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27 – 31 MARCH 2016

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

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

Director	Angela Shively
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Chair	Laura Schröter
Rapporteur	Benedikt Weidner

Agenda

- I. Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation With the Farming Industry
- II. Improving Frameworks for the Supply of Food Aid
- III. Responding to Food Insecurity in Yemen

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
WFP/RES/1/1	Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation With the Farming Industry	Adopted without a vote
WFP/RES/1/2	Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation With the Farming Industry	Adopted without a vote
WFP/RES/1/3	Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation With the Farming Industry	29 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry
- II. Improving Frameworks for the Supply of Food Aid
- III. Responding to Food Insecurity in Yemen

The session was attended by representatives of 33 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as increasing farming education programs and access to agriculture, and women farmer empowerment. In the beginning of the debate, there were ten working groups which later merged into five, proving the strong collaboration between committee members and a commitment to merging ideas. This ultimately led to the creation of successful working papers.

On Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, all of which had amendments. The committee adopted all 3 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including women and the environment, water management and protection, and agriculture advancement and support for farmers. The committee demonstrated strong diplomacy, communication, and collaboration during the week, meeting the World Food Programme’s mandate effectively.



Code: WFP/RES/1/1

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Recalling* Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which reaffirms the sovereign equality of all Member
4 States,

5
6 *Recognizing* the role of women in agriculture and the important contribution of women in increasing agricultural
7 productivity,

8
9 *Alarmed by* the projected growth of the world population to 9 billion global inhabitants by 2050, while emphasizing
10 the need for women empowerment in agriculture as the primary solution in order to increase agricultural output to
11 reach the needs of the projected global population,

12
13 *Further recalling* the fact that women statistically own less land than men, while also having limited access to
14 inputs, seeds, credits and extension services, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United
15 Nations' (FAO) statistics on gender equality in agriculture,

16
17 *Fully aware* of General Assembly resolution 69/240 on "Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition,"
18 which addresses agricultural development and the vital role rural women and smallholder farmers play in eradicating
19 hunger and advancing sustainable agricultural development,

20
21 *Noting with deep concern* General Assembly resolution 52/628/Add.7 on "Women in Development," which upholds
22 the role of women in communities and the need to create an emphasis on the empowerment of women in agriculture
23 in order to increase communal productivity,

24
25 *Expressing its appreciation* for General Assembly resolutions 65/220 on "The Right to Food" and resolution 66/286
26 on the "New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support," which
27 establish food as a universal right and affirm the need for the promotion of international cooperation and the role of
28 international organizations in development,

29
30 *Reiterating* the Five Rome Principles declared in the World Summit on Food Security, which address the need to
31 invest in sustainable agricultural programs, while further emphasizing the need to create a multi-faceted cooperative
32 approach in addressing the fight against hunger,

33
34 *Taking note of* Principle Three under the Five Rome Principles, which affirms the need for immediate action for
35 those most vulnerable, as well as long-term sustainable programs, putting a special emphasis on smallholder and
36 women farmers,

37
38 *Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) affirmed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,
39 particularly Goal 2 promoting zero hunger and Goal 5 promoting gender equality,

40
41 *Emphasizing* SDG Target 3 of Goal 2 and Target 5.a of Goal 5, which affirm the need to double agricultural
42 productivity in smallholders, in particular women, and the need to give women equal access to agricultural
43 resources,

44
45 *Taking into account* the efforts begun through certain governmental, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and
46 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Feed the Future by the United States Agency for International
47 Development (USAID) and PROGRESSA by Mexico,

48

49 *Having devoted attention* to the Global Partnership for Afghanistan established in 2000, in which the role of women
50 in agriculture is emphasized in order to increase the agricultural productivity of Afghan communities,
51

52 *Welcoming* the efforts promoted by the World Food Programme's (WFP) Purchase for Progress (P4P) program and
53 the efforts promoted in connecting farmers to markets, while incorporating a focus on women in agriculture,
54

55 1. *Aims* to reestablish the P4P program, specifically strengthening its focus on promoting women's involvement in
56 the agricultural sector, in order to increase agricultural productivity and encourage the eradication of hunger
57 through:

- 58 a. The creation of Sustainable Agricultural Training Facilities (SATFs), through the reestablishment
59 process of the P4P program, that target women in the promotion and education of sustainable
60 agricultural practices, while also providing education on practices that allow better access to communal
61 agriculture markets;
62
- 63 b. Incorporating SATFs in communities which show low agricultural productivity in correlation with low
64 women involvement in agriculture;
65
- 66 c. Sufficient seed loans provided to women who complete training at these SATFs in order for women
67 graduates to successfully begin cultivation of land, through cooperation between the International Fund
68 for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), FAO, and WFP;
69
- 70 d. The purchase of any excess cultivation from women participants enrolled in these SATFs through P4P,
71 which will be used to further sustain the eradication of hunger through the incorporation of the farming
72 industry by:
73
 - 74 i. Contributing a portion of profits to be invested into the implementation of village saving
75 initiatives with the formation of local women's groups that enable efficient saving and
76 investment into the promotion of smallholder farmers;
 - 77 ii. Using the excess cultivation purchased from women participants in SATFs to further the
78 encouragement of the eradication of hunger by distributing this excess as food aid to rural
79 farmers in need who are affected by devastating crop loss;
80
- 81 e. Calling upon the expertise of local NGOs in order to account for cultural relativism, as well as utilizing
82 the ability of the WFP as a logistics coordinator for food programs, in order to incorporate expert
83 training for women farmers at SATFs;
84

85
86 2. *Requests* Member States promote the equality of men and women in the role of agricultural productivity by
87 continuing to support the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*
88 (CEDAW) through:
89

- 90 a. The cooperation of financial institutions in the fight against global hunger to implement policies
91 congruent with woman empowerment in the agricultural industry in order to further encourage the
92 eradication of hunger by:
93
 - 94 i. Primarily focusing on grants that are distributed equally to men and women in order to
95 promote gender equality in the farming industry;
 - 96 ii. Encouraging policies that promote financial security, such as insurance grants, for those
97 communities affected by natural disasters;
98
- 99 b. The support of IGOs to promote the eradication of hunger through the equal access of men and women
100 to modern agricultural technologies and methods in least developed countries (LDCs) by:
101
 - 102 i. Providing means of technology transfers and sharing between developed and developing
103 countries in order to create efficient and sustainable agricultural practices;

- 104 ii. Encouraging the presence of volunteers to provide training equally to rural men and women
105 farmers on modern methods of farming, which will increase agricultural productivity and
106 output, congruent with the goal to encourage the eradication of hunger through the farming
107 industry;
108
- 109 3. *Reminds* Member States that it is necessary to involve women in agriculture and to improve their situations in
110 regard to education, training, and land ownership in the agricultural sector, in order to decrease the number of
111 hungry people around the world through:
112
- 113 a. School feeding programs, such as Food for Education, focused on females to incentivize families to
114 send their girls to school in order to terminate trans-generational hunger that comes as a result of
115 childhood malnutrition, as well as the lack of women empowerment in the community, specifically in
116 agriculture;
117
- 118 b. Take-home rations to create a social safety net in times of crisis congruent with the P4P’s mission and
119 the current recommendation of the body to focus on women in agriculture;
120
- 121 4. *Draws the attention* of Member States to the importance of rights to natural resources, particularly pertaining to
122 rural women in agriculture, and encourages Member States to recognize the right to natural resources for
123 women, as stated in the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights*, by enforcing the Secretary-General’s
124 recommendations in General Assembly resolution 67/228 on “Agriculture Development and Food Security;”
125
- 126 5. *Further requests* that Member States recognize the projected population growth and its possible impacts on
127 global hunger, and encourages collaborative efforts to empower women in the agricultural sector, such as
128 calling for an emphasis on women in P4P, to proactively meet the increasing global demand for food and
129 agricultural products which will increase by 50% in 2030, according to the FAO;
130
- 131 6. *Recommends* Member States to further endorse SDG Goal 5 on gender equality, which emphasizes the need for
132 women to obtain equal access to communal agricultural markets, by leveraging the WFP’s purchasing power to
133 incentivize the incorporation of women in agricultural markets;
134
- 135 7. *Proclaims* that it is imperative for Member States to support the closure of the gender gap in the agricultural
136 community by providing women with equal access to agricultural resources through the various agricultural
137 programs of IFAD, FAO, and WFP;
138
- 139 8. *Expresses its hope* that farmers all around the world will have equal opportunity, access, and involvement in the
140 farming industry through continued collaboration between IFAD, FAO and WFP in order to properly encourage
141 the eradication of hunger, with aspirations to eliminate hunger completely.



Code: WFP/RES/1/2

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the principles stated in General Assembly resolution 66/288, The Future We Want, in striving for a
4 future without poverty or hunger and the need to provide smallholder farmers with access to formal markets,

5
6 *Recognizing* that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is
7 inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries,

8
9 *Believing* that collaboration among Member States is crucial to achieve Goal 2 of the United Nations Sustainable
10 Development Goals (SDGs): End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable
11 Agriculture, specifically Target.4, which calls for sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural
12 practices,

13
14 *Adhering to* the World Food Programme's (WFP) 2014-2017 Strategic Plan and the Accra Agenda for Action
15 regarding the twin-track approach and the importance of providing food assistance in emergency situations as well
16 as increasing investment in long-term rural agriculture development,

17
18 *Welcoming* regional cooperation according to General Assembly resolution 70/222 on "South-South Cooperation,"
19 which promotes sustainable agricultural development among developing countries,

20
21 *Referring to* General Assembly resolution 70/1 and the benefits of untied aid as a strategy to empower local
22 communities,

23
24 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution 68/209 and the need for public and private sector involvement to finance
25 smallholder farmers and small scale agriculture businesses, as well as the influential role that international financial
26 institutions have on development of agriculture markets,

27
28 *Noting with deep concern* the disproportionate effects of climate change on economic and agricultural sectors of the
29 least developed countries (LDCs) according to the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Strategic
30 Initiative on Climate Change and Lesser Developed Countries,

31
32 *Recognizing* WFP's report "Climate Impacts on Food Security and Nutrition and the Declaration of the World
33 Summit on Food Security" in 2009, which state that climate change acts as a hunger risk multiplier and exacerbates
34 food insecurity,

35
36 *Noting* the effects of climate change on food production, as stated in the Center for International Earth Science
37 Information Network report "Climate Changes and Food Supply,"

38
39 *Mindful* of the role of cooperation amongst smallholder farmers in avoiding food waste, according to International
40 Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFADs) Forging Alliances for Sustainable Smallholder Agriculture,

41
42 *Having considered* the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO) report "Food Wastage
43 Footprint: Impacts on Natural Resources Summary Report," which estimates the global annual carbon footprint of
44 food waste to be 3.3 billion tonnes,

45
46 *Congratulating* legislative initiatives of select Member States requiring large food retail and distribution companies
47 to make use of unsold, useable food, typically through donation to charities and food banks,

48

49 *Observing* the importance of education in sustainable farming methods and adequate nutrition from primary school
50 through adulthood,
51

52 *Stressing* the need to expand and enhance educational programs as means to develop rural regions, as stated in the
53 WFP 2014-2017 Strategic Plan,
54

55 *Acknowledging* the significance of agriculture technological innovation and transfer in advancing sustainable
56 development, and mitigating the impact of climate change as emphasized in General Assembly resolution 70/198 on
57 “Agricultural Technology for Sustainable Development,”
58

59 *Commemorating* the work of the Svalbard Seed Vault, a cooperation between Norway and FAO, in order to secure
60 the livelihood of farms and agriculture after natural disasters through seed storage for Member States,
61

62 *Emphasizing* the need to facilitate gender equality and female empowerment to improve women’s role in the
63 agricultural sector through educational, social, and political methods according to General Assembly resolution
64 54/210 on “Women in Development,”
65

66 *Noting further* the accomplishments of UN-Women in enhancing agricultural education for women in rural
67 communities,
68

69 *Declaring* the *Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention* of 1989 and Article 21 of the *United Nations Declaration*
70 *on The Rights of Indigenous People* of 2007, which stress the world’s responsibility for the economic and social
71 conditions of indigenous people,
72

73 *Taking into consideration* the accomplishments of various United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations High
74 Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) in providing agricultural training education mechanisms for vulnerable
75 populations including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs),
76

- 77 1. *Suggests* Member States form programs to increase access of smallholder farmers to national markets, such as
78 IFAD’s Livestock and Access to Markets Program, by encouraging private sector actors source goods from
79 local smallholder farmers and build capacity;
80
- 81 2. *Encourages* regional development banks and global financial institutions to provide special loans to
82 governments supporting smallholder farmers’ access to advanced farming equipment and farmland;
83
- 84 3. *Encourages* development banks, such as the Asian Development Bank, advance agricultural sectors at local and
85 regional levels in high-risk LDCs by investing in food assistance, such as food aid and voucher programs in
86 partnership with smallholder-farmers;
87
- 88 4. *Encourages* Member States to provide tax incentives to national private sector entities, in order to support
89 smallholder and remote farmers, both domestically and internationally, to promote competitive access to
90 markets;
91
- 92 5. *Promotes* reduction of tariffs on smallholder farmer products, as well as regional free-trade favorable to small
93 scale agriculture businesses in willing and able agriculture dependent countries in line with World Trade
94 Organization treaties such as the Nairobi package;
95
- 96 6. *Requests* that UN-Women’s Fund for Gender Equality organize education programs promoting the role of
97 women in agriculture in rural areas, including;
98
 - 99 a. School feeding programs encouraging families to send their children to school, reducing child labor
100 and enhancing inclusive education, with a special emphasis on girls and women;
101
 - 102 b. Take-home rations for attending students alleviating the pressure that needy families feel as a result of
103 including women and girls in these educational programs;
104

- 105 7. *Strongly recommends* that Rome Based Agencies (RBA) create an accountability agency in conjunction with
106 financial institutions to monitor the safe distribution of funding to Member States designated for smallholder
107 farmers, ensuring appropriate delivery and transparency, in line with Accra Agenda for Action;
108
- 109 8. *Urges* national governments, in conjunction with the World Food Programme (WFP), to establish uniform
110 standardization in application and eligibility criteria, such as acreage, production ability, annual income, and
111 gender inclusiveness, when providing financial opportunities to smallholder farmers;
112
- 113 9. *Recommends* the creation of bilateral partnerships between financial and input donors in addressing agriculture
114 initiatives to create mutually beneficial relationships;
115
- 116 10. *Suggests* that Member States promote national partnerships between the public and private sectors benefiting
117 smallholder farmers, incorporating:
118
- 119 a. The creation of programs modeling Pakistan’s Interest Free Loan Scheme, which encourages public
120 and private banks provide collateral free loan opportunities, risk coverage, and agricultural credits for
121 smallholder farmers;
122
 - 123 b. Support of the development of community banks in rural areas, which link remote smallholder farmers
124 with formal banks to better access formal credit lines;
125
 - 126 c. Improved access to micro-financing and micro-credit mechanism access small-scale rural agriculture
127 businesses by supporting international investors participation in national markets;
128
 - 129 d. Implementation of programs that provide safety nets for smallholder farmers with whom climate
130 change and natural disasters severely inhibits farming abilities, such as comprehensive insurance and
131 asset renewal programs including crop insurance programs;
132
 - 133 e. Loan opportunities with a fixed proportion of these loans reserved for women and indigenous
134 smallholder farmers, with a focus on outreach programs to help locate the latter group;
135
- 136 11. *Advocates* for Member States to facilitate the establishment of multiple small-scale cooperative lending
137 schemes owned and administered by local communities to fund investments of small-holder farmers within their
138 community;
139
- 140 12. *Encourages* increase of funding for agriculture in countries experiencing significant food security challenges,
141 and investment in strengthening platforms, which coordinate emergency relief efforts of multiple actors, such
142 as:
143
- 144 a. Issuing joint appeals with relevant United Nations agencies, such as UNHCR, for additional funding to
145 support smallholder farmers and promote food security in local communities;
146
 - 147 b. Partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization
148 (WHO) to source food from local farmers for distribution to young children, pregnant and nursing
149 mothers to prevent child mortality from malnutrition;
150
 - 151 c. Integrating smallholder farmers into protracted relief and recovery operations;
152
- 153 13. *Urges* governments to allocate partial development aid to build capacity and infrastructure in rural communities
154 with agricultural technology such as previously mentioned;
155
- 156 14. *Encourages* Member States to strive to meet their official development assistance requirement to adequately
157 support rural agriculture initiatives and smallholder farmers;
158

- 159 15. *Urges* Member States to create opportunities for local farmers to participate as a provider for food aid agencies
160 and increase efficiency of delivering aid regionally through the use of untied aid and government financial
161 incentives;
- 162
- 163 16. *Stresses the importance* of strengthening regional and international partnerships with WFP and LDCs through
164 programs such as Mountain Partnership, in order to promote information sharing in best industry and climate
165 smart practices;
- 166
- 167 17. *Encourages* WFP to use community approaches that strengthen institutional agriculture through climate
168 adaptation and ecosystem management, analogous to the Partners for Resilience Program;
- 169
- 170 18. *Urges* further utilization of the Climate Change Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT),
171 which provides WFP with knowledge on analytical methods to better understand climate risks in order to shape
172 policies and create programs at a national and regional level;
- 173
- 174 19. *Suggests* Member States engage in information-sharing and technology transfer for climate-smart farming,
175 similar to the programs used by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, in order to foster sustainability
176 throughout the development of long-term agricultural plans in collaboration with non-governmental
177 organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs);
- 178
- 179 20. *Urges* the expansion of IFAD's Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and
180 Food Security program in LDCs by educating smallholder farmers on climate-based agricultural strategies, such
181 as land drainage, enhanced weather forecasting capabilities, early warning systems as well as the agricultural
182 risks associated with climate change;
- 183
- 184 21. *Suggests* the evolution of IFAD's Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), as a means to
185 empower smallholder farmers to become more resilient with regards to extreme weather events by providing
186 Member States with crop resilience technologies that can withstand the extreme weather conditions;
- 187
- 188 22. *Requests* support from Member States for the expansion of IFAD's Value Chains that provide education and
189 skills training to smallholder farmers and address external constraints in order to reduce waste that is a result of
190 lack of market access;
- 191
- 192 23. *Strongly recommends* that Member States develop innovative waste reduction strategies for food retail and
193 distribution companies and organizations through market-level regulations surrounding the discarding of
194 unused, re-distributable food products including the imposition of both incentives and penalties to reinforce
195 cooperation with these mechanisms, with emphasis on LDCs;
- 196
- 197 24. *Suggests* that FAO act in partnership with Member States to re-evaluate waste disposal strategies to improve the
198 disposal of unusable food waste products, taking into account successful national programs such as Mexico's
199 BAMX system maximizing efficiencies in transport, logistics, and distribution;
- 200
- 201 25. *Requests* the promotion of Food For Education program under the WFP work in collaboration with UNICEF to
202 contribute funds to rural communities to provide increased amounts of food rations for schools;
- 203
- 204 26. *Urges* RBAs to educate farmers in low and middle income countries by providing education and training in
205 environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, modeled after the Norwegian Programme for Capacity
206 Development in Higher Education and Research for Development (NORHED);
- 207
- 208 27. *Recommends* development of agricultural educational programs on sustainable farming methods specifically
209 directed at women, refugees, internally displaced persons, and indigenous populations within regions that are
210 economically dependent on agriculture, under a partnership with the FAO and the United Nations Educational,
211 Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- 212

- 213 28. *Reiterates* the importance of supporting the empowerment of women in the agricultural industry through
214 improving the foundation and operation of women’s networks and farmers’ organizations and offering training
215 in gender management to NGOs and United Nations bodies through WFP partnership with UN-Women;
216
- 217 29. *Encourages* creation of programs such as the European Union’s School Fruit Scheme, which allocates funding
218 to the provision of fruits and vegetables to children in low income areas, so that nutritional benefits be provided
219 to those in need in order to prevent stunting and diseases from arising in the future;
220
- 221 30. *Encourages* Member States to increase social assistance for impoverished women by improving the reach of
222 NGOs, such as CARE International, in rural areas and extending the reach;
223
- 224 31. *Recommends* renewal and expansion beyond pilot Member States of WFP Purchase for Progress (P4P)
225 program, with basic updates to outcome objectives of the previous P4P program’s objectives, in order to
226 provide high quality and affordable educational training by WFP and FAO based on:
227
- 228 a. Identifying the quality of the soil, as well as natural nutrient replenishment and fertilization practices;
229
 - 230 b. Improvement of irrigation schemes and water management through strategies, such as the maintenance
231 of existing water storage systems, responsible use of groundwater and the appropriate reuse of water;
232
 - 233 c. Implementing alternative irrigation methods, such as soil moisture conservation, composting, reducing
234 intense direct sunlight through agro-forestry, timely planting and weeding and selection of drought-
235 resistant crop varieties;
236
- 237 32. *Requests* the expansion of the WFP Food For Assets program by collaborating with UNDP to improve
238 infrastructure, address the lack of market access to smallholders farmers and connect them to local agriculture
239 markets specifically through the construction and upgrades of roads;
240
- 241 33. *Requests* states to improve transportation networks and resources by collaborating with UNDP to enhance
242 cooperation with the farming industry, achieve better links between agricultural communities and markets, by
243 ensuring equitable distribution of food products and agricultural equipment;
244
- 245 34. *Encourages* countries to design a transport access program based on Sierra Leone’s National Sustainable
246 Agricultural Development Program 2010-2030 and the International Monetary Fund’s Poverty Reduction
247 Strategy of 2008-2010 by:
248
- 249 a. Identifying, prioritizing, and developing strategic feeder roads to connect and improve the volume of
250 agricultural goods and services transported between major production areas and market centers;
251
 - 252 b. Formulating common policies on the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads that
253 are adaptable to diverse weather conditions;
254
 - 255 c. Developing transparent, extensive program for the inspection, testing and certification of such road
256 networks via collaboration with the United Nations Platform for Space-based information for Disaster
257 Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER);
258
- 259 35. *Calls upon* Member States to allocate funds to the Capacity Building for Food Reduction Strategy, as a means
260 to increase production of vehicles, such as trucks, lorries, and trailers to transport large quantities of agricultural
261 goods, equipment, and machinery to farming communities;
262
- 263 36. *Encourages* cooperation with national governments to develop a rigorous policy of transparency in the
264 transportation and delivery process;
265
- 266 37. *Recommends* development of agricultural vaults on national and regional bases to create a more expansive
267 collection of seeds and plants for Member States to access after facing natural disasters or interstate conflicts
268 that cause detriments to the farming industry with the hope of:

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316
- a. Encouraging willing and able Member States with large agricultural sectors to contribute seeds to regional seed vaults, for use by Member States who do not have the ability to store seeds in the vaults;
 - b. Utilizing the multiple regional offices of FAO to fund the construction and maintenance of these vaults in their jurisdictions;
38. *Recommends* that WFP and FAO work in collaboration with national governments in areas not currently reaching their high production yield potentials through projects:
- a. In agriculture-weak areas and post-conflict areas through the supply of starter packs containing the basic commodities to build sustainable smallholder farms such as wheat seeds, organic and mineral fertilizers, and animal feed supplies;
 - b. In agriculturally secure areas with a focus on improving farm management through effective enterprise models suited to specific ecological and economic environments based on factors such as natural resource endowment, climate, farm size, local infrastructure, and proximity to markets;
 - c. Focused on developing an accessible computer database of existing and emerging technologies to enable smallholder farmers in the planning, management and the application of new technologies, through consultation with agronomists and quality experts who contribute expertise on lowering production costs, pest and disease control and the increase of crop yield;
39. *Recommends* the development and implementation of national water management policies in coordination with WFP and FAO water programs for smallholder farmers, such as the FAO's Agriculture Water Partnership for Africa, in collaboration with the World Bank and regional NGOs, in order to ensure in all regions of the world the needs of smallholder farmers are met by implementing:
- a. Methods to increase sustainable access to water by constructing water points, hand-dug wells, boreholes, taps and standpipes closer to residential areas to lessen the amount of time spent in collecting water resources;
 - b. Bio-filters, and shock treatment of newly constructed wells using chlorine in rural areas and water supply sources powered by alternative energy sources such as solar power for water purification purposes;
 - c. The dissemination of culturally sensitive and accessible messages to promote safe storage of water and household water treatment using avenues such as community groups and mass media;
 - d. Effective quality control of water sources through regular monitoring and surveillance systems;
 - e. Installation, operation and maintenance of nationwide water facilities in cooperation with national governments to implement mandatory, standardized training programs for water point technicians on the operation, and maintenance of such facilities;
 - f. Improvement of rainwater harvesting techniques to ensure continued access to quality drinking water to address challenges to water access posed by extreme, unpredictable climate change factors.



Code: WFP/RES/1/3

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the importance of the fundamental human right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being acknowledged in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights,*

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5
6 *Deploing* the waste of food that had been underlined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the Food Wastage Footprint: Impact On Natural Resources, which created the Food Wastage Footprint Model,

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10 *Considering* General Assembly resolution 69/240 on the “Agriculture Development Food Security and Nutrition,” which highlights food storage as an essential resource in agricultural development,

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13 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9, “Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure” and its goals to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation,

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16 *Noting* the issues on water management and waste of resources for many countries, and therefore recalling the General Assembly resolution 64/292 on “the Human Right to Water and Sanitation,” which underlines the need for access to water,

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20 *Taking note of* Burundi’s Infrastructure Action Plan, which targets to improve and modernize road network to eradicate hunger,

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23 *Expressing satisfaction* toward the work of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Innovative Financing for Development, especially on its actions to find sustainable ways of financing the eradication of hunger,

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26 *Fully aware of* the use of micro-financing to eradicate poverty emphasized in the General Assembly resolution 53/223 on the “Role of Microcredit in the Eradication of Poverty,” which establishes a clear need of the development of farmer funding sources,

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30 *Observing* the World Food Programme’s (WFP) Use of Multilateral Funding highlighting the limited funding available for the implementation of programs related to eradicating hunger,

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32
33 *Taking into account* the difficulties of WFP and other humanitarian organizations and invested development actors to find sustainable and reliable source of funding to achieve their goals and operations as expressed in many of the Resource Situation Summary for Emergency Operations (EMOPs) of WFP,

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36
37 *Further acknowledging* the basic program of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2017, which serves as a follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly,

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39
40 1. *Calls upon* the FAO Interdepartmental Working Group on Statistics to assist in the creation of geographical farming need based assessments as to work in cooperation with smallholder farmer disadvantages;

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42
43 2. *Encourages* WFP to expand the number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) it is currently working with, especially to implement a new Global Food Waste Recycling Plan (GFWRP), which is focused on limiting food waste by targeting surplus food by:

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46
47 a. *Purchasing and reusing* food from smallholder farmers who are not able to meet the criteria to export their goods;

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49

- 50 b. Increasing the incentive of local and regional restaurants to purchase excess food from family farmers
51 through purchasing programs, as shown in the work of the National Food Bank of Mexico (BAMX);
52
- 53 c. Promoting the progress of biogeochemical research for the improvement of farming techniques using
54 genetically modified organisms and cost-effective technology;
55
- 56 3. *Aims* to utilize GFWRP to integrate agricultural sustainability through the use of biotechnology to further
57 reduce food waste by:
58
- 59 a. Facilitating the partnership of local food markets and farmers in a food excess exchange utilizing cost
60 efficient natural processes involving biodegradable organic materials for decomposition into fertilizer
61 by:
62
- 63 i. Enriching the structure and nutrient retention of soil while allowing improved health and
64 resilience through these natural processes;
65 ii. Using earthworms that are genetically modified to be resistant against Gram-positive and
66 Gram-negative pathogenic plant bacteria for compost;
67 iii. Constructing a regional market for organic compost fertilizer to developing and existing
68 farms;
69 iv. Funding farming programs on the regional and global scale by using compost revenue;
70
- 71 b. Recommending the use of biogas systems to turn food waste into sources of clean energy and organic
72 fertilizer through microbial transformation of food waste, bio-digesters turn waste into gas and
73 electricity and produce nutrient-rich fertilizer that enables vegetation in otherwise arid soil;
74
- 75 c. Encourages governmental agricultural departments and NGOs to invest in improving farming
76 techniques and educating local personals for the proper procedures of food waste compost and biogas
77 operations to:
78
- 79 i. Assist smallholder farmers and individual household gardens in recycling daily food waste for
80 the beneficial purpose of decomposition of organic materials to produce fertilizer;
81 ii. Apply necessary knowledge unique to biodiverse geographical lands;
82
- 83 4. *Endorses* the cooperation between countries and the Post-Harvest Management Programme under FAO, both to
84 rebuild or construct new food storage facilities as well as cooling, transport, and handling of agricultural
85 products throughout the production process to eliminate waste along the food supply chain to promote food
86 security in the future:
87
- 88 a. For the development of global seed vaults modelled after Norway's Svalbard Global Seed Vault to
89 promote food security and crop diversity especially targeted for natural disaster relief;
90
- 91 b. As well as triangular cooperation with and funding from Member States to expand these seed vaults is
92 essential so that every region has access to the deposit and withdrawal of seeds;
93
- 94 c. Seeking to spread the presence of global seed vaults in developing countries through regional, national,
95 and global campaigns as shown through the "Seeds for All" campaign launched by the International
96 Coalition to Protect the Polish Countryside (ICPPC);
97
- 98 5. *Recommends* the incorporation of water infrastructure through implementing a variety of programs supported
99 by United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism for all freshwater related issues, including sanitation
100 (UN-Water) as well as contributions from regional and international development banks with notable success
101 rates on local levels such as:
102
- 103 a. Inviting Member States to help reduce the waste of scarce resources by implementing a structure that
104 focuses on crops and allows water to flow directly to the crop;
105

- 106 b. Utilizing gravity-fed irrigation systems, which are a method of farming diverting river water out to
107 feed water based plants and returning the water back into the river;
108
- 109 c. Emphasizing the implementation of water retaining tanks for use of agricultural purposes only,
110 allowing for increased access by smallholder farmers, which can also double as emergency drought
111 resources;
112
- 113 d. Recommending utilizing dams and waterworks, to help smallholder farmers manage their assets in
114 potential fluctuation of demand in water as demonstrated in the Swaziland Agricultural Development
115 Project (SADP);
116
- 117 e. Encouraging the expansion of the Rural Energy Initiative under the United Nations Industrial
118 Development Organization (UNIDO) to advance capacities for desalination to provide supplemental
119 and equitable water resources for sustainable agriculture;
120
- 121 6. *Supports* the partnership between the Road Management Infrastructure (RMI) and Regional Development
122 Banks, like the African Development Bank (ADB), to provide smallholder farmers with the quality road
123 infrastructure needed to access the resources for production and markets within neighboring communities with
124 high demand in food in order to increase their agricultural productivity;
125
- 126 7. *Invites* Member States, international and regional organizations to implement financial tools to provide
127 sustainable assistance to organizations advancing humanitarian and development missions such as WFP or the
128 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) by:
129
- 130 a. Advising tax incentives and tax breaks on particular Member State specialty goods in accordance with
131 the Innovative Financing for Development, emphasizing resources that have a high value or impact on
132 their environment and which areas have to be targeted in this development;
133
- 134 b. Welcoming innovative ideas for funding from the private sector such as goodeed.com, which provide
135 substantive help to finance WFP and other humanitarian actors operations and further looking for such
136 private initiative to be expended and implemented in various countries;
137
- 138 c. Also call for Member States to revise their attribution of funding to WFP operations by delinking it to
139 national sponsorship of operations in the countries that will proceed accordingly to this will be given
140 more visibility through WFP sponsorship of international events and advertisement campaign and
141 therefore recognize them as important partners in the fight against hunger;
142
- 143 8. *Further invites* Member States to actively work on the financial speculations regarding the price of food in
144 developing countries but also in developed ones and recipient of the international food aid, the main focus
145 should be:
146
- 147 a. Ensuring a reduced volatility of food prices, which will benefit all farmers and empower them by
148 stabilizing their revenue;
149
- 150 b. Giving the step by step implementation in the case of recipient countries in which food price for
151 population is often disconnected from market through voucher or donation from humanitarian actors,
152 the purpose of the step by step implementation would be a way for the population to go back to a
153 normal situation in which they would be no more reliant on foreign help;
154
- 155 9. *Encourages* Member States implement and support micro-financing on a local scale to provide farmers and
156 linked-communities much more leverage to develop resilient and sustainable infrastructure through a similar
157 program to Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (DFATD), which provides
158 farmers with technical and financial assistance:
159
- 160 a. Encouraging equal access to agricultural, production and markets for indigenous, minority and women;
161

- 162 b. While establishing a network connection among farmers to improve the agricultural market, which
163 farmers can sell their products internationally and grow their business;
164
- 165 c. Creating a direct market to eliminate the middleman in order for farmers to sell directly to the
166 consumers;
167
- 168 d. Establishing an organization that supports the agricultural financial system to improve financial
169 management for farmers and increase insurance coverage;
170
- 171 e. Supporting to the agricultural financial system to reduce rural poverty and promote sustainable
172 economic development in rural areas by helping private and public credit unions better align with
173 farmer's needs;
174
- 175 10. *Requesting* funds from Member States, NGOs, and private sectors to support the implementation of programs to
176 educate farmers on sustainable farming methods by:
177
- 178 a. Strengthening higher education institutions in low and middle income countries and increasing the
179 quality and quantity of research done by countries' own researchers in order to promote a better
180 workforce, gender equality and human rights:
181
- 182 i. Drawing attention to the Norwegian Programme for Capacity Development in Higher
183 Education and Research for Development (NORHED) to be used as a model for national
184 programs;
185
- 186 ii. Also noting the importance of initiatives such as Swaziland's Neighborhood Care Points
187 (NCPs), which are care centers that provide education and agriculture training for all
188 individuals, making it accessible to families at a community and global level;
- 189 b. Encouraging the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to reach out to
190 smallholder farmers with aims to ensure and strengthen their' contributions to the agricultural sector,
191 especially providing educational services toward young farmers;
192
- 193 c. Working with the Women's Education for Advancement and Empowerment (WEAVE) to implement a
194 plan that is similar to Burundi's long-term program called Vision Burundi 2025 to increase women's
195 pay rates by offering the farming industry educational incentives and resources;
196
- 197 11. *Further requests* that WFP meet in 2017 for an annual report to discuss:
198
- 199 a. Localized need-based assessments results;
200
- 201 b. Analyzing the successes and shortcoming of all recommendations mentioned, as well as implementing
202 ways to further improve application of mentioned areas;
203
- 204 c. As well as further the development and how to utilize those individual needs.