

UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS - ADRESSE POSTALE : UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017

CABLE ADDRESS - ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE : UNATIONS NEWYORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL  
CABINET DU SECRETAIRE GENERAL

REFERENCE:

27 August 2009

Dear Mr. Martini,

On behalf of the Secretary-General, I thank you for your letter dated 3 August 2009, co-signed by Mr. Xavier Gizard, Secretary-General of the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe and of the Forum of Global Associations of Regions, inviting him to participate in the Summit of the World's Regions on Food Security, scheduled to take place on 18 and 19 January 2010 in Dakar.

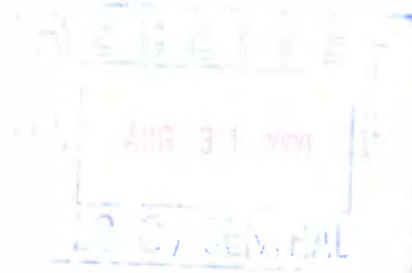
Unfortunately, I must inform you that the Secretary-General will be unable to attend this gathering. However, given the importance of the topic to be discussed during the meeting, the Secretary-General has requested the Coordinator of the United Nations High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, Mr. David Nabarro, to represent him. I would be grateful if you could convey this response to Mr. Xavier Gizard.

Yours sincerely,

Vijay Nambiar  
Chef de Cabinet

Mr. Claudio Martini  
President  
Conference of Peripheral Maritime  
Regions of Europe and Forum of  
Global Associations of Regions  
Rennes

29-08239



**Note to Mr. Nabarro**

Summit of the World's Regions on Food Security

I thank you for agreeing to represent the Secretary-General at the Summit of the World's Regions on Food Security, scheduled to take place in Dakar on 18 and 19 January 2010.

Please find attached the relevant correspondence.

Best regards.



Vijay Nambiar  
27 August 2009



Silva Bonacito/NY/UNO  
24/08/2009 11:02 AM

To Sebastien Lawson/NY/UNO@UNHQ  
cc Yeocheol Yoon/NY/UNO@UNHQ, Kaori  
Minami/NY/UNO@UNHQ  
bcc

Subject Fw: ONE MORE THING RE: For Advice Plse: Summit on  
food Security, to be held in Dakar Senegal on 18-19 June,  
2010

Please see below in addition to the message I just forwarded.  
Merci.

----- Forwarded by Silva Bonacito/NY/UNO on 24/08/2009 11:01 AM -----



Marianne Muller  
<marianne.muller@undp.org>

24/08/2009 04:53 AM

To Silva Bonacito <bonacito@un.org>  
cc David Nabarro <david.nabarro@undp.org>, Ellen Funch  
<ellen.funch@undp.org>, Ounfanatt Edui  
<ounfanatt.edui@undp.org>  
Subject ONE MORE THING RE: For Advice Plse: Summit on food  
Security, to be held in Dakar Senegal on 18-19 June, 2010

The summit is on 18-19 January (not June) ...  
Marianne

-----Original Message-----

From: Marianne Muller  
Sent: Monday, August 24, 2009 10:14 AM  
To: 'Silva Bonacito'  
Cc: David Nabarro; Ellen Funch; Ounfanatt Edui  
Subject: RE: For Advice Plse: Summit on food Security, to be held in Dakar  
Senegal on 18-19 June, 2010

Dear Silva,

The Secretary General should not attend and can be represented by David (he  
agrees to go).

Warm regards  
Marianne

Marianne Muller  
UN System Coordination (Pandemic Influenza and Food Security Crisis)  
Senior Policy Adviser and Chief of Staff

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\*Room DC2-2613, 2 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017 USA  
US Cell +1 646 236 1942  
CH Cell +41 78 610 2682  
E-mails marianne.muller@undp.org

-----Original Message-----

From: Silva Bonacito [mailto:bonacito@un.org]

Sent: Saturday, August 22, 2009 1:00 AM  
To: Marianne Muller  
Subject: Fw: For Advice Plse: Summit on food Security, to be held in Dakar Senegal on 18-19 June, 2010

Dear Marianne,  
We would be grateful for your views on the below.  
Many thanks,  
Silva

----- Forwarded by Silva Bonacito/NY/UNO on 21/08/2009 07:00 PM -----

Sebastien  
Lawson/NY/UNO

21/08/2009 06:56  
PM

Silva Bonacito/NY/UNO@UNHQ

To

cc

Yeocheol Yoon/NY/UNO@UNHQ, Kaori  
Minami/NY/UNO@UNHQ

Subject

For Advice Plse: Summit on food  
Security, to be held in Dakar  
Senegal on 18-19 June, 2010

Dear Silva,



The Conference of Peripheral, Maritime Regions of Europe (CPMR) and the Forum of Global Association of Regions (FOGAR) send a joint invitation for the Secretary-General or his Representative to attend a Summit on food Security, to be held in Dakar Senegal on 18-19 June, 2010. Could SPU (and David Nabarro's Office) advise whether SG should consider, or whether there should be a Representative. Thank you.

Best,

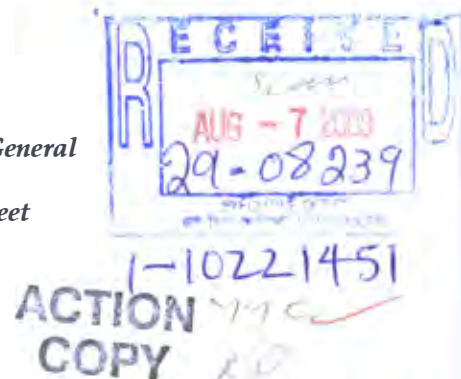
SL

(See attached file: 29-08239\_10-Aug-2009\_09h55min.pdf)

Sebastien Lawson  
Scheduling Office of the Secretary-General Executive Office of the  
Secretary-General Room : S-3802 D  
Tel: +1-212 963 9530  
Fax: +1-212 963 3511  
Email: lawsons@un.org

	<p>CONFERENCE DES REGIONS PERIPHERIQUES MARITIMES D'EUROPE</p> <p>FORUM GLOBAL DES ASSOCIATIONS DE REGIONS</p> <p>6, rue Saint-Martin 35700 RENNES - F Tel. : + 33 (0)2 99 35 40 50 - Fax : + 33 (0)2 99 35 09 19 e.mail : <a href="mailto:secretariat@crpm.org">secretariat@crpm.org</a> – web : <a href="http://www.crpm.org">www.crpm.org</a></p>	
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*Mr Ban Ki-moon  
Secretary General  
Office of the Secretary General  
UN Headquarters  
First Avenue at 46th Street  
New York, NY 10017  
États-Unis d'Amérique*



Rennes, 3 August 2009

Ref.: CM/XG - FOGACOU090076

Dear Mr Ban Ki-moon,

#### **Regions and Development**

For four years we have undertaken to mobilise the 160 CPMR Member Regions in order to actively contribute to achieving the Millennium Goals through several approaches.

We have supported the creation and development of a worldwide network of regions for sustainable development (Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development, nrg4SD) which is co-chaired by the Welsh Assembly Government and the State of Sao Paulo (Brazil) and for which the CPMR takes charge of the management. Together with the UNDP we contributed to the organisation of a World Summit of Regions of Climate Change, on 29 and 30 October 2009 in Saint-Malo, at the invitation of Mr Jean-Yves Le Drian, President of Brittany. At the end of this Summit cooperation agreements were launched between Regions from the North and Regions from the South in order to foster regional development plans with low carbon intensity. In addition, on the basis of the conclusions of the Summit, we are actively participating in preparatory works for the Copenhagen Conference to ensure recognition of the role of regional and local authorities in the struggle to tackle climate change.

Within the framework of a Memorandum of Understanding signed by the UNDP, we organised two "International Conventions for a Territorial Approach to Development", one in Marseille in March 2007, and the other in Tangiers in May 2008, both of which brought together around 1,200 participants from all five continents. The aim was to promote a decentralised approach to development and to encourage cooperation, on this theme, between European Regions and Regions from other continents.

.../...

Similarly, we jointly organised two brainstorming seminars on the role of Regions in globalisation, with the UNDP, the European Commission and the OECD, in the Azores in June 2006 and in Lisbon in December 2007.

These works are supported by a working group of CPMR member regions which is chaired by Catalonia.

As part of this initiative, in 2007 we brought together networks of Regions from all five continents: in March 2007 these networks adopted a "Declaration on the participation of the Regions in the governance of globalisation". On the basis of this, they founded the Forum of Global Associations of Regions (FOGAR) in Cape Town in August 2007. The Presidency and General Secretariat of FOGAR are, for the moment, ensured by the CPMR President and Secretary General. The aim is to see the gradual emergence on the international stage of an expression of regions as local public authorities with a view to fairer globalisation, giving development opportunities to all territories. A delegation from this young organisation was received by your colleagues in New York, in November 2007.

It is in this context that, at the time of the food riots in spring 2008, we took the initiative of launching a project for a meeting of the World's Regions on the issue of food security. We considered it impossible to take part in discussions on the future of the European Common Agricultural Policy without taking account of the objective of feeding 9 billion human beings on the planet in 2050. We were encouraged in this initiative by Commissioner Louis Michel, Director General of the FAO, Mr Jacques Diouf, Mr Michel Barnier, then French Minister of Agriculture, and your High Level Task Force. This meeting will take place in Dakar, at the invitation of the President of the Republic of Senegal, Mr Wade, on 18 and 19 January 2010.

Lastly, the next FOGAR General Assembly will take place in Latin America in 2010, on the topic "Regions and the globalisation crisis". //

All information regarding these activities is available on the website: [www.crpm.org](http://www.crpm.org).

You will find herewith enclosed some information concerning the Dakar Summit dedicated to food security. We benefit from the advice of the High Level Task Force for the preparation and in the concrete follow-up to this meeting. Naturally we would be honoured if you could participate personally, or delegate one of your colleagues to take part on your behalf in this event.

We would be delighted to discuss these activities and their perspectives with you if you so wish.

Yours sincerely,



**Claudio MARTINI**  
President of the CPMR and of FOGAR  
President of Tuscany



**Xavier Gizard**  
Secretary General of the CPMR  
and of FOGAR

Encs:

CPMR-FAO Memorandum of Understanding

FOGAR-FAO Memorandum of Understanding

Objectives of the Summit of the World's Regions on Food Security

"Summit of the World's Regions on Food Security" - Draft Agenda



**Memorandum of Understanding**  
**between**  
**the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**  
**and**  
**the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe (CPMR)**

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (hereafter referred to as "FAO") having its headquarters in Rome, Italy, and the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe (hereafter referred to as "CPMR") an organization representing regional public authorities, having its headquarters in Rennes, Brittany, France, hereafter jointly referred to as the "the Parties":

Recognizing the unique contribution that regions can offer to development, in general, and the Millennium Development Goals in particular at local level, when using their multilateral channels;

Recalling that CPMR brings together around 160 regions of Europe representing more than 180 million people from 25 countries, inside and outside the European Union, including regions of North Africa, the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, Central America and the Atlantic Ocean and that they work together to ensure that European Union institutions, the Council of Europe and national governments take into account their common interests, and cooperate on practical projects in order to enhance their assets;

Considering that CPMR has increasingly felt the need to give consideration to issues outside the European continent and the European Union through:

- the signature of a protocol agreement on cooperation with CODESUL (the regions of southern Brazil), CRECENEA (the provinces of northern Argentina), and request to establish their own forms of organization, with a view to coordinating their development and holding dialogues with their central governments: Zicosur and Mercosur regions for example;

- the active role in the design and implementation of the European Union's new neighbourhood policy, both to the East (with the Baltic Sea Commission) and the Southeast (Balkan and Black Sea Regional Commission), as well as to the South (Inter-Mediterranean Commission);
- the support to the creation, at the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD, held in Johannesburg 2004), of the Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development (Nrg4SD), to tackle the issue of biodiversity, climate change, sustainable development at large and the support to the organization of the 1<sup>st</sup> World Summit of Regions on Climate Change in Saint-Malo (France) from 29 to 30 October 2008;

Considering that CPMR has extensive experience in developing productive platforms for cooperation between European Union institutions, its Member States and the regions through successive treaties and good governance practices over the last 30 years;

Considering that FAO officially launched its Decentralized Cooperation Programme (DCP) in 2002 following the signature of an agreement between FAO and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mobilize social, human and financial resources of Italian local authorities in the fight against hunger. Since then, 28 cooperation agreements have been signed or are under negotiation with regions and local authorities from Belgium, France, Italy and Spain for the joint identification, formulation and implementation of projects in selected countries. The DCP currently includes 29 projects at various stages of implementation for a total budget of approximately USD 22 million. The DCP has also received support from central governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private industry;

The Parties enter into the following Memorandum of Understanding (hereafter referred to as the "MoU") to cooperate as set forth herein on a non-exclusive basis.

#### **Article 1. Scope of Cooperation**

The Parties agree to collaborate for the purpose of:

- furthering the mutual knowledge of the needs, priorities and methods of work of the regions in relation to development cooperation matters and, more in particular, agricultural development;
- identifying, in a selected manner, partnerships between regions and FAO for agricultural development and food security activities in developing countries;
- exploring the possibility that CPMR act as a "clearing house" for arrangements involving FAO and the regions and standardizing FAO approaches, agreements and working methods with regions in the developed and developing countries (a joint procedure manual may be developed in the course of time);
- collaborating for the organization of expert consultations and conferences involving regions and other local governments in the area of agricultural development and food security.

## Article 2. Areas of Cooperation

1. All activities under the mandate of FAO in agriculture, forestry and fisheries could be identified for cooperation between FAO and CPMR. Traditionally, the areas of FAO decentralized cooperation in support of agricultural development and food security have been:

- urban and peri-urban agriculture (including microgardens, horticulture, school linked gardens, nutrition programmes, food processing);
- urban forestry (including integrated management of the ecosystem, landscape and watershed, resulting in better protection of the city against floods and landslides);
- integrated water use management and supply, potable water, hygiene, sanitation and food production, including livestock feeding and irrigation;
- strengthening of local capacities, territorial development, management of public resources;
- improvement of agricultural production and productivity;
- diversification of crops and agricultural products;
- post-farm activities such as food processing, marketing techniques, farmers' associations and training;
- support to the development of food crops.

In addition to the aforementioned areas, CPMR and FAO could collaborate with respect to recent developments and trends observed at global level.

2. One such area could be the immediate and longer-term responses to be given to the food security crisis. In April 2008, the United Nations established the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis (HLTF) led by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon with FAO's Director-General, Jacques Diouf, as its Vice-Chair.

The HLTF agreed on a Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) as a unified response to the food price crisis and a global strategy and action plan, which was presented at the Summit of the G8 Leaders in July 2008 in Hokkaido.

The CFA is rooted in a two-track approach, with Objective 1 being to improve access to food and nutrition support and take immediate steps to increase food availability through 2009; and with Objective 2 being to strengthen food and nutrition security in the longer run by addressing the underlying factors driving the food crisis.

Under Objective 1 of the CFA, FAO will focus on:

- (i) smallholder farmer food production boosted through the USD 1.7 billion appeal for the Initiative on Soaring Food Prices (ISFP), launched in December 2007;
- (ii) trade and tax policy adjusted;
- (iii) global information and monitoring systems strengthened immediately.

Under Objective 2, the contributions by FAO will be on:

- (i) smallholder farmer food production growth sustained;
- (ii) international food markets improved;

(iii) international biofuel consensus to be developed.

CPMR and FAO may therefore cooperate to include regional and subnational inputs and partnerships within the CFA twin-track approach (immediate and longer-term responses) to adjust policy initiatives and programme food facilities at national, regional and subnational levels.

FAO will invite CPMR to meetings and expert consultations to voice the activities and the role that regions have in tackling the problem.

Field based reviews in a selected number of countries, taking advantage of the CPMR knowledge of activities of regions, could be undertaken to propose adjustment.

3. Another possible additional subject for cooperation between CPMR and FAO, could be the support, in collaboration with organizations, for example, the Intergovernmental Organization for Migration (IOM), of co-development initiatives originating from migrant communities in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries in order to:

- identify agricultural activities and productive investments in the countries of origin with the engagement of migrant communities living in the host OECD through their acquired skills and remittances;
- promote partnerships with regions in OECD countries to mobilize human, financial and social resources also from central governments, NGOs and the private sector, to improve food security in the countries of origin.

### Article 3. Annual Plan of Action

The activities to be implemented by the Parties under this MoU are subject to decisions of their respective governing bodies and their respective applicable regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

A Joint Working Group (JWG) will be responsible to elaborate a first FAO/CPMR Annual Plan of Action, containing a set of concrete initiatives.

On an indicative basis, Annual Plans of Action will include activities at the international level, for example, a programme to disseminate possibilities of cooperation between regions from the developed and developing countries in the area of agriculture and food security.

At country level, the JWG may promote, identify and formulate initiatives aimed at involving largely, regions in the north and south to establish decentralized development partnerships for agricultural development and food security, falling under the UN Millennium Development Goals.

The initiatives will be promoted in priority according to CPMR member regions' geographical priorities. Utmost efforts can be made to seek synergies with the European Union's external actions, including both neighbourhood policy and relations between the European Union and other regions such as: the Mediterranean, Latin America, the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, and Sub-Saharan Africa.

#### **Article 4. Administrative and financial aspects**

Management and specific arrangements for FAO/CRPM initiatives shall be reflected in ad hoc agreements and determined in accordance with the respective regulations, rules, policies and procedures of the Parties.

FAO/CPMR initiatives must specify eventual costs of activities and the sources of their financial support. It is intended that different donors can support the initiatives, including donors mobilized by FAO and CPMR, specific regions, the European Union and others. Arrangements for the financing of such activities shall be agreed, specifying the costs or expenses relating to the activity and how they are to be borne by the Parties or other donors.

Any resource mobilization by the Parties, in connection with this MoU, shall be carried out in an agreement with the other Party. In particular, neither Party shall use the name or emblem of the other Party in connection with this MoU or otherwise without the express written approval of the other Party.

The Field Programme Development Service (TCAP) of the Policy Assistance and Resources Mobilization Division of FAO (TCA) will be the FAO focal point for CPMR and the CPMR headquarters' secretariat will be the focal point for FAO.

#### **Article 5. Privileges and Immunities**

Nothing in this MoU or in any document or arrangement relating thereto, shall be construed as constituting a waiver of privileges or immunities of FAO, nor as conferring any privileges or immunities of FAO to CRPM or to its personnel.

#### **Article 6. Applicable law and dispute settlement**

This MoU, and any document or arrangement relating thereto, shall be governed by general principles of law, to the exclusion of any single national system of law.

Any dispute between CPMR and FAO arising out of the interpretation or execution of this MoU, or any document or arrangement relating thereto, shall be settled by negotiation and mutual agreement. Should CPMR and FAO be unable to reach an agreed solution on any question in the dispute or on a mode of settlement other than arbitration, either Party shall have the right to request arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) currently in force. FAO and CPMR agree to be bound by any arbitration award rendered in accordance with this Article as the final adjudication of any such dispute.

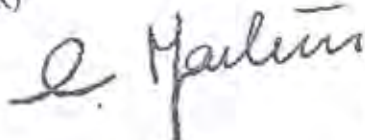
**Article 7. Amendments, entry into force and duration**

Any amendment or addition to this MoU shall be agreed by the Parties in writing.

The present MoU, drawn up in English, shall enter into force upon signature by both Parties. It shall have an initial duration of three (3) years, after which it shall be tacitly renewed for further periods of three (3) years, under the same terms and conditions, unless one party communicates its withdrawal to the other party in writing, to be sent, also by facsimile or electronic mail and confirmed by registered post, at least three (3) months prior to the expiry of the initial duration or of any subsequent period of renewal. In this event, the Parties will agree on measures required for the orderly conclusion of ongoing activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of the Parties affix their signatures below:

On behalf of the Conference of Peripheral  
Agriculture Maritime Regions of Europe  
(CPMR)



.....  
Claudio Martini  
President of the CRPM  
President of FOGAR  
President of the Tuscany Region

On behalf of the Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United Nations (FAO)



.....  
José M. Sumpsi  
Assistant Director-General  
Technical Cooperation Department

Date: .....  
23 JUN 2009

Date: .....  
18. VI. 2009

**Memorandum of Understanding**  
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**Recognizing** the unique contribution that regions can offer to development, in general, and the Millennium Development Goals in particular at local level, when using their multilateral channels;

**Recalling** that FOGAR was established in March 2007 on the occasion of the 1<sup>st</sup> International Convention for a Territorial Approach to Development organized in Marseille, France;

**Recalling** that on this occasion the "Declaration of the Regions on their participation in the governance of globalization" was signed with the three main lines of action, namely: making the voice of the regions heard in global bodies, organizing new rules for strategic governance including the substate tiers and encouraging cooperation between member regions;

**Recalling** that FOGAR is a forum of 17<sup>1</sup> geographical, thematic and cultural networks of regions from all continents;

**Considering** that FOGAR's work programme for 2009-2010 will particularly focus on climate change and the situation of food and the regions;

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<sup>1</sup> AIRF (Association Internationale des Régions Francophones), AEBC (Association of European Border Regions), CPMR (Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe), CPMR Inter-Mediterranean Commission, CRECENEA (Comisión Regional de comercio Exterior del NorEste Argentino, Norte Grande Argentino), IT4ALL (Network of local authorities for the information society), Northern Forum (international Association of Regional Governments from the Arctic Region), Nrg4SD (Network of Regional Governments for Sustainable Development), OLAGI (Latin-American Organisation of Intermediate Governments, ZICOSUR (Integration Zone of West Central South America), Conference of Leaders of the European Union's Outermost Regions, Association of Regions of Burkina Faso, Association of Provinces of Gabon, Association for Provincial Government of Indonesia, Association of Regions of the Kingdom of Morocco, Association of Regions of Senegal.

Considering that FAO officially launched its Decentralized Cooperation Programme (DCP) in 2002 following the signature of an agreement between FAO and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy to mobilize social, human and financial resources of Italian local authorities in the fight against hunger. Since then, 28 cooperation agreements have been signed or are under negotiation with regions and local authorities from Belgium, France, Italy and Spain for the joint identification, formulation and implementation of projects in selected countries. The DCP currently includes 29 projects at various stages of implementation for a total budget of approximately USD 22 million. The DCP has also received support from central governments, NGOs and private industry;

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- exploring the possibility that the Conference of Peripheral Maritime Regions of Europe (CPMR) (and, in future, FOGAR) act as a facilitator for arrangements involving FAO and the regions and standardizing FAO approaches, agreements and working methods with regions in the developed and developing countries (a joint procedure manual may be developed in the course of time);
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In addition to the aforementioned areas, FOGAR and FAO could collaborate with respect to recent developments and trends observed at global level.

2. One such area could be the immediate and longer-term responses to be given to the food security crisis. In April 2008, the United Nations established the High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis (HLTF) led by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Ban Ki-moon with FAO's Director-General, Jacques Diouf, as its Vice-Chair.

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FOGAR/FAO initiatives must specify eventual costs of activities and the sources of their financial support. It is intended that different donors can support the initiatives, including donors mobilized by FOGAR and FAO, specific regions, the European Union and others. Arrangements for the financing of such activities shall be agreed, specifying the costs or expenses relating to the activity and how they are to be borne by the parties or other donors.

Any resource mobilization by the Parties, in connection with this MoU, shall be carried out in an agreement with the other Party. In particular, neither party shall use the name or emblem of the other Party in connection with this MoU or otherwise without the express written approval of the other Party.

The Field Programme Development Service (TCAP) of the Policy Assistance and Resources Mobilization Division of FAO (TCA) will be the FAO focal point for FOGAR, and the FOGAR headquarters secretariat will be the focal point for FAO.

#### **Article 5. Privileges and Immunities**

Nothing in this MoU or in any document or arrangement relating thereto, shall be construed as constituting a waiver of privileges or immunities of FAO, nor as conferring any privileges or immunities of FAO to FOGAR or to its personnel.

#### **Article 6. Applicable law and dispute settlement**

This MoU, and any document or arrangement relating thereto, shall be governed by general principles of law, to the exclusion of any single national system of law.

Any dispute between FOGAR and FAO arising out of the interpretation or execution of this MoU, or any document or arrangement relating thereto, shall be settled by negotiation and mutual agreement. Should FOGAR and FAO be unable to reach an agreed solution on any question in the dispute or on a mode of settlement other than arbitration, either Party shall have the right to request arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) currently in force. FOGAR and FAO agree to be bound by any arbitration award rendered in accordance with this Article as the final adjudication of any such dispute.

#### **Article 7. Amendments, entry into force and duration**

Any amendment or addition to this MoU shall be agreed by the Parties in writing.

The present MoU, drawn up in English, shall enter into force upon signature by both Parties. It shall have an initial duration of three (3) years, after which it shall be tacitly renewed for further periods of three (3) years, under the same terms and conditions, unless one party communicates its withdrawal to the other party in writing, to be sent, also by facsimile or electronic mail and confirmed by registered post, at least three (3) months prior to the expiry of the initial duration or of any subsequent period of renewal. In this event, the Parties will agree on measures required for the orderly conclusion of ongoing activities.



IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the duly authorized representatives of the Parties affix their signatures below:

On behalf of the Forum of Global  
Associations of Regions (FOGAR)

  
President  
Florence

On behalf of the Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

  
Assistant Director-General / Directeur de  
Cabinet

	<p>CONFERENCE OF PERIPHERAL MARITIME REGIONS OF EUROPE</p> <p>FORUM OF GLOBAL ASSOCIATIONS OF REGIONS</p> <p>6, rue Saint-Martin 35700 RENNES - F Tel. : + 33 (0)2 99 35 40 50 - Fax : + 33 (0)2 99 35 09 19 e.mail : <a href="mailto:secretariat@crpm.org">secretariat@crpm.org</a> - web : <a href="http://www.crpm.org">www.crpm.org</a></p>	
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MAY 2009

## FRAMEWORK NOTE ON THE AIMS OF THE DAKAR SUMMIT

### HOW THE REGIONS ARE CONTRIBUTING TOWARDS TACKLING THE FOOD CRISIS

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1. Over 12 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. With almost one billion people suffering from famine and two billion people affected by malnutrition, the recent food riots have brought to the fore the urgency of the situation.
2. 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 as much in the short-term Regions in the South as Regions from the North, albeit in terms of migration pressures and security issues arising from the impact of food insecurity on world peace, democracy and solidarity. In the medium term, global production will need to be doubled to combat food shortages (reduction in the supply and diversity of food) which will affect all the world's regions, to varying degrees but without exception.
3. With current food policies failing at both national and international levels, there is reason to believe that things need to be done to improve the coordination and involvement of local governments in the debates on food security. The Regions are in effect able to act quickly to give coherence to the multitude of actions and projects that exist at different levels in this field by targeting coordinated action that responds to immediate needs and triggers the implementation of long-term solutions.
4. The concept of food security refers to both the availability of and access to sufficient and nutritious food. Ensuring a population's food security implies not only producing enough foodstuffs to adequately feed the population concerned, but also that these foodstuffs are made accessible through packaging, transport and marketing systems, and also by introducing safety nets to guarantee the most vulnerable populations access to food. The Regions intervene in these two areas to mobilise regional players and pool competences in order to improve food production and processing capacities and foster the creation of infrastructures.
5. In order to come together to tackle hunger, local and regional authorities are becoming more and more actively involved in international cooperation projects in various fields of action through education, training, stepping up meetings between actors and the transfer of technical and institutional skills in different areas, e.g. improving agricultural production techniques, developing suburban farming, improving access to the market and distribution of products, providing greater access to credit, improving infrastructures, developing a type of agriculture in coherence with the territory and available natural resources, adapting to climate change, introducing nutrition education programmes and preventing wastage and loss from farming production, etc. Through this policy for decentralised cooperation, Regions from the "South" are responding more to the legitimate demand of their citizens despite limited budgetary resources.

The reason behind the success is that, thanks to their in-depth knowledge of the territories they manage and their ability to work together with actors on the ground, the Regions have the capacity to lead concrete actions that respond to the actual needs expressed by fellow citizens. Unfortunately, this emerging strength lacks visibility at present owing to the fact that information on these practices is not widely disseminated. The political and technical role of the Regions in preventing and reacting to undernourishment and malnutrition therefore suffers from a widespread lack of recognition.

6. Faced with these facts, the CPMR's member Regions and FOGAR's member networks of Regions have decided to take action in an attempt to help tackle world hunger alongside and complementary to efforts led by national governments and international organisations. This commitment is being materialised through the organisation of a major event that will mark 2010, the **"Summit of the World's Regions on Food Security"**. The event, which has received support from the FAO, UNDP, the Directorates-General for Development and Agriculture of the European Commission, the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs and French Ministry for Agriculture and Fisheries, will take place in Dakar on 18 and 19 January 2010 at the invitation of Mr Wade, President of the Senegalese Republic.

7. The Summit will provide a valuable opportunity to work on a priority issue for the Regions and establish dialogue on food security between local authorities, national governments and international organisations. It aims to reflect on this issue with the world's Regions and propose together innovative solutions to tackle food insecurity. More specifically, this event will have a twofold objective:

- to identify specific areas in which cooperation between Regions can provide a genuine added value to State-led initiatives and efforts led by international organisations
- to develop operational and political partnerships between financial backers and Regions on the one hand, and between Regions themselves on the other hand, in order to effectively reduce world hunger

With a productive preparation phase, the Summit will therefore constitute a specific and original event highlighting the added value of decentralisation in improving people's food security. Any cooperation agreements that are signed will be followed up regularly over a period of two years and then evaluated by the CPMR and FOGAR.

8. Since the determining factors for food security are both technical and political in nature, the issues addressed during the Summit will cover these different areas by combining **an institutional approach and a territorial approach to food security**.

9. In order to illustrate these issues and base the Summit on real situations within the territories, it is essential for the Regions to provide an account of their food difficulties, the type of measures introduced to cope with these problems within their Regions, and the projects set up to tackle together the problem of hunger that has plagued the world for centuries. A survey of the world's Regions designed to collect this information is currently in progress.

10. Highlighting and stepping up territorial actions in the area of food security can only benefit the world food situation. In order to maximise their results and make sure they are sustainable, these actions must be developed in synergy with national strategies and fall within the world guidelines set out in June 2008 by the UN Secretary General (CFA - Comprehensive Framework for Action). Furthermore, it is necessary for the Regions to work closely with all actors involved in decentralised cooperation and local food development, and that all concerned are able to express their needs (technical expertise, funding, partnerships, exchanges of experience, etc.) and action proposals to improve people's food situation. In order to do this, the Summit which is expected to attract around 800 participants, hopes to bring together Regions, associations of Regions, national governments, major regional groupings, multilateral development bodies (financial and non-financial), farmers' organisations, academics and representatives from civil society and the private sector, so as to establish a constructive dialogue and foster the emergence of innovative and sustainable solutions.

11. In order to achieve these objectives, the Summit needs to address the following questions: What makes a Region successful in food terms? What are the determining factors in food insecurity? How can the Regions influence these determining factors? What are the lines of action of effective decentralised cooperation projects in these areas? What mistakes have been made? What lessons can be drawn from them?

12. During the preparatory phase for the Summit, FOGAR will need to be in a position to formalise hypotheses and outline responses to these questions in a framework note on the Regions' contributions to food security. Other background documents will be produced when organising the different workshops during the Summit, in order to provide a detailed framework for the issues to be addressed.

- 13. It is vital to secure a strong political commitment on the part of the States if it is to be acknowledged that although there are global issues at stake, some actions deserve to be conceived at local level to be effective. This commitment will be translated by the signing of a policy document by Agriculture Ministers and former Ministers from the five continents.

14. At the close of the Summit and by means of a final declaration, the Regions will express clear views on a number of points:

- i. In which areas can the Regions act to effectively reduce people's food insecurity?
- ii. In what respect is the Region the legitimate and relevant sphere for leading these actions?
- iii. Which policy recommendations may be made to boost regional actions in the field of food security?
- iv. What methodological tools for effective partnerships?

In particular, the Regions need to express political objectives with regard to:

- governance of hunger
- solidarity between Regions from the North and Regions from the South
- involving local governments in national and international programmes to eradicate hunger
- sharing competences to improve the effectiveness of local projects and how they are coordinated with national and international strategies
- identifying and boosting cooperation flows with actors working on the ground in the field of food security
- creating concrete partnerships with financial backers
- coordination between international cooperation, development policies, agricultural policies and agricultural trade rules
- decentralisation to assist actions to tackle hunger