



CONFERENCE A

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Documentation of the Work of the World Food Programme (WFP)

World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger
- II. Humanitarian Assistance in the Central African Republic and South Sudan
- III. Disaster Risk Management and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
WFP/1/1	Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger	30 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
WFP/1/2	Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/3	Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/4	Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/5	Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger	29 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 1 abstention

Summary Report

The World Food Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger
- II. Humanitarian Assistance in the Central African Republic and South Sudan
- III. Disaster Risk Management and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations

The session was attended by representatives of 33 Member States, one non-governmental organization (NGO), and one intergovernmental organization. On Sunday night, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger.”

On Monday, several working groups began discussing methods for the advancement of women and girls through education, microfinance, and collaboration with NGOs. By the end of the night, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including refining of the Cluster Approach, expansion of school meals and microfinance programs, the Sustainable Development Goals in the context of disaster relief, emergency response, and access to markets and technology.

On Tuesday, working papers were returned, and delegates deliberated over the effectiveness of current programs, the reorganization of resources, and shortcomings in girls’ education to identify areas of improvement for the WFP. Delegates were passionate but civil, and their genuine concern for the welfare of women and willingness to exchange ideas ensured that the committee ran smoothly and efficiently.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions were approved by the Dais and adopted by the committee. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including greater access to agricultural opportunities and technology, strategies for water security, a commission for emergency response, expansion of the WFP’s school meals program to girls in higher education, and the addition of a mentorship component to the WFP’s existing microfinance program. After voting procedure, the body began debating “Disaster Risk Management and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations.” Several speeches addressed the improvement of disaster tracking systems, frameworks for damage prevention, and cross-cutting issues such as how women and children are disproportionately affected during disasters. Overall the body worked diplomatically, respecting the ideas of all delegations and working toward consensus on the proposed solutions.



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Code: WFP/1/1

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger

1 *The World Food Programme,*

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Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that the principles of freedom, justice, and peace in the world rely on the recognition of the inherent rights of all humans,

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Emphasizing that the principles stated in the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which addresses the rights of women, including voting, education, health, employment, and the right to fundamental freedoms,

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Reaffirming the first and third UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which aim to accomplish the larger needs of eradicating food insecurity and achieving gender equality,

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Recognizing the intent of the Zero-Hunger Challenge and its goal of food security year round, which, since its creation, has contributed to a 34% reduction in global hunger,

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Noting the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action's multilateral and inclusive effort to achieve equality for women, primarily emphasizing support in regards to women and poverty in societies worldwide,

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13

Encouraging all Member States to continue their efforts towards gender equality building on the guidelines of the 2009 WFP Gender Policy,

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15

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2/68 on Agricultural Technology for Development which emphasizes that technology adoption can accelerate women's empowerment, food security, nutrition, and the eradication of poverty,

16

17

Acknowledging the spirit of the commitment of Governments within the African Union in Agenda 2063 to advance developments and technological progress within developing states,

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1. *Supports* an equal opportunity for women in regards to land property, agricultural resources and labor saving technologies by investing in mobile electronic devices that possess Internet capabilities through funding from WFP and voluntary Member States expanding access to:

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a. Telematics to inform farmers on equipment status, vehicle operation and fuel levels, how much product has been applied to crops, how much crop has been harvested, and possible equipment failure;

22

23

b. High definition crop sensors to prevent the over-harvest of land;

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c. Swath control with a variable rate to save on seeds, minerals, fertilizer, and herbicides by reducing overlapping inputs by pre-computing the shape of the field where the inputs are to be used, and by procedurally applying inputs at variable rates throughout the field;

26

27

2. *Recommends* community-wide education programs that will be led by trained personnel from the FAO and volunteers from WFP with the ultimate goal of sharing knowledge through the teaching of information technologies and the empowerment of women in regards to sharing gained knowledge within their communities by:

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a. Fostering a collaborative relationship between the WFP, the FAO, the Soil and Water Management and Crop Nutrition Sub-programme, and The Food and Environmental Protection Section of the Joint FAO/IAEA Programme to:

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- i. Evaluate the development, validation, and dissemination of water and crop management, as well as the range of soil technology packages, through the use of nuclear and nuclear-related techniques in order to enhance agricultural productivity and ensure the conservation of soil and water resources for sustainable crop and livestock production systems;
 - ii. Enhance soil quality and soil resilience against the effects of climate change;
 - iii. Diminish greenhouse gas emissions and boost soil carbon sequestration in both productive and marginal lands;
 - b. Providing funds for local non-governmental organizations that focus on improving access to information technologies and agriculture, such as:
 - i. The Purchase for Progress “Post-harvest-loss reduction” initiative, which empowers rural women through education about the eradication of food waste and the preparation for optimal harvests;
 - ii. Providing assistance and support to countries in their efforts to ensure the safety and quality of food, agricultural commodities, and food security while facilitating international trade;
 - iii. Encouraging NGOs to work in tandem with WFP in developing their own programs to address specific regional particularities;
 3. *Draws attention* to the introduction of women and girls to new technologies and innovative agricultural curriculum and development that highlights the Green Revolution as a successful development which can contribute to more effective agricultural practices by:
 - a. Providing equal access distributing chemical fertilizers and synthetic herbicides and pesticides, high-yield crops, providing more food, utilizing less land or labor efforts;
 - b. Increasing the possibility to grow more crops on roughly the same amount of land with less labor effort;
 - c. Reducing the production costs which results in cheaper market prices;
 4. *Invites* states to continue the UN Girls Education Initiative and the importance of education with the establishment of food programs through the school systems with the intent that the food will be provided by female farmers;
 5. *Further recommends* the implementation of micro-financing programs as well as cash voucher programs in order to provide agricultural equipment to female households in rural areas and improve agricultural development;
 6. *Expresses the hope* that Member States fully realize the importance of the access of women to basic services, infrastructure, and technologies such as roads, grazing lands, and Internet is of high importance regarding women agricultural empowerment and emancipation;
 7. *Requests* UN Women to raise awareness to men addressing the importance and benefits of women empowerment, emphasizing on women’s agricultural rights in order to give them more access, and control over land, knowledge and agricultural technology;
 8. *Welcomes* all Member States, specifically developing states, to adopt initiatives similar to Agenda 2063 as a way to optimize the allocation of regional resources.



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Code: WFP/1/2

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger

1 *The World Food Programme,*

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3 *Fully aware* of the need to consider the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals including the
4 implementation of Goal 2: End hunger, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; Goal 3: Attain
5 healthy lives for all; Goal 5: Attain gender equality and empower women and girls everywhere and Goal 6: Ensure
6 availability in sustainable use of water and sanitation for all,

7

8 *Guided by* the Purchasing for Progress Global Gender Strategy that works in correlation within three different
9 approaches to gender: Gender Blind, Gender Aware, and Gender Transformative, when the country sets as an
10 explicit goal the transformation of the unequal gender relations, addressing the constraints to the empowerment of
11 women, which establishes the Strategy Implementation which applies three approaches to gender: Gender Blind,
12 Gender Aware, and Gender Transformative,

13

14 *Emphasizing* the partnerships of WFP with, several UN Agencies and NGOs as the United Nations Environment
15 Programme (UNEP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UN Women and other Rome-based Agencies,
16 Non-governmental organization (NGOs), and public-private partnerships (PPP),

17

18 *Deeply conscious* of the achievements of the WFP in mainstreaming gender, specifically the WFP Gender Policy,
19 which recognizes that the focus on women and girls has given them visibility as beneficiaries and contributors to
20 households food security,

21

22 *Emphasizing* the need of addressing water security in order to create the best situation for women,

23

24 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 68/140 in the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and the Platform
25 for Action, via use of communication as an affective action to affirm power in women,

26

27 *Recognizing* the important role that the improvement of maternal health has in regard to the WFP's goal of
28 empowering women and girls, particularly the necessity of nutritional education and adequate food distribution and
29 consumption during pre-natal and post-natal periods as stated in the target 2.2 of the Sustainable Development
30 Goals,

31

32 *Noting* Article 26 of the Declaration of Human Rights which states that everyone has the right to education, and
33 recognizes rights such as maternal and nutritional health,

34

35 *Fully aware* that women often are heads of households and are responsible for food distribution to their families,
36 educating their children about nutrition, and endorsing eating habits that will prevent younger generations from
37 experiencing malnutrition and starvation,

38

39 *Bearing in mind* Human Rights Council resolution 8/4 which emphasizes that the empowerment of women in the
40 fight against hunger should start at an early age through education and will increase the possibility of their
41 participation in civil society,

42

43 *Recognizing* the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) as an important actor to prevent and
44 manage natural disaster situations and resulting food shortages, especially as they relate to the particular
45 vulnerabilities of women and girls,

46

47 *Noting with deep concern* the disproportionate vulnerability of women facing national disaster situations and
48 different forms of armed conflicts including civil unrest and terrorist activity,

49

- 50 *Emphasizing* the need for initiative-based programs targeting for women who lack food in order to provide for a
51 healthy lifestyle within the reduction of economic barriers, such as WFP's purchase for Progress (P4P),
52
- 53 *Recognizing* the 1997 United Nations Water Conference at Mar del Plata, the International Drinking and Water and
54 Sanitation Decade from 1981-1990 and the International Conference on Water and the Environment in Dublin,
55
- 56 1. *Creates* the Emergency Mobile Units Plan to ensure food distribution and medical care pertinent to women and
57 children's nutrition in remote areas and regions with high Internal Displaced People's or refugee populations
58 by:
 - 59 a. Vitamin and mineral distribution in order to prevent malnutrition of pregnant women, lactating
60 mothers and girls, providing essential amino acids, macro-minerals and micro-nutrients required for
61 optimal growth and development;
62
 - 63 b. Nutrition surveillance programmes, which would help establish adequate treatments for women and
64 girls' acute under-nutrition due to the consequences of natural disasters and armed conflicts, especially
65 for pregnant women in order to prevent obstructed labor or premature or low-birth-weight infants;
66
 - 67 2. *Creates* the Strategy Operations on Water Security for Women (SOWS Women) which through the planning
68 and implementation of sustainable irrigation and potable water projects will both ease the time burden for
69 women and girls, which will give them more time to go to school and grow more crops and provide them with
70 clean water by:
 - 71 a. Providing community management of local water resources, including rainwater harvesting for use by
72 households and schools, and groundwater recharge;
73
 - 74 b. Enhancing operations on micro-watershed management and operational research that will be partially
75 led by women;
76
 - 77 c. Supporting programmes that promote improved systems and technologies for the treatment of water at
78 the household level;
79
 - 80 d. Ensuring that supported approaches are improved management of water resources equally benefit poor
81 and vulnerable women, girls, and households;
82
 - 83 3. *Requests* funding from United Nations Population Fund (UNDP) for listed changes of WFP programs to better
84 current situation female empowerment in food security,
 - 85 a. WFP mandates timeline for three years for productive funding in enhancements of gender equality,
86 specifically in regard of food aid;
87
 - 88 b. Within funding, contract annual meetings shall be conducted by representatives of WFP and UNDP, to
89 better report the solutions' overall productivity;
90
 - 91 4. *Encourages* Member States to gather credible information on government actions and highly regard the WFP
92 Gender Policy: A Policy Evaluation Management in order to:
 - 93 a. Present to the WFP a background report of possible domestic policies regarding women empowerment,
94 gender equality and food security in their country regarding the fight against hunger;
95
 - 96 b. Label countries in different groups to be targeted by different methods for the empowerment of girls
97 and women in the fight against hunger, taking into consideration the Member States situation on the
98 matter;
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 - 100 5. *Invites* Member States to support the following existing WFP and United Nations programs and implement
101 necessary changes that will serve to further empower women and girls:
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- a. The Scaling up Nutrition Movement in which Lead Group members will include not only heads of participating countries, but also local women leaders, with a high percentage of women from rural communities;
 - b. The WFP's Response to Global Food Crisis in which the expertise of women health care providers will be utilized and women researchers given grant priority;
 - c. The Zero Hunger Challenge in which women farmers will receive marketing assistance and education in order to increase sales per the challenge's goal of achieving 100% access to food year-round;
6. Further invites Member States to adopt the: Post-Conflict Educational Program supplement in addition to the present Food for Work program which intends to place an emphasis on single women and widows displaced by conflict and natural disaster by:
- a. Implementing methods and technologies that will focus on preventing excessive damage to the soil, water and air quality, and thus increase sustainability of agricultural practices;
 - b. Instituting regionally-specific curricula that will include information about which crops to grow based on growing environment (soil, climate, water availability), nutritional value and profit, how to implement sustainable agricultural methods to maximize yield, and how to use mechanized farming tools.



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Code: WFP/1/3

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger

1 *The World Food Programme,*

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3 *Deeply concerned* by the current hardships rooted in the amount of food related barriers, including financial
4 difficulties, which inhibit generations of women and girls from advancing in society,

5

6 *Recognizing* the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action Article 141, which stresses the promotion of mainstreaming
7 gender perspective into all policies and programs regarding armed or other conflicts,

8

9 *Highlighting* the Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) Articles 13 and
10 14 that state women, especially rural women, have a right to bank loans, mortgages, an other forms of financial
11 credit,

12

13 *Recalling* the ECOSOC resolution 33/18 that states the suffering of women and children during emergency
14 situations and armed conflicts and the need to provide them with special protection,

15

16 *Reaffirming* the World Food Programme's (WFP) gender initiative to mainstream equality, women lack
17 opportunities to advance in society, due to various social structures of power and economic barriers, which if
18 removed, would improve the GDP and productivity of states, and in turn fight against child hunger which has
19 devastated regions for generations,

20

21 *Keeping in mind* the ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31 which recognizes the non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
22 expertise and the ability of NGOs to support the work of the United Nations (UN), such as the WFP,

23

24 *Appreciating* the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD) work in coordinating financial
25 operations for the Rome-based agencies (RBAs),

26

27 *Keeping in mind*, General Assembly resolution 46/182, which recognizes the importance of the participation of
28 organizations to address issues,

29

30 *Emphasizing* the need for consistent monitoring in areas, where women and girls face undue hardships in accessing
31 food as a means to establish the foundation for their empowerment in the economic and social sectors,

32

33 1. *Calls upon* the UN Member States to improve the interaction of the WFP and IFAD by introducing a
34 mechanism designed as a regional early warning system while using the Cluster Approach to address immediate
35 food disasters with the focus on securing the role of women as integral to society and the economy of the
36 region, identified as the Bridge Commission of Upstream Development for Women (BCUDW);

37

38 2. *Calls* for regional BCUDW offices to be established within all UN Humanitarian Response Depots namely in
39 Accra, Dubai, Subang, Panama City, and Las Palmas of the WFP in order to work in cooperation with regional
40 states for emergency response in relation to the needs of women and girls;

41

42 3. *Notes* BCUDW will be comprised of interested stakeholders including:

43

44 a. State Representatives, chosen by the state receiving assistance, sent to BCUDW to reiterate the state's
45 viewpoint and report back on the progress of BCUDW;

46

47 b. Evaluators, chosen by the WFP in cooperation with IFAD, tasked to monitor the status of food and
48 agriculture availability in relation to women and girls and report back to the contributing body on the
49 status of funding usage;

50

- 51 c. Advisors, recognized as experts in addressing the local food related issues focused on women and
52 tasked to report back to BCUDW and stakeholders on viable avenues of cooperation in order to solve
53 the issues identified in the beneficiary state;
54
- 55 4. *Designates* the BCUDW to facilitate NGO, IFAD and other stakeholders cooperative actions on addressing
56 food issues serving as barriers which prevent women and girls from succeeding in society and working within
57 the Cluster Approach to ensure communication between WFP, IFAD, NGOs, and the BCUDW team giving
58 special attention to the women and girls in the disaster area;
59
- 60 5. *Endorses* the BCUDW to monitor consistently in disaster areas posing barriers to women and girls' access to
61 food and cooperate with IFAD to determine where funding is most urgently needed in order to resolve food
62 disasters as soon as possible.



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Code: WFP/1/4

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger

1 *The World Food Program*

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3 *Recognizing* Articles 25 and 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, states that all peoples, including
4 women, have the right to an adequate standard of living and the right to education respectively,

5

6 *Highlighting* Articles 28 and 29 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which stresses the importance of
7 children's education, especially girls, at primary, secondary, and tertiary levels since education is vital for children
8 to develop and attain their full potential,

9

10 *Emphasizing* the Commission on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women Articles 7 and 8,
11 requesting Member States to institute appropriate measures to ensure women have equal opportunities with men to
12 participate and represent their government in all levels,

13

14 *Taking into Consideration* the ECOSOC Resolution 1996/31 which acknowledges non-governmental organizations
15 (NGOs) expertise and the ability of NGOs to support the work of the United Nations such as the World Food
16 Programme (WFP) and recognizes the work of the Center of Humanitarian and Development Aid of Diaconia that
17 improves developing farmers' agricultural practices by bringing them to the Global North to learn first-hand from
18 developed Member States' farmers, People in Need's One World in Schools Program, which initiates debates and
19 promotes interest among students in human rights, global development education, the environment, racism, and
20 other issues, while enabling women to form their own opinions on issues including global food security, Care and
21 One Acre Fund which educate women in agriculture, and The Hunger Project which educates and empowers women
22 in food leadership roles,

23

24 *Highlighting* the significance of the WFP Food for Training Programme that incentivizes women to learn valuable
25 skills by providing them with food rations,

26

27 *Guided by* the 1995 Beijing Platform for Action, with emphasis placed on Article 58 Part N, which recommends
28 Member States formulate and implement programmes in order to enhance women's position in agriculture,
29 especially for women in rural areas,

30

31 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 68/227 and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 achieve gender
32 equality and empower all women and girls, that calls for women to have equal access to education and training at all
33 levels, particularly business, trade, administration, information and communication technologies and other new
34 technologies so women are economically empowered,

35

36 *Reiterating its conviction*, for the WFP's Gender Mainstreaming Policy, which recognizes the importance of women
37 in leadership roles in government, giving them a voice to directly address food insecurity for women and other
38 issues pertaining to women,

39

40 1. *Expands* the WFP School Meals Programme to further its outreach of providing food as an incentive for
41 education to females and males alike by;

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43 a. Promoting and increasing girls' school attendance past primary education specifically for higher
44 education;

45

46 b. Recommending collaboration with the UN Women's Training Centre to target boys in schools in order
47 to work against stereotyping and promote a culture of respect for girls' and women's rights bringing
48 women into the decision-making level in agriculture, farming and fishery increasing food security;

49

- 50 c. Encouraging Member States to consider voluntarily increasing the funding to the WFP to extend the
51 School Meals Programme;
52
- 53 2. *Recommends* the One Acre Fund, The Hunger Project, the Centre of Humanitarian and Development Aid of
54 Diaconia and CARE, as well as Member States expand training programs for women in agriculture by
55 expanding to other countries in need;
56
- 57 3. *Magnifies* the scope of its Food for Training program by instituting it in more Member States as this program
58 rewards women who learn new skills, such as jewelry making and small business management leading to better
59 economic opportunities and food security;
60
- 61 4. *Invites* Member States and international organizations to incorporate gender sensitive and parity policies similar
62 to the WFPs Gender Mainstreaming Policy to increase female political interest and participation by;
63
- 64 a. Coordinating with UN Women for their UN Women’s Conference of 2020 to create a specific seminar
65 that:
66
- 67 i. Raises awareness of the important role of women in food security;
68 ii. Highlights the WFP’s gender mainstreaming policy so that other organizations can learn from
69 the successes of this policy;
70
- 71 b. Working alongside People in Need’s One World in Schools Program to expand their program into
72 other Member States;
73
- 74 c. Encouraging The Hunger Project to expand their Women’s Leadership Workshops and Women’s
75 Empowerment Program beyond the 22 Member States The Hunger Project is already established in.



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Code: WFP/1/5

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight against Hunger

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2

3 *Recognizing* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which states that everyone has the right to a
4 standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and his family including food, and Article 26
5 which calls attention to the right to education,

6

7 *Emphasizing* the Post-Development 2015 Agenda which stresses the issues of extreme poverty and inequality,
8 recognizing the importance of empowering women in the fight against hunger,

9

10 *Fully aware* that the Millennium Development Goals of gender equality have not yet been fulfilled and are expiring
11 in 2015,

12

13 *Noting with concern* the principle of gender discrimination as defined by the Convention on the Elimination of All
14 Forms of Discrimination against Women,

15

16 *Recalling* all previous resolutions on the right to food, in particular General Assembly resolution 62/164 and Human
17 Rights Council resolution 7/14,

18

19 *Acknowledging* General Assembly resolution 66/129 which focuses on the vulnerability of women in rural areas to
20 food insecurity and these women's struggle in the fight against hunger,

21

22 *Calling attention* to General Assembly resolution 65/267, which urges States to remove obstacles that overlook the
23 Beijing Declaration and the platform for action, which aims to ensure women's access to education, training, and
24 credit,

25

26 *Emphasizing* the cluster approach coordinated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian
27 Affairs (OCHA) for and using all available resources provided by the United Nations,

28

29 *Expressing* its concern about the equal rights of women in developed and developing nations,

30

31 *Concerned* that although women make up 60-80% of the agricultural workforce they are more likely to experience
32 hunger than their male counterparts and own just 1% of farmland,

33

34 *Acknowledging* that men and boys impact the political, economic, and social status of women, men and boys must
35 equally participate in efforts to empower women in the fight against hunger,

36

37 *Cognizant* that microfinance and education are equally important parts in addressing both the problem of hunger as
38 well as promoting gender equality,

39

40 *Bearing in mind* the need for increased investment in the agriculture sector, particularly in low-income, food deficit
41 countries currently recognized by the World Food Programme,

42

43 1. *Creates* a mentorship pilot program called the Empowerment of Women through Economics and Education
44 (EEE) that will provide women with microfinancing opportunities as a condition of participating in Mentorship
45 program that provides training and education necessary for successful agriculture, which:

46

- 47 a. *Creates* a commission comprised of experts on food security, sustainability, women's empowerment,
48 and agricultural economics in order to oversee the implementation and activities of the EEE;

49

- 50 b. Provides expertise on farming and the agriculture sector in order to empower women, through
51 economic independence and enable them to become leaders of the agriculture industry in their
52 communities;
- 53
- 54 c. Implements modern agricultural technology and educate women on farming techniques specific to
55 climate and available resources that will enhance productivity;
- 56
- 57 d. Educates women on the financial aspects of owning and maintaining businesses with special attention
58 paid to understanding their loan responsibilities, money-saving, and other considerations specific to the
59 agricultural sector;
- 60
- 61 e. Maintains a present and active status in the community for a period of 9-18 months;
- 62
- 63 f. Provides reports to the EEE commission from the food-security experts at the WFP every 2-5 years to
64 track community progress after completion of the mentorship program;
- 65
- 66 2. *Intends* to provide microfinancing to women in rural areas to pursue agricultural development and economic
67 empowerment in the form of:
- 68
- 69 a. Soft loans provided by WFP Gender Innovation's Fund in order to purchase land, technology, and any
70 other goods related to the promotion of economic development for sustainable agriculture;
- 71
- 72 b. Cash vouchers through the WFP's Purchase for Progress programme to secure land, crops, and other
73 resources necessary for sustainable agricultural development;
- 74
- 75 3. *Approves* the use of the current World Food Programme, Food for Training, to train, mobilize, and oversee the
76 mentors that will be placed in rural communities to provide enhanced education and agribusiness specific
77 training for the women participating in the EEE program;
- 78
- 79 4. *Plans to expand* local cooperation with EEE once mentorship programs are put in place to select rural areas
80 through:
- 81
- 82 a. Training local women in agriculture to help other women in other regions of their country;
- 83
- 84 b. Building a network where women can share their experiences in order to promote knowledge sharing
85 regionally and better organize the coordination of farming activities;
- 86
- 87 5. *Encouraging* developed nations to promote women as equal parts of the workforce and a continental effort to
88 change the negative societal structure of women.
- 89
- 90 6. *Recommends* FAO support initiatives to increase awareness among men and boys to understand gender bias,
91 active engagement in campaigns that include focused efforts to promote a culture of respect for girls and
92 women's rights by:
- 93
- 94 a. Establishing workshops for the general public, in rural communities, and decision makers to raise
95 awareness among the male population about bringing women into influential positions in agriculture,
96 farming, and fisheries;
- 97
- 98 b. Implementing this issue in primary and secondary education in developing and developed nations to
99 repeat the importance of making women independent by giving them ownership to land and
100 agricultural resources;
- 101
- 102 7. *Supports* the creation of the EEE by providing and coordinating funding form the WFP budget, voluntary
103 contributions of Member States and support from non-governmental organizations;
- 104

105 8. *Expresses its support* for the countries currently defined as in need of assistance by the World Food Programme
106 to have immediate eligibility for this program and for the EEE Commission to review applications for eligibility
107 from any nation or government wishing to participate.