

SAMAQQ 2030

Food security in the Mediterranean by 2030: qualitative and quantitative aspects - SAMAQQ 2030

ABSTRACT

Keywords : Society, Public Policy/Agriculture/Recommendation, Food safety, Scenario, Mediterranean

Year : 2009

Project number : 0901-016

Type of funding : AAP

Project type : AAP

Research units in the network : AGAP DIADE IATE ABSYS

Start date : 2009-09-01

End date : 2011-03-31

Flagship project : no

Project leader : Martine Padilla

Project leader's institution : CIHEAM-IAMM

Project leader's RU : MOISA

Budget allocated : 28982.44 €

Total budget allocated (including co-financing) : 28982.44 €

Funding : RTRA

ACTION

The project was completed in 19 months (September 2009-March 2011) according to the following activities:

- Partnership organization, solicitation of Mediterranean experts based on the network of CIHEAM-IAMM, Business Planning
- Organization of an educational module for engineering students of Supagro in the Master-APIMET SEPMET 2009-10 (an entire module, EU-8, was devoted to this activity).
- International Meeting and discussion on future scenarios of Mediterra 2008 (1) A Mediterranean without belief (2) A Mediterranean under stress (3) A Mediterranean exploded but reactive (4) A Euro-Mediterranean confident. General recommendations in two types of climate scenario. Participation of local experts, foreign experts and Supagro students in this debate
- Presentation of the study and its results to the GCARD, Montpellier
- Presentation of progress to the CST Agropolis
- Second International Workshop with experts from the Mediterranean area to discuss the scenarios and decide on priorities for research- Final report writing and editing a book on "Food Security in the Mediterranean in 2030: qualitative and quantitative aspects", published at Agropolis International
- Valuation of work in the framework of the INRA-CIRAD Dualine on foresight of food and agriculture (Montpellier and Paris)

RESULTS

The prospective study SAMAQQ, food security across the Mediterranean: a quantitative and qualitative forecast to 2030, is based on 4 scenarios identified in the CIHEAM report Mediterra 2008, the future of Agricultural and Food in Mediterranean Countries. These scenarios describe possible futures of the region towards 2030. In the SAMAQQ study, two different evolutions of climate change (slow or fast) are integrated. The main objective of the SAMAQQ study aims at providing recommendations in terms of proposals for research, training and partnership for improving food security in the Mediterranean. The study focuses on ten fields: water, ecosystem and biodiversity, genetic resources and breeding, production systems, animal and plant pathologies, food technologies, nutrition and health, land management, training and, governance. For every fields and each scenario, economists, agronomists and health experts from various Mediterranean countries have submitted a number of proposals for research. Finally, this study identifies three global proposals which allow integrated research programs: periurban agriculture, endangered by a fast town expansion, modeling in economics and climate change in order to prevent risks, information and guidance of decision-makers, and finally, research on indicators and procedures for a better regulation of food trade, a stronger involvement of stakeholders in the efforts to be given and a more efficient protection for a better environment.

PERSPECTIVES

All research proposals developed in SAMAQQ trying to build access roads to improve food security by 2030. The future is already gearing up in the Mediterranean in this burgeoning potential. May this study help to inform decision makers for research in the vital area of food security in the Mediterranean countries by allowing this to go from one suffered present to a chosen future. Each partner must apply to disseminate the results near the stakeholders in food security.