zone (Pavillon), Riyadh

Agriculture in North Africa is facing a number of economic, social and environmental challenges. Agroecology, as a holistic approach, can provide relevant, cross-cutting answers. This side event will provide an opportunity to make the link between public policies and field experiences. The diversity of speakers will ensure a rich debate and the emergence of concrete, relevant solutions to promote the deployment of agroecology in North Africa

*Open session - Catering Provided
Translation : French – English – Arabic*



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Side event

Securing food systems in North Africa: prospects for supporting the deployment of agroecology in public policies

**December 4th
12:30 to 14:00**

*Green Zone
Pavillon 4 – main stage*

Présentations d'un état des lieux des enjeux de l'agriculture en Afrique du Nord ainsi que des principaux résultats de « *l'analyse des perspectives agroécologiques dans les politiques publiques intersectorielles en Afrique du Nord. Un examen des tendances, des forces et des faiblesses* », par le projet NATAE.

→ **Intervenantes**: Fatou Mar (OSS, Tunisie) et Mélanie Réquier (CIHEAM-IAMM, France)

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Table Ronde Multi Acteurs pour créer un dialogue multi acteur autour des perspectives d'appui au déploiement de l'agroécologie dans les politiques publiques

→ **Animation** : Patrice Burger (CARI, France)

→ **Intervenant·e·s** :

Florence Priolet (AFD, France)

Fatou Mar (OSS, Tunisie)

Saleck Ahmed Cherif (Région de Nouakchott, Mauritanie)

Mohamed Brik (El Argoub, Algérie)

Abdelbacet Hamrouni (ACDD, Tunisie)



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Side event

**Securing food systems in
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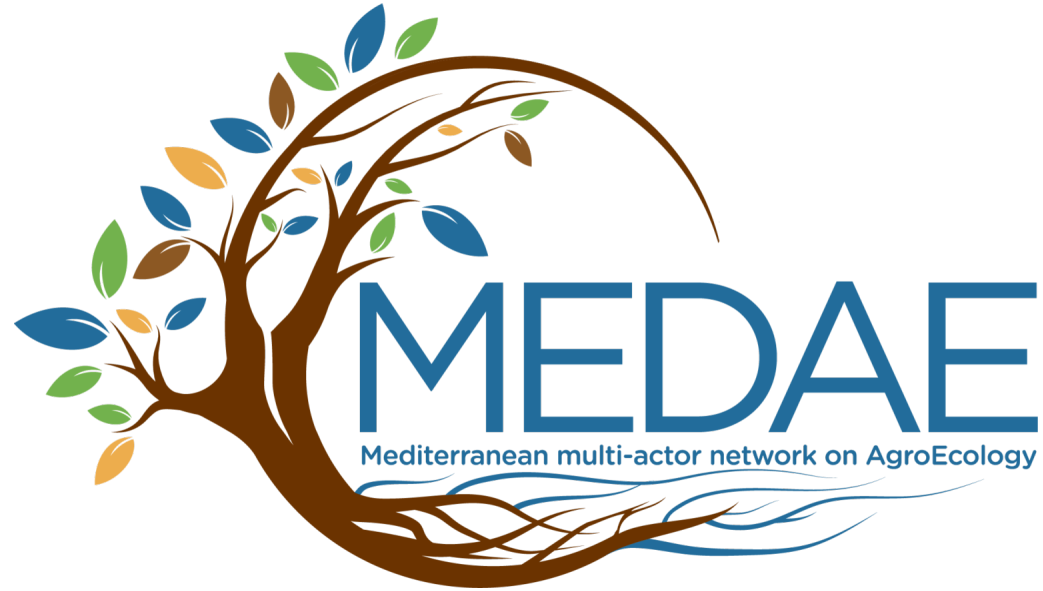
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