

# NMUN•NY 2019



24-28 March 2019

Documentation of the Work of the World Food Programme



## Conference A

# World Food Programme (WFP)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Sara Belligoni
<b>Chair</b>	Marlene Terstiege

## Agenda

- I. Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security
- II. Responding to Food Insecurity in Syria
- III. Improving Frameworks for the Supply of Food Aid

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
WFP/1/1	Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security	Adopted without a vote

# Summary Report

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

- I. Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security
- II. Responding to Food Insecurity in Syria
- III. Improving Frameworks for the Supply of Food Aid

The session was attended by 29 Member States and one Observer.

The committee adopted the agenda in the order of I, II, III, beginning the discussion on the topic of “Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security.” On Monday, the Dais received five working papers that discussed a variety of topics including early warning systems, technology-sharing, and supporting women in securitization, regional organizations, and public and private partnerships to fight food insecurity. By Tuesday, the committee merged five working papers into two, focusing on a variety of sub-topics including strengthening the coordination between the Rome-based agencies, protecting vulnerable populations, and technology-sharing. Overall, delegates worked hard, driven by the principles of diplomacy, inclusion, and respect.

On Wednesday, one draft resolution was approved by the Dais which incorporated three friendly amendments. The resolution was adopted unanimously by the body and it addressed food security concerns during each of the three phases of emergency: emergency, rehabilitation and development. The committee was determined to build consensus and successfully reached the goal to adopt a unique and cohesive resolution.



**Code:** WFP/1/1

**Committee:** World Food Programme

**Topic:** Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security

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1 *The World Food Programme,*  
2  
3 *Affirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),* stating in Article 25 that everyone has the  
4 right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including  
5 food,  
6  
7 *Highlighting* Article 11 of the *International Covenant of Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1966)* stating  
8 that the right to food is a basic human right and noting the importance of this commitment,  
9  
10 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 72/215 (2017), “Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for  
11 Sustainable Development,” that established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and more  
12 specifically SDG 2, Zero Hunger, and working to achieve it through SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals,  
13 by improving and strengthening the World Food Programme (WFP) inter-agency work between the Food  
14 and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and  
15 collaboration to develop long-term solutions for emergency disasters,  
16  
17 *Alarmed* by the urgent need of aid due to the increase of emergency responses in territories suffering  
18 from armed conflict and natural disasters’ consequences according to the United Nations Office for the  
19 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) 2018 Global Humanitarian Overview,  
20  
21 *Welcoming* Member States’ cultural and social differences, and understanding the importance of  
22 implementing emergency response capacities that fit each Member State’s unique needs while  
23 supporting each specific community rather than creating generalized solutions according to the United  
24 Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Emergency Field Operations Pocketbook,  
25  
26 *Highlighting* the shift of WFP from a food aid to a food assistance programme implemented within the  
27 Strategic Plan (2017-2021) assuring the link between the strategic objectives and the strategic results  
28 within the WFP’s Country Strategic Plans (CSPs),  
29  
30 *Calling attention* to the 70 million people that were estimated to need emergency food assistance in 2017,  
31 according to the 2017 Economic and Social Council report of the Secretary-General 2017/58 on  
32 “Strengthening of the Coordination of Emergency Humanitarian Assistance,”  
33  
34 *Noting* the 2017 *Annual Performance Report* of WFP which indicates the increase of a 55% of  
35 emergencies situations since 2015 augmenting food insecure scenarios,  
36  
37 *Recalling* the valuable and continued partnership between WFP and the Building Blocks Project,  
38  
39 *Observing* the lack of legislation in the use of blockchain technologies especially humanitarian aid and the  
40 existence of legislative initiatives such as the Japanese Virtual Currency Exchange Associations  
41 (JVCEA),  
42  
43 *Further recalling* the ReliefWeb valuable work for humanitarian affairs such as the Humanitarian Impact of  
44 Drones report,  
45  
46 *Recognizing* the Global Report on Food Crises issued by the Food Security Information Network (2018),  
47 which states that 124 million individuals across 51 countries still suffer from critical food insecurity,  
48  
49 *Stressing* the importance of transparency and accountability between private sector partners and  
50 recipient nations,  
51

- 52 1. *Affirms* the importance of strengthening partnerships between regional organizations and the Rome-  
53 Based Agencies (WFP, FAO, and IFAD) to promote the self-sufficiency of Member States by:  
54
- 55 a. Improving the synchronized and long-term approach with WFP and IFAD to safeguard food  
56 security after an emergency to promote not only immediate and initial aid but also the  
57 redevelopment of agriculture in affected areas through assessment by IFAD during disaster  
58 relief by WFP;
  - 59
  - 60 b. Implementing programs to train local farmers, with the aim of promoting social integration  
61 through education for citizens facing food insecurity in order to improve agricultural resilience  
62 and recovery, akin to the existing program facilitated by the FAO and the United Kingdom's  
63 Department for International Development which is a government organization which assists  
64 with international aid by combining their strengths with global organizations;
  - 65
  - 66 c. Inviting Member States to work through the WFP partnership with IFAD to transition to new  
67 production systems that are less dependent on fossil fuels, such as chemical fertilizers and  
68 pesticides, and that are more integrated and in line with the natural resource base upon  
69 which they depend in order to mitigate food insecurity due to climate-related natural  
70 disasters;
  - 71
  - 72 d. Providing farmers with training, seeds, hydroponics resources' system and livestock to let  
73 them restore their livelihoods as well as learn how to better manage potential future shocks  
74 due to natural disasters or human-caused crisis;
  - 75
- 76 2. *Further invites* regional and humanitarian organizations to work with WFP as it leads agency of the  
77 Logistics Cluster and co-leads the Food Security Cluster of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee  
78 (IASC) to ensure food aid and assistance is reaching vulnerable communities by issuing humanitarian  
79 waivers to these organizations to allow food aid in order to:  
80
- 81 a. Promote the engagement of international agencies with local and non-governmental  
82 organizations, to strengthen the collaborative initiative by utilizing regional organizations with  
83 regard to resources and funding;
  - 84
  - 85 b. Respect state sovereignty while encompassing regional defenses of natural emergencies and  
86 food insecurities by relating each Member State with their current regulations and harnessing  
87 more food security and more diligence towards ending world hunger;
  - 88
  - 89 c. Reduce costs by avoiding duplication of humanitarian efforts while evaluating the most  
90 efficient way to reach vulnerable regions which may have damaged infrastructure;
  - 91
- 92 3. *Confirms* the need for alternative measures to be taken place from the *status quo* to ensure better  
93 funding and sustainability from regions that may not formulate as strong of an economy as others:  
94
- 95 a. Addressing the use of cash-based transfers as the primary use of the WFP for temporary  
96 economic aid to acquire short-term solutions;
  - 97
  - 98 b. Confirming the use of voucher transfers, both paper and electronic, is more efficient for  
99 Member States with weaker economic sustainability;
  - 100
  - 101 c. Approving the alternative change of the current use of cash-based transfers to the voucher-  
102 based to improve the efficiency of the use of resources by the WFP;
  - 103
- 104 4. *Recommends* adopting the international Conference of the Global Food Security, Food Safety and  
105 Sustainability, led by OCHA every 3 years with the objective of establishing a 9-year goal for every  
106 participating Member States that will:

- 107 a. Involves Member States, scientists, university researchers, farmers organizations and  
108 national agricultural extension services in the aim to:  
109
- 110 i. Share knowledge between scientists and university researchers by presenting new  
111 research that can be implemented by Member States in their CSPs through WFP;
  - 112 ii. Provide farmer organizations and national agricultural extension services with  
113 practical formations, based on R4 Resilience Program, adapted to their regional  
114 challenges, such as climate shocks, in order to build a more resilient food structure;  
115
- 116 b. Share knowledge and expertise between Member States in partnership with the private  
117 sector, on innovative ways to counter the effects of the changing climate in specific regions;  
118
- 119 c. Implement the establishment of educational programs such as the one developed by the  
120 Nepalese government, the District Education Office, and WFP, in order to teach vulnerable  
121 populations ways of preparing meals that contain the maximum amount of nutrients with few  
122 resources and therefore:  
123
- 124 i. Recommends universities to open free/reduced-cost courses to vulnerable groups to  
125 allow them to learn the skills needed;
  - 126 ii. Motivates local government to promote and encourage boys and girls to attend  
127 school;  
128
- 129 5. *Encourages* the WFP to propose the R4 Resilience Program as an additional strategy that can be  
130 implemented within CSPs to reduce the financial risks of climate issues for small-scale farmers by  
131 using the following measures:  
132
- 133 a. Invites the private sector and other international institutions to partner with the WFP to  
134 support the program;  
135
  - 136 b. Encourages other member states to follow the example of the KfW development bank to  
137 invest in the Rural Resilience Program;  
138
  - 139 c. Improve access to microcredit for smallholder farmers to boost local production;  
140
  - 141 d. Requires WFP Innovation Accelerator to develop an association between early warning  
142 systems (EWSs) and the provision of climate-shock insurances to small scale farmers to  
143 reduce the climate related risk in agricultural production and therefore ensure long term food  
144 security;  
145
  - 146 e. Recommends that Member States partner with WFP in the context of programs such as the  
147 Food Basket carried out during emergencies which improves the nutritional status of women  
148 who are dependent on food aid through the provision of a collection of the main food groups;  
149
- 150 6. *Promotes* the uniformization of the maps produced with the Global Information System (GIS) for  
151 mapping and Collect data with GIS providing geographic information on at risk territories of man-  
152 made or natural disaster to help foresee future challenges for food security in order to:  
153
- 154 a. Engage the GeoNode initiative of WFP to:  
155
    - 156 i. Allow EWS to benefit from data that will tailor the warning systems to diverse  
157 geographic and social contexts through partnerships with;
    - 158 ii. Allow access to a template created jointly with ReliefMap of the maps that are to  
159 be uploaded to the GeoNode platform;
    - 160 iii. Encourage Member States to invite Universities to provide resources such as  
161 research centers, experts and infrastructures on their territory to get involved in the  
162 mapping and collect data on the geographic aspects of territories to gather insight on

- 163 local geographic contexts to achieve the final goal of uploading all the maps on the  
164 common GeoNode platform, assisting humanitarian organisms to predict possible  
165 droughts through the data gathered;  
166
- 167 b. Deploying groups of experts in possibly affected zones or those in which an anomaly may  
168 occur, to analyze and provide pictures to the Missing Maps Initiative to further enhance their  
169 capacities;  
170
- 171 7. *Prioritizes* the development of EWSs technologies by focusing on the Corporate Alert System by  
172 WFP in the development of this platform by:  
173
- 174 a. Connecting the regional bureau, country offices to the WFP's functional bodies to evaluate  
175 the current operations and necessitate a new response;  
176
- 177 b. Facilitating an efficient cross-functionality between regional stakeholders;  
178
- 179 c. Enhancing the involvement of expertise, such as but not limited to National Scientific  
180 Foundation (NSA), Institute of Education Science (IES) in order to:  
181
- 182 i. Strengthen the cooperation with universities and include more scholars and  
183 researchers for developing efficient and innovative EWSs adapted to different  
184 regional realities;  
185
- 186 ii. Raise awareness on the importance of EWSs by providing students with regional  
187 educational laboratory program highlighting the WFP mandate to develop capacity  
188 and resilience building through food assistance;
- 189 8. *Further encourages* Member States to implement the Farmers Alert System Tracker (FAST) Initiative,  
190 allowing farmers to better prepare and safeguard their equipment by signing up to this system and  
191 receiving on-time urgent information about possible disasters in their nearby area by:  
192
- 193 a. Partnering with regional weather to further provide data and information;  
194
- 195 b. Providing guidance and weather information to telecommunications companies, such as  
196 Celltech, to create the SMS network for the FAST initiative;  
197
- 198 9. *Further recommends* Member States to collaborate in the expansion of the usage of Blockchain in  
199 humanitarian aid assistance, such as the Building Blocks Project initiative guided by the WFP that will  
200 allow a secure and efficient method of sharing information and tracking of aid deliveries throughout  
201 the world by:  
202
- 203 a. Gathering information focusing on the transfer of wealth reducing fees on transactions;  
204
- 205 b. Utilizing a private blockchain network managed by the WFP through the Member States,  
206 modeled on the Building Blocks Project but kept private for security reasons, thereby  
207 replacing the transfer through conventional methods of transactions;  
208
- 209 c. Reducing tracking costs in a decentralized manner and possible losses of information of  
210 humanitarian aid deliveries;  
211
- 212 d. Collaborating with Virtual Currency Exchange Association such as the JVCEA, to seek  
213 experts in the legislative regulations in the use of blockchain technologies particularly in  
214 humanitarian affairs;  
215
- 216 10. *Endorses* the blockchain-based geographic tracked schools project of WFP, which provides the  
217 location, needs and tools that schools need;

- 218 11. *Strongly supports* the Innovation Accelerator initiative and invites this initiative to further develop the  
219 following key components of efficient emergency responses;  
220
- 221 a. Involving the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) to partner with the WFP to  
222 implement a crop and vegetation surveillance system, to gather data with the help of drones,  
223 to respond adequately to emergency situations safeguarding food security;  
224
  - 225 b. Encouraging the creation and regulation of a framework, based on the Humanitarian Impact  
226 of Drones report of the ReliefWeb, for the usage of drones solely for humanitarian aid,  
227 especially in hard to reach areas not accessible by conventional transports, overcoming  
228 barriers in conflict zones, and reducing the risk for casualties of staff member;  
229
  - 230 c. Developing hydroponics, speed breeding tools and greenhouse farming as well as seawater  
231 desalination techniques, rainwater collecting mechanisms and fortified foods such as zinc  
232 supplemented rice;  
233
- 234 12. *Invites* Member States to improve awareness regarding existing campaigns about food insecurity,  
235 such as the ShareTheMeal application to:  
236
- 237 a. Use social media to spread awareness and partner with streaming apps so they can also  
238 share this message;  
239
  - 240 b. Use the means of WFP to create partnerships, such as the Advocate and Call to Action of  
241 WFP;  
242
- 243 13. *Emphasizes* the maintenance of transparency between private sector actors and recipient countries  
244 in order to prevent exploitative measures by:  
245
- 246 a. Encouraging internal monitoring systems within private sector actors that promote global  
247 governance, as a means to not only facilitate transparency, but also bolster the global  
248 legitimacy and standing of participating organizations;  
249
  - 250 b. Utilizing regional advocacy groups to pressure private actors to act transparently when  
251 appropriating funds and conducting projects with recipient nations;  
252
  - 253 c. Promoting a channel for governments to report potentially damaging private sector actions;  
254
  - 255 d. Incorporating the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) by investing in private projects  
256 in order to appeal to the interests of private corporations by mitigating the costs to them,  
257 while also protecting the recipient nation from exploitation;  
258
  - 259 e. Additionally, states with small economies that donate to CERF are able to explain to their  
260 constituents that they are financing underfunded emergencies or small-scale disasters  
261 through CERF rather than directly;  
262
- 263 14. *Suggests* setting up a new portal under the administration and on the website of WFP to establish  
264 new partnerships for food assistance and aiming at realizing projects with resources of the private  
265 sector through:  
266
- 267 a. Using the informational resources provided by CSPs and the Zero Hunger Strategic Review  
268 provided by the respective countries;  
269
  - 270 b. Informing private entities about available and possible projects or investments regarding food  
271 assistance;  
272



273 c. Establishing contact between private entities and, if requested, the respective governments to  
274 negotiate possible projects and investments, while the WFP serves as a moderator between  
275 the parties;  
276

277 15. *Recommends* a more local approach that would better meet the needs of the local communities by:  
278

279 a. Cooperating with local governments in order to understand the specific environmental context  
280 of the region, and to better deliver a tailored emergency response food aid;  
281

282 b. Establishing a minimum quota of local firms and markets that WFP would have to respect for  
283 its stockpile system;  
284

285 c. Recommending Member States to support and resettle the Community Based Participatory  
286 Planning (CBBP) in the framework of the Joint Resilience Projects after their three year terms  
287 in order to respond to food emergency as quickly as possible by:  
288

289 i. Creating specific assets for each vulnerable community so they can anticipate  
290 disasters;  
291

292 ii. Providing easy-to-use tools to help vulnerable communities being self-reliant in case  
293 of emergency;  
294

295 16. *Encourages* the spreading of the School Garden Initiative to help restore agriculture rapidly after  
296 man-made or natural catastrophes by utilizing available public spaces and involve women and  
297 children to achieve the following goals:  
298

299 a. Allow local communities to have a guide for steps to take to achieve food autonomy while  
300 specifically encouraging women's autonomy in a case of crisis such as environmental  
301 disasters or man-made crises;  
302

303 b. Involve women and children in the learning of basics of agriculture as a step to achieving  
304 resilience thus giving them autonomy and the role of leadership;  
305

306 c. Provide incentives to volunteer farmers to come to local school and provide sustainable  
307 farming knowledge;  
308

309 d. Promote the implementation of the Meals Ready to Eat (MRE) in order to provide the  
310 necessary nutrients to improve and enhance the quality of food being delivered;  
311

312 e. Mitigate the burden women bear in the nutritional intake of their families by giving a  
313 decisional and leadership role in the crisis impacted area;  
314

315 17. *Requests* the WFP to implement a community empowerment campaign in collaboration with local  
316 non-governmental organizations (NGOs), focusing on the inclusion of vulnerable populations,  
317 emphasizing SDGs 2.2 about ending all forms of malnutrition, specifically in women and children,  
318 before 2030 and SDG 2.3 about doubling the agricultural productivity and the income of small-scale  
319 food producers by:  
320

321 a. Giving the resources for capacity building through best practices recommendation guide, and  
322 creating a foundation by allowing local NGOs to provide seeds based on regional crops in the  
323 event of an emergency;  
324

325 b. Creating jobs for local populations ultimately replenishing local economies and equipping  
326 communities in the case of inflation in food prices;

- 327 18. *Calls for* a partnership between WFP and as many as possible of the 650 private partners in food  
328 production for emergencies to use a portion of the partners stockpile to create a system for basic food  
329 supplies, such as wheat, flour and rice, that will immunize aid to market fluctuations by:  
330
- 331 a. Cooperating with the private sector, such as regional food suppliers, in exchange for a  
332 guaranteed purchase of their products from the WFP;  
333
  - 334 b. Creating a physical space to preserve and store the food supplies in order to prolong the  
335 shelf life and quality of the products;  
336
  - 337 c. Creating partnerships with private financial institutions that would prevent the market  
338 fluctuations in order to anticipate the inflation;  
339
  - 340 d. Purchasing food and nutritional goods when the price is low, and later distributing these  
341 goods when the price inflates;  
342
- 343 19. *Encourages* the use of food produced by local farmers by having them being the main source of  
344 supply for the school feeding programmes following the guidelines of the High-Level Task Force on  
345 Global Food Nutrition Security, which emphasizes the fact that:  
346
- 347 a. School feeding programmes have a proven potential for the eradication of hunger all while  
348 having a positive impact on the development of rural economies, as it has been  
349 demonstrated by the success of the Brazilian National School Feeding Programme (PNAE);  
350
  - 351 b. School feeding programmes generate multidimensional benefits such as access to fresh  
352 food, good health and nutrition, the implementation of environmentally friendly agriculture and  
353 generating income for smallholder farmers;  
354
- 355 20. *Encourages* prioritizing vulnerable groups as the main recipient of regional food aid, as they are most  
356 suitable for distributing emergency supplies in their communities in an inclusive manner to the most  
357 vulnerable groups, such as children, the disabled and the elderly and so that they may also contribute  
358 to their own and their families' food emergency rehabilitation, by:  
359
- 360 a. Implementing a gender-responsive food distribution system for emergencies, such as has  
361 been suggested by the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) and also put into  
362 works by WFP in Haiti and the Democratic Republic of the Congo;  
363
  - 364 b. Encouraging NGOs such as World Vision organization to add more women in their workforce  
365 of delivery of food assistance;  
366
- 367 21. *Approves* the improvement of WFP's partnership with the private sector, taking example of the Stop  
368 Hunger Association, which provides employment for vulnerable groups in the agricultural sector to  
369 safeguard food security in order to:  
370
- 371 a. Support food self-sufficiency in rural areas by the means of community gardens, school  
372 feeding and food vouchers;  
373
  - 374 b. Provide cooking and nutrition workshops to vulnerable groups and give them the tools to  
375 cook not also at home, for their community in exchange of incomes and employment;  
376
- 377 22. *Suggests* that Member States negotiate emergency response and assistance agreements with their  
378 respective neighbors and share their agreements with WFP for the purpose of updating CSPs and  
379 improving collaboration during emergency situations by:  
380

- 381 a. Outlining how governmental and private resources of neighboring states should be used  
382 when responding to emergencies and encouraging each partner to share their specific  
383 expertise;
- 384
- 385 b. Recognizing that a state's private sector might be weakened during a crisis and agreeing to  
386 enhance the participation of foreign private businesses in responding to emergencies by  
387 facilitating their access to affected regions;
- 388
- 389 23. *Confirms* the need for alternative measures to be taken place from the status quo to ensure better  
390 funding and sustainability from regions that may not formulate as strong of an economy as others:  
391
- 392 a. Addressing the use of cash-based transfers as the primary use of WFP for temporary  
393 economic aid to acquire short-term solutions in emergency situations;
- 394
- 395 b. Confirming the use of voucher transfers, both paper and electronic, is also effective for  
396 Member States with weaker economic sustainability since it can be reinstated in the  
397 economies of the Member States suffering from natural disasters;
- 398
- 399 c. Considering an alternative of the current use of cash-based transfers to the voucher-based to  
400 improve the efficiency of the use of resources provided by WFP by elaborating an immediate  
401 funding system to engage with Member States in both cash-based and voucher-based  
402 transfers;
- 403
- 404 24. *Recommends* a more local approach that would better meet the needs of the local communities by:  
405
- 406 a. Cooperating with local governments in order to understand the specific environmental context  
407 of the region, and to better deliver a tailored emergency response food aid;
- 408
- 409 b. Establishing a minimum quota of local firms and markets that WFP would have to respect for  
410 its stockpile system;
- 411
- 412 25. *Endorses* the establishment of educational programs such as the one developed by the Nepalese  
413 government, the District Education Office, and WFP in order to teach vulnerable populations ways of  
414 preparing meals that contain the maximum amount of nutrients with few resources and therefore:  
415
- 416 a. Recommends universities to open free/reduced-cost courses to vulnerable groups to facilitate  
417 practical education skills promoting a more active contribution to society;
- 418
- 419 b. Motivates local governments to promote cooking's course at schools by financial support and  
420 increasing available resources.