

## A localized food system to encourage local demand of local products

While agriculture is the first emitting sector in Senegal (49%; UNFCCC, 2016), it is only a small share of Dakar’s territorial emissions (1.6%), much less than food consumption resulting from imports (7.8%; ARENE, 2013). As any other urbanized city, this reveals the high dependence of the capital to suburban and farming lands of the countryside to sustain the food system.

Yet, at the country level, the primary sector (including agriculture, breeding, sylviculture and fishing) only accounted for 15% of the GDP in 2019, although it occupies 50% of jobs (ANSD, 2020). peanuts (5.9% of exports), canned and fresh fish (9.8%) as the main primary products sent to exports. Because of this gap, Senegal heavily relies on international imports to meet demand for food. Overall food products accounted for 29% of the country’s total imports of goods, while they amount to 40.6% of the country’s exports. Rice alone, which weighs 70% of a Dakar’s alimentation (ARENE, 2013), amounts to 4.9% of national imports and is among the most imported products in the country, behind refined petroleum and machineries (ANSD, 2019).

Rufisque is a 500,000-inhabitant department covering 2/3 of Dakar region’s area and most of its agricultural lands. In 2017, a food system diagnosis revealed Rufisque’s farming lands are threatened by the combined rapid urbanization of the cities Dakar, Thiès and Mbour. There, family farming rub shoulders with big, capitalistic crops, and women play a central role in food transformation and catering. While household dedicate most of their income to buying food, their purchase power and nutrition are subject to international speculation over raw food products. In the meantime, processed food products are more and more popular (GRDR, 2017). At national level, rainfall variability and climate change have been identified as major risks for key farming activities, as peanut culture (Plan Sénégal Émergent, 2014). Born out of the 2013 Decentralisation Act, the Departmental Council of Rufisque (DCR) has the relevant competences to protect farming lands and develop local economic fabric.

The DCR experiments an approach focused on encouraging local demand to support regional production called “*territorialized food system*.” (TFS). TFS is an emerging approach relying on a food governance based on multi-actor participation, agroecology, reduction of food waste and fair share of added value at local scale (Alimenterre, 2019).

Implementing a TFS approach is the purpose of the AMOPAR program, which aims at delivering a Local Food Plan in Rufisque based on the diagnosis. Funded by AFD, and co-piloted by Senegalese association CICODEV, French-NGO GRDR and the DCR, the project is part of the broader programme SADMAD to strengthen resiliency of the populations in food insecurity in the suburbs of Dakar. Concretely, the Local Food Plan will seek to improve quality of meals in canteens, raise pupil’s awareness about nutrition, provide consumers with relevant information about quality food, raise incomes of women in the supply chain, and develop a participatory-based governance of the Plan. The diagnosis also underlined the potential benefits for mitigating the food system’s emissions of bringing consumers and producers closer through the supply chain. The project is due to end by February 2022 (GRDR, n.d.; AFD, 10/03/2021).

EX-REGION OF DAKAR EMISSIONS 2008 (MTCO<sub>2</sub>E)

Source: ARENE, 2013

