



CONFERENCE B

National Model United Nations • New York

22-26 March 2015 (Conf. A)

29 March - 2 April 2015 (Conf. B)



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

World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

Director	Jade Palmer
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Chair	Elise Petit

Agenda

- I. Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight Against Hunger
- II. Humanitarian Assistance in 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	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/2	Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight Against Hunger	26 votes in favor, no votes against, and 8 abstentions
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	31 votes in favor, no votes against, 3 abstentions
WFP/2/1	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations	Adopted without a vote
WFP/2/2	Disaster Risk Management and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations	26 votes in favor, no votes against, 5 abstentions Adopted without a vote

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 Central African Republic and South Sudan
- III. Disaster Risk Reduction and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations

The session was attended by representatives of 34 Member States. The first session opened with several statements concerning the adoption of the agenda. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight Against Hunger.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 working papers covering a wide range of sub-topics such as land rights, awareness campaigns, financing tools, technology sharing, monitoring mechanisms and education programs. The dynamic of the committee was one of consensus and collaboration, which fostered numerous creative proposals.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions following voting procedure, 3 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues such as improving access to land, tools and education for women through national action plans and international awareness campaigns, as well as enhancing food collection systems and expanding Food for Education initiatives.

During the final session, the committee discussed the topic of “Disaster Risk Reduction and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations”. Two working papers were given to and approved by the Dais as draft resolutions. The members of the committee unanimously adopted the two as resolutions.

For the duration of the negotiations, the body showed passion and rhetoric in their debates and demonstrated diligence in ensuring that proposals were designed in accordance with the mandate of the body.



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Code: WFP/1/1

Committee: The World Food Programme

Topic: The Empowerment of Women and Girls in the Fight Against Hunger

1 *The World Food Programme,*

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3 *Recognizing* Member States sovereignty highlighted in the United Nations Charter article 2,

4

5 *Reiterating* the finding of the United Nations Development Program's (UNDP's) report Gender and Disaster Risk
6 Reduction, that underscores the benefits of incorporating gender perspectives into disaster risk reduction and
7 management policy, which will increase disaster management efforts equitability, effectiveness and sustainability,

8

9 *Emphasizing* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee document PR 1212/4224/7, which found the Multi-Cluster
10 Rapid Assessment to be the most effective method when rapid response to disaster is necessary,

11

12 *Further emphasizing* the progress made by the Open Working Group fundamental proposals for the Sustainable
13 Development Goals specifically proposals 2, 5 and 9, regarding hunger, women's empowerment and resilient
14 development,

15

16 *Taking note of* the progress made by the Rome-based agencies (RBAs) in collaboration with UN women with the
17 Accelerating Progress for the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women (RWEE) increasing the amount of women
18 in decision making and improving access to resources,

19

20 *Mindful of* the success of the WFP's Purchase for Progress (P4P) program as a mechanism to give women access to
21 markets, tools and training,

22

23 *Recalling* the work that the WFP's Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) does and how said work influences
24 policies and programs that the WFP and other RBAs adopt,

25

26 *Recalling further* General Assembly resolution 68/233 regarding agricultural development, food security and
27 nutrition,

28

29 *Bearing in mind* Security Council resolution 1325, Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 25, and the
30 mandate of the WFP to assist in improving the quality and effectiveness of emergency aid being conscious of
31 gender,

32

33 1. *Suggests* Member States examine the benefits of National Action Plans (NAPs) which include:

34

35 a. Promotion of gender inclusive policies that assist women in attaining land ownership rights
36 positions;

37

38 b. Increasing access to land, tools, and training to continue progress towards the economic empowerment
39 of women by embracing the implementation of multi-lateral partnerships, such as the Global
40 Agricultural Food Security Program which offer a comprehensive 5 pillar approach when engaging in
41 agricultural development;

42

43 c. Working with local NGOs and CSOs to provide continuous local assistance in the development of
44 programs similar to P4P's Nzara Agricultural Farmers Association to offer sustainable markets to
45 vulnerable populations;

46

47 d. Emphasis on the approach of Feed the Future in establishing Country Investment Plans as strategically
48 beneficial when addressing food insecurity;

49

- 50 2. *Recommends* Member States to work bi-laterally with the WFP to improve local food production of vulnerable
51 populations through:
52
- 53 a. Utilizing distribution methods demonstrated in the joint Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)
54 and WFP program Food for Seed Protection which distributes seeds to spur agricultural output;
55
 - 56 b. Integration of post-harvest technique training focusing on women and girls within NAPs;
57
 - 58 c. Provide cash transfers to enable schools to buy from smallholder farmers using the methods found
59 within WFPs bilateral cash voucher partnership with Kenya;
60
- 61 3. *Supports* the expansion of the WFP's already successful VAM by:
62
- 63 a. Utilizing the practical recommendations included in the WFP's March 2005, Thematic Guidelines:
64 Integrating a Gender Perspective into Vulnerability Analysis, to ensure that gender dimensions are
65 addressed in all food security assessments;
66
 - 67 b. Consulting with the United Nations Commissions on Sciences Technology for Development in regards
68 to the use of advanced technologies for women to collect, manage, and analyze food security data;
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 - 70 c. Conducting the WFP's Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis at times of crisis as
71 well as normal times to ensure the most up to date and accurate data specifically in regards to women;
72
 - 73 d. Tracking data on communities, specifically female members, in addition to individuals via the WFP's
74 Food Security Monitoring Systems;
75
 - 76 e. Implementing pre-emptive Emergency Food Security Assessments, taking women into special
77 consideration, in circumstances that are inherently prone or more susceptible to crisis situations;
78
- 79 4. *Calls upon* the WFP in conjunction with International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the FAO
80 to learn from past experiences and reinitiate programs after the model of P4P which assists vulnerable
81 populations by:
82
- 83 a. Offering markets to small-holder farmers, with a specific focus on women;
84
 - 85 b. Giving advanced technology, training, and access to resources to promote sustainable gender conscious
86 development;
87
 - 88 c. Increasing partnerships in the local and private sector to increase funding along with spur national
89 economic growth;
90
- 91 5. *Urges* the expansion of RWEE on a permanent basis to assist women in attaining access to seeds, irrigation
92 systems, and farm equipment and education along with reinforcing their land-ownership rights to bolster the
93 well-being of vulnerable women and girl;
94
- 95 6. *Suggests also* the use of more gender inclusion within the cluster approach to work in conjunction with the
96 oversight of Member States and CSOs to immediately provide the necessary tools and supplies to mitigate the
97 effects disasters pose while enhancing recovery efforts by:
98
- 99 a. Suggesting incorporating the ideals found within the UN Women report Gender Mainstreaming in
100 Development Programming within the cluster approach;
101
 - 102 b. Utilizing Pillar 2, 3, 4 of the Zero Hunger Challenge to distribute information, ensure sustainable
103 systems, empower women smallholder farmers and increase food access capabilities in disaster;
104

- 105 c. Strengthening collaboration with NGOs, such as Action Against Hunger, to evaluate local needs, and
106 provide long-term solutions;
107
108 d. Asking the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) to provide gender
109 conscious oversight for the nine UN Clusters to boost efficiency and scope of procedures in assisting
110 the planning of Emergency Operations;
111

112 7. *Further Recommends* Member States embrace the principles of gender mainstreaming proposed in the Sendai
113 Framework for Disaster Risk-Reduction 2015-2030 by:
114

- 115 a. Implementing the recommendations of the UN Development Program (UNDP) to emphasize gender
116 mainstreaming when developing disaster risk management and recovery planning;
117
118 b. Enacting frameworks such as, United Nations Education Science and Cultural Organization
119 (UNESCO) Myanmar Education Recovery Programme utilizing communication and education to
120 reduce the vulnerability of women and girls in disaster;
121
122 c. Utilizing the WFP three-pronged approach for resilient gender conscious building that enhances
123 cooperation of NGOs, relevant UN humanitarian agencies through use of:
124
125 i. The Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) to work at the local level identifying
126 needs and tailoring response mechanism to assist in assessing and providing solutions to
127 gender discrimination;
128 ii. The Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) to work at the sub-national level to promote the
129 creation of multi-sectorial, long-term operational plan using seasonal and gender lenses to
130 respond to seasonal disaster;
131 iii. The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) to examine historical trends regarding food security,
132 nutrition, shocks with other information such as road and market availability for females in
133 order to develop priority areas and appropriate strategies.



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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 *Recalling* UN charter Article 2 respecting state sovereignty as well as cultural heritage,

4

5 *Mindful* of the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals,

6

7 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 63/187 on the Right to food,

8

9 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/140 which calls for the improvement of the situation of rural women,

10

11 *Underlining* the importance of women's agricultural property rights in the universal fight against hunger,

12

13 *Emphasizing* the need to address the multiple challenges women face in accessing seed and grain to grow crop,

14

15 *Reaffirming* the importance of the continuation of established WFP food aid development operations (DEVs),

16

17 *Recognizing* the need for regional frameworks and cooperative efforts between States in order to achieve gender equality regionally and globally,

18

19 *Acknowledging* the importance of efficiently delivering food to those women and girls who have become refugees and internally displaced, as well as, the communities which host them,

20

21 *Recognizing* the obligation of all signatories states to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Woman (CEDAW) to promote equal property rights for women,

22

23 *Taking into consideration* the benefits of agricultural education through programs such as those discussed in General Assembly resolution 68/227, such as the WFP's Afghanistan Food for Education Program,

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29 1. *Encourages* cooperation with national governments to discuss devising laws similar to the Mexican Agrarian Law Regulation on the Promotion and Development of Rural Women to promote equal property rights of women in societies;

30

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32
33 2. *Recommends* Member States improve rural women's access to agricultural education through programs such as Feed the Future and the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) which:

34

35 a. *Instructs* women on soil health, nutrition and crop harvesting;

36

37 b. *Offer* WFP's 2015 vocational skills training to assist rural women bolster their livelihoods;

38

39 c. *Utilizes* the monitoring mechanisms of the IFPRI in measuring the quality and success of the education offered;

40

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42
43 3. *Suggests* that Member States engage in dialogue regarding the formation of food collection institutions such as the Food Cooperation of India in which the governments collect food grains, such as, wheat, and rice, from local farmers at a minimum support price, redistributing these grains to those in need, while offering the farmer a sufficient amount of money to support a better livelihood and contribute to the empowerment of women and girls as well as benefiting national economies;

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49 4. *Encourages* all Rome-based agencies and UN women to work collaboratively with donor states to build upon the WFP's current development operations (DEVs), such as the WFP's DEV food assistance to promote girls

50

- 51 education in Yemen and to bear mind the possibility to create future development operations in need based
52 regions;
53
- 54 5. *Suggests* Member States to form regional frameworks following the principles found within the European
55 Union plan of action on Gender Equality and Woman Empowerment in Development 2010-2015 in order to
56 facilitate cooperation in the implementation of gender-mainstreaming initiatives which fosters female land
57 ownership rights;
58
- 59 6. *Recommends* states to collaborate with aid agencies, IGOs, CSOs and reinstate the Purchase for Progress
60 program to recommit greater funding, delivery and accessibility of necessary food to refugee women and girls
61 and their host communities by:
62
- 63 a. Encouraging the continued cooperation between donor-states and the WFP;
64
- 65 b. Ensuring the cooperation between the Women's Refugee Commission, the United Nations High
66 Commissioner for Refugee, the FAO, and the United Nations Environmental Programme to promote
67 the extension of projects, such as, Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy in Humanitarian
68 Settings (SAFE) used in North Darfur;
69
- 70 c. Providing safe access for women to humanitarian assistance in cooperation with regional NGOs by
71 delivering food aid directly to refugee families living in host communities;
72
- 73 7. *Calls upon* member states to work in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) and IFAD
74 to expand food education programs which can build upon the framework of the WFP's Afghanistan Food for
75 Education Program, which provides women and girls suffering from food insecurity with take home rations of
76 fortified vegetable oil along with basic food products to encourage enrollment and regular classroom
77 attendance;
78
- 79 8. *Encourages* Member States to integrate food assistance and food security initiatives into peace-building
80 missions similar to PRRO 200148/200708 mission in Colombia in order to address the gender equality issues of
81 food insecurity for women and girls affected by and recovering from conflict;
82
- 83 9. *Recommends* the use of cash Transfer and Voucher Programs that take into account the needs of women and
84 children, including food and nutrition security,
85
- 86 a. Partner with the International Labor Organization's Women's Entrepreneurship Development program
87 to evaluate entrepreneurial ideas for women;
88
- 89 b. Support the expansion of technical and post-secondary education for women to assist in focusing on
90 economic development, building management, and entrepreneurial skills and employment for
91 women in Member States;
92
- 93 c. Provide comprehensive and practical technical training for women entrepreneurs in local communities;
94
- 95 d. Utilize the cash transfer system so that women can start their own businesses and create employment
96 opportunities for other women in the community;
97
- 98 e. Acquire funding through the donations of willing and able Member States, individuals and private
99 donors.



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Code: WFP/1/3

Committee: The World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight Against Hunger

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2

3 *Recognizing* the crucial role of programs that address the issue of hunger specifically arable land, training for
4 women, and rural environments in order to promote food security for personal livelihoods and the livelihoods of
5 their families while keeping in mind the sovereignty and cultural sensitivity of all Member States,

6

7 *Mindful* of the importance of the World Food Programme's immediate response and recovery in disaster and conflict
8 situations while keeping in mind the need for long term sustainable practices to combat this issue,

9

10 *Fully aware* that all regions of the world and the humanitarian needs of its populations are diverse, therefore
11 humanitarian aid programs should be applied appropriately to each unique conflict or crises to occur,

12

13 *Supporting fully* the WFP's commitment to the value and salience of Member States' varying cultural customs and
14 practices,

15

16 *Recognizing* proposed Goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals which notes the value of unpaid work and
17 domestic activities through the provision of public services, infrastructure, social protection policies for women, and
18 promotion of the responsibility of shared household tasks while respecting Member State sovereignty,

19

20 *Emphasizing* WFP's Gender Mainstreaming Accountability Framework which fosters gender conscious agricultural
21 development,

22

23 *Acknowledging* that female farmers have less access to substantial irrigation systems in order to raise crop yields to
24 levels that will maintain a livelihood and the fact that many women own land that is less fertile and arable than the
25 land of their male counterparts, which contributes to the existence and prevalence of hunger,

26

27 *Reaffirming* the goals of the UN Food Convention and the Feed the Future Program,

28

29 *Emphasizing* the importance of education and the impact it has on students, as they are the future legislators,
30 entrepreneurs, educators, and innovators of this world,

31

32 *Recognizing* the innovation and necessity in having current technology and creating offices for those without access,
33 *Commending* the numerous UN Women Campaigns and efforts that empower women globally and emphasizing the
34 need for specific campaigns relating to the empowerment of women in the agricultural field,

35

36 *Noting with appreciation* of the Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index Campaign in monitoring the
37 effectiveness of initiatives regarding the advancement of women,

38

39 *Reaffirming* the obligation of Member States and other UN agencies to immediately address the situation of women
40 in conflict and post-conflict situations as stated in Security Council resolution 1325, including the rights to food of
41 internally displaced persons and refugees reiterated in Security Council resolution 1888,

42

43 *Recalling further* the Commission on the Status of Women Resolution 56/2 which states the need for gender equality
44 in natural disasters and recognizes the vital role of women in disaster risk reduction,

45

46 *Noting with deep concern* the risk of being subject to sexual and gender based violence, many women and girls are
47 reluctant to travel to WFP supply depots to receive aid, as stated by the Platform of Action adopted by the 4th World
48 Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995,

49

- 50 1. *Welcomes* a partnership between the WFP and Liter of Light and furthermore endorses the provision of Liter of
51 Light bottles by the WFP to individuals in need of humanitarian aid, especially women and girls:
52
- 53 a. Through the provision of Liter of Light bottles by the WFP women and girls will have an effective
54 viable source of electricity that is not only portable, but that will also protect women and girls from the
55 risk of being victims of sexual and gender based violence and will furthermore give them increased
56 confidence and empowerment to feel strong and safe in their communities;
57
- 58 b. By utilizing Liter of Light energy-efficient renewable bottles on and around crop fields, women and
59 girls will be able to conduct agricultural responsibilities for a greater amount of time, leading to
60 increased crop yields, efficiency, and, ultimately, a salient tool to combat hunger and malnutrition;
61
- 62 2. *Encourages* the establishment and implementation of the Advancement of Women in Areas of Risk and
63 Endangerment (AWARE) Initiative, which works to place women at the forefront of having the access to
64 resources that allows for immediate response to food storage and distribution,
65
- 66 a. Establishing food storage facilities that would be constructed on land owned by women, and therefore
67 managed by women and girls, empowering them in the fight against hunger;
68
- 69 b. Train women to use solar stoves donated by private companies and NGOs such as Solar Cookers
70 International which provides direct service through cookers for fuel efficient cooking and that would
71 then be stored within the facility, allowing them to prevent rampant illness in times of crisis by heating
72 water and food;
73
- 74 c. Store donated solar lanterns from NGOs and the private sector such as Panasonic's 100 Thousand
75 Lanterns Project in the aforementioned easily accessible facility, in order to create a safer working
76 environment for women in disaster vulnerable situations;
77
- 78 3. *Suggests* the further implementation of programs and initiatives that provide emergency food relief for women
79 and girls in camps for refugees and IDPs and their host communities;
80
- 81 a. Such as the Multi-Story Garden Program, a joint UNHCR and WFP initiative that provides women in
82 refugee camps plots of land for crops and poultry farming;
83
- 84 b. The creation of safe zones within refugee camps for women to receive humanitarian assistance;
85
- 86 c. Delivering food packages directly to the locations within host communities where women and their
87 families are staying to relieve them from exposing themselves to the danger of sexual and gender based
88 violence;
89
- 90 4. *Supports* the implementation of programs such as the W+ Standard, by labeling projects that meet gender
91 perspective which has been successfully done by NGO's such as the Women Organizing Change in Agriculture
92 and Natural Resource Management program, helping to acknowledge projects that have been promoting the
93 advancement of women;
94
- 95 5. *Urges* UN Women to implement an empowerment initiative similar to preexisting efforts, but with a focus on
96 combating hunger for women and girls such as the Amazing Women Campaign in order to publicize the
97 incredible contributions women and girls make to their families, communities, and countries through their roles
98 as homemakers and farmers, which will furthermore empower young girls and build up their confidence:
99
- 100 a. An initiative by UN Women and willing and able regional bodies to form Campaign Crews consisting
101 of ambassadors and in country teams in each region who are in charge of traveling to all participating
102 areas where they spend a day interacting with rural women who work arduously in the agricultural
103 industry to support and feed themselves and their families by participating in their daily routines
104 thereby fostering awareness in global community in order to end hunger and stress the role of women
105 in this process;

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- b. Continuing the partnership with UN Women which, upon consent, photographs the women doing their every day agricultural tasks and to also take portrait of the women;
 - c. The publication of the woman's name, portraits, agricultural responsibilities, and contributions to society on park benches, billboards, newspapers, social media, buses, and any other viable source available in each region in order to promote the immense contributions relatable women make to the agricultural industry and the WFP's global endeavor to combat hunger;
 - d. Funded by contribution through UN Women, WFP, and regional bodies to remediate minute travel expenses, supplies, and publication of the campaign globally;
6. *Recommends* further, international expansion and implementation of the Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index in order to monitor the Amazing Women Campaign and its effectiveness to empower women, as well as to identify ways to overcome possible issues that may arise in order to implement the campaign in the way that best achieves its objectives;
7. *Approves* the expansion and implementation of programs such as the Feed the Future program and the Canadian Food Grains Program internationally in order to accomplish the following objectives:
- a. Economic growth and access to markets for women, while strengthening sustainable agricultural development;
 - b. Agricultural research in order to increase harvests and incomes of farmers, in particular female farmers;
 - c. Partnerships with the international community, private sector and local and regional governments;
 - d. Offers tools and educational programs to support farmers initiating their own agricultural practices as implemented in the Canadian Food Grains Program;
8. *Draws attention* to the continuation and intensification of programs for capacity-building for rural female farmers as stated in IFAD's Report *Promoting Women's Leadership in Farmers' and Rural Producers Organizations'* with emphasis on:
- a. Technical training for crops yields and proper management of the land in order to avoid degradation and overworking of the land;
 - b. Regional cooperation to allow for the sharing of information as well as supplies for modern agricultural advances with a focus on women;
 - c. The proliferation of fertilizers to female smallholder farmers that can provide food to larger amounts of the population;
 - d. The further use of food for work programs that are involved with creating proper irrigational systems for effective farming providing women with higher crop yields;
9. *Encourages* Member States and non-profit organizations utilize the Alternative Basic Primary Education Program (ABEP) as a model to construct educational institutions in poor, rural areas to implement a curriculum focused on the following topics endorsed by both the WFP and FAO:
- a. School curriculums that incorporate gender mainstreaming and equality similar to the Girls Education Challenge: Discovery Project in training and supporting communities to address gender marginalization so that males and females are cognizant of the immense contributions every human being makes to families, communities, and, ultimately, society as a whole;

- 162 b. The implementation of environmental science and sustainable agriculture practices into the educational
163 curriculum so that students can practice agriculture while also learning basic livelihood skills to
164 combat hunger, preventing soil erosion, maintaining arable land, and producing the optimal amount of
165 crops to feed families and still bring in a means of income;
166
- 167 c. Further implementation of health science and nutrition into curriculums as to ensure students are aware
168 of the importance of sustaining a well-balanced diet and, furthermore, the importance of growing a
169 wide variety of crops that meet the body's nutritional needs;
170
- 171 10. *Recommends* the FAO model Canada's Knowledge Gateway for Women's Economic Empowerment which
172 creates a one stop online service as well as easily accessible local stations dispersed in rural areas that serve as a
173 resource to provide technology that insures women the most up to date information, technical resources, and
174 best practices on business and economic opportunities;
175
- 176 11. *Affirms* the symbiotic mandates of both the WFP and FAO which together contribute to immediate and
177 sustainable action to aid women in the agricultural field through the following actions:
178
- 179 a. A partnership with the FAO to conduct tests of rural women's crop fields in order to determine the
180 nutrient content and fertility of the soil;
181
- 182 b. Implement a crop rotation plan developed by the WFP and FAO for rural women whose land has been
183 tested in order to rotate between crops of long and shallow roots, nitrogen fixing and nitrogen
184 consuming, and ultimately replenish the soil of the nutrients it was previously lacking so that women
185 may begin immediate sustainable farming practices to prevent future agricultural issues and combat
186 hunger in their families, communities, and regions;
187
- 188 c. The continuation of the WFP's Purchase for Progress initiative in which it will be furthered to
189 purchase the crops of women who implement the crop rotation plan;
190
- 191 d. Supplying women with fertile land without having to acquire new land, provide women with a means
192 of income, teach women the importance of sustainable agricultural practices, and ultimately aid in the
193 WFP's endeavor to empower women in the fight against hunger;
194
- 195 e. Works with CBO's to ensure that educational resources are readily accessible focusing on the
196 distribution of agricultural and food technology amongst women that lack food security;
197
- 198 12. *Commends* regional and multilateral cooperation between Member States in order to become educated on the
199 various programs and initiatives relating to women's empowerment in other Member States thereby allowing
200 for the evaluation of the effectiveness of these programs to be modeled and applied;
201
- 202 13. *Expresses* it's appreciation to all willing and able Member States, NGOs, and private sector organizations to
203 increase their financial and in-kind contributions to the WFP and Rome Based Agencies in order to strengthen
204 their unilateral and multilateral cooperation with developing states;
205
- 206 14. *Urges* Member States to further address the gender disparities that inhibit women and girls from accessing food
207 and advancing in social, economic, and political roles in society through implementation of the above measures
208 endorsed by the WFP with cooperation's from the Rome Based Agencies.



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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 Programme,*

2
3 *Cognizant* of Article 2.1 of the UN Charter, which reaffirms that the sovereignty of a state must be respected by all
4 means and recognizes that the cultural heritage and traditions of countries have to be considered,

5
6 *Noting* with approval that microcredit loans supply women with the means to achieve entrepreneurship while
7 empowering them in the process,

8
9 *Urges* the need for gender perspectives into all stages of gaining access to micro financing through implementation
10 to monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment,

11
12 *Viewing with appreciation* the successful Zero Hunger Challenge, initiated by the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-
13 moon, which works to eliminate hunger through reducing food waste, improving child nutrition, and increasing food
14 production, after the model of Fome Zero plan that the Federal Republic of Brazil initiated in 2003,

15
16 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 67/297, which recognized the need for gender equality and empowerment
17 of women in the post-2015 development goals,

18
19 *Noting* the USAID S4d Program: *Transforming Agriculture in South Sudan* modeled after IFDC projects in Africa
20 which help stimulate agro-input use through vouchers to introduce fertilizers and high-yielding seed varieties into
21 traditional farming,

22
23 *Bearing in mind* Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), stating that everyone has
24 the right to access education,

25
26 *Further recalling* the open working group proposal for Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) by General
27 Assembly resolutions 68/970, and the Report of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals
28 established pursuant to General Assembly resolution 66/288, 68/L.61, that work toward implementing a post-2050
29 framework to achieve the SDG's, specifically SDGs 2 and 5, especially goal 2.3 referencing the need to double the
30 productivity of local smallholder farmers, particularly women, by 2030 in order to eliminate hunger,

31
32 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolutions 56/116 and 64/217 which promotes Education For All and integrating
33 women as valuable members of society,

34
35 *Recalling* ECOSOC resolution 2011/254, which proffers the crucial role of women's education in the advancement
36 of women and girls in access to food,

37
38 *Emphasizing* the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
39 (CEDAW), and the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies (1985), stressing the importance of the role rural women
40 play in the economic survival,

41
42 *Aware of* E-Aadhaar by the Unique Identification Authority of India, which ensures secure food distribution and
43 other mechanisms through the use of unique identification numbers,

44
45 *Taking into account* the need to develop a more efficient humanitarian response system as well as inter-cluster
46 coordination according to the Summary Report of the FAO/WFP Joint Evaluation of Food Security Cluster
47 Coordination in Humanitarian Action (2014) and the Joint Evaluation of the Global Logistics Cluster Report (2012),

48
49 *Underlining* the effort made by the WFP Emergency Operations (EMOP) for short-term actions and the Protracted
50 Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs) for sustainable mid-term and long-term assistance,

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Emphasizing the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative that helps communities to be more resilient to climate variability and shocks in natural disaster situations, currently occurring in Ethiopia and Senegal,

1. *Calls for* the formation of a three-point plan that follows the structure of Fome Zero plan, which would encourage Member States to acquire local food products for humanitarian programs from local women smallholder farmers;
2. *Encourages* the expansion of R4 Rural Resilience Initiative to all smallholder farmers, particularly women, in developing Member States requires increased financial aid along with increasing resource management through:
 - a. Insurance by allowing farmers to purchase weather index insurance that will provide compensation for weather-related losses by paying with labor through Insurance-for-Assets (IFA) schemes;
 - b. Asset creation by incorporating IFA concepts that are included in the WFP's Food Assistance for Assets program;
 - c. Livelihoods diversification and micro credits through contributing from the R4 to create a rural financial market by building the capacity of farmers, local insurance companies, and gradually transitioning farmer to pay for insurance in cash in order to ensure long-term sustainability;
 - d. Allowing female smallholder farmers to establish small-scale savings for use in building risk reserves, investing, buffer against short-term needs, and idiosyncratic shocks such as illness and death;
3. *Endorses* greater coordination between the WFP and NGOs to increase the provision of microfinance loans to smallholder women farmers by microfinance companies or individuals in the respective countries, including:
 - a. The use of lending circles that make each participant interdependent upon each others loans repayment, in an effort to encourage participants to repay loans in a timely manner;
 - b. The expansion of microloan programs from Member States to engage in financial literacy development workshops;
4. *Notes with approval* the concept of providing women farmers with farming equipment and tools in order to assist them in growing their crops and increasing efficiency and productivity in their farms through:
 - a. Creating a multilateral educational program with the FAO and IFAD for women that supplies information and access to new technologies to enhance cultivation and crop yields;
 - b. Increasing the use of biologically sustainable fertilizers and high-yield, low risk seeds by the FAO in their agriculture development projects particularly concerning women while still respecting governmental recommendations;
 - c. Developing an agriculture technology sharing network by 2017 hosted by the WFP in collaboration with the FAO that will be used as a vehicle to exchange agriculture knowledge and technological advances, which will be used to give women access to resources relative to the progression of agricultural technology by:
 - i. Consulting the Commission on Science and Technology Development (CSTD) and Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food Olivier Buchett;
 - ii. Requesting financial assistance from willing and able member states to help fund this project;

- 107 iii. Ensuring women receive access to education on agricultural knowledge and technology
108 via visual aids through the soon to be established FACT program;
109
- 110 5. *Recommends* local governmental schools to purchase the crops produced by these small holder women
111 farmers to provide one free meal a day for local children, in an effort to increase attendance of children,
112 specifically girls, thereby promoting education long term ensuring the completion of a cycle of agricultural,
113 educational, and economical sustainability;
114
- 115 6. *Approves* the extension of the WFP School Meals program with the implementation of the Female
116 Association for Communities Training (FACT) program by:
117
- 118 a. Extending awards from a family level to a community level, that if from a community a certain
119 ratio of girls attends school, these communities will be rewarded with humanitarian aid such as
120 food provisions or priority participation in humanitarian projects;
121
- 122 b. Implementing the Train the Trainers initiative by sending women to the regions to train other
123 women on nutrition, health and agricultural technology, and to become teachers, which will
124 manifest their role in the community as valuable members of society;
125
- 126 c. Awarding women who attend nutrition classes with take-home rations to motivate the families and
127 the male population to accept and promote female education in all its aspects;
128
- 129 d. Working in collaboration with UNICEF's Mobile Schools as an alternative method to traditional
130 schools in rural areas;
131
- 132 7. *Recognizes* the need for tailored curriculum to be brought closer to the females without access to traditional
133 education programs including classes addressing the following issues, including technological progress,
134 quality of nutrition, and general agricultural knowledge;
135
- 136 8. *Reminds* relevant agencies to put special focus on maternal education and health such as trainings for
137 pregnant women allowing them to gain knowledge about proper nutrition during pregnancy as well as for
138 newborns and babies;
139
- 140 9. *Recommends* the promotion of awareness projects through a partnership with the FAO, IFAD, and UN
141 Women to work towards a positive change of societal expectations and attitudes concerning women in the
142 agricultural workforce by coordinating educational workshops for both men and women of all ages
143 through;
144
- 145 a. Providing free literature to raise awareness for gender equality;
146
- 147 b. Sharing information with women in difficult-to-reach areas through the use of UN radio stations
148 such as Radio Miraya;
149
- 150 10. *Calls for* the publication of a report that consists of a compilation of all reports concerning awareness
151 projects for women empowerment program through participating Member States called the Report of
152 Experiences (REX) that provides analysis on the awareness campaigns for women empowerment programs,
153 summarizing the successes and the challenges faced by awareness projects, the best ways to address rural
154 populations, and the steps and actions in previous campaigns to be repeated and build upon;
155
- 156 11. *Encourages* the improvement of food distribution and micro-loan mechanisms through Member States
157 working towards a secure identification system by providing an identification card with identification
158 numbers and photographs in Member States where it is applicable;
159
- 160 12. *Calls for* the expansion of the ability of the WFP Emergency Operations (EMOPs), including:
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- a. Increasing the monetary amount that WFP Country Directors in affected areas can borrow from the Immediate Response Account from USD 500,000 to USD 1,000,000;
 - b. Lengthening the amount of time that EMOPs are in place before direction of assistance is passed on to a Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation from 12 months to 24 months in order to have greater cohesion in operational planning and support;
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13. *Encourages* a faster and more efficient humanitarian aid response during and after emergencies and disasters and therefore recommends the integration of corporate supply chain best practices in the humanitarian emergency response by:
- a. Gathering an expert panel of professional supply chain managers to focus investigation and research on how to implement corporate supply chain strategies into the emergency response,
 - b. Headquartering the expert panel in Rome to stay in close coordination to the Humanitarian Response Depots (UNHRD) and to enhance communication between the agencies;
 - c. Applying corporate supply chain processes in the humanitarian emergency response;
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14. *Further recommends* to give community members responsibilities to take an active role in the emergency response in order to shift their role to proactive contributors in distributing humanitarian aid by working together with local community leaders to create groups based on existing community ideals while strongly encouraging active participation of women which perform predefined tasks such as:
- a. Assisting actively in the delivery of humanitarian aid, including food distribution, finding air drop zones, setting up tents, and checking identification;
 - b. Assigning security teams of local community members to protect food stocks and vulnerable community members, such as women in remote rural areas far from food distribution points;
 - c. Monitoring the tasks performed by assigned community members to ensure efficiency, transparency, and intra-communal trust;
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15. *Encourages* all member states to keep working forward collaboratively in order to empower women and girls in the fight against hunger across the world.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: WFP/1/5

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Fight Against Hunger

1 *The World Food Programme,*

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3 *Recognizing* women's essential role in contributing food security in local markets as noted in Human Rights Council
4 resolution 22/50,

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6 *Concerned* by women's lack of equal access to meaningful participation in providing food security,

7

8 *Emphasizing* the integration of the proposed Post-2015 Development goals emphasizing sustainable food and
9 nutrition security worldwide,

10

11 *Bearing in mind* the Secretary General's Zero Hunger Challenge which aims to ensure that every individual and
12 child enjoy their right to adequate food,

13

14 *Reaffirming* the importance of women's participation in decision-making in food-aid processes and the development
15 of networking and communication skills amongst women,

16

17 *Mindful* of the need for flexibility and cooperation with local cultures and customs in creating effective solutions to
18 hunger as it relates to the mobility of women and girls,

19

20 *Further reiterating* the necessity of respect towards Member Nations' customs and sovereignty,

21

22 *Aware* of the important contributions made by the Convention on the Eliminations of all forms of Discriminations
23 Against Women (CEDAW) and other similar international initiatives,

24

25 1. *Supports* in conjunction with the other Rome-based Agencies and UN Women, the establishment of a system
26 of Local Women's Meetings (LWM) to bring together women to discuss and implement strategies for hunger
27 alleviation and women's involvement in food-aid through:

28

29 a. Voluntary monthly meetings of local women at community centers, where they will discuss topics
30 related to their immediate food security and other hunger issues affecting their communities;

31

32 b. Training sessions provided by professionals from the Rome-based agencies and UN Women at the
33 monthly meetings to prepare women to act as food-aid distributors after a natural disaster occurs;

34

35 c. Utilizing of aid professionals from the WFP to act as a facilitators and resources for the Local Women's
36 Meetings;

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38 2. *Promotes* the establishment of incentives for women in food-insecure communities with an emphasis on rural
39 women to participate in the monthly Local Women's Meetings by providing meals upon participation as well
40 as take-home rations for women distributed through:

41

42 a. Mindful distribution of food by the WFP upon the recommendations of each LWM's needs and
43 recommendations;

44

45 b. Equitable distribution of those food rations dependent on LWM participation;

46

47 3. *Designates* upon the occurrence of a crisis situation or natural disaster emergency specific meetings of the area
48 LWM will convene to immediately put in place strategies for food crisis alleviation in partnership with the
49 WFP and the committed members of the LWM will also hold the position of larger scale and community

- 50 oriented emergency food distribution through:
51
52 a. Timely distribution of food aid by the WFP to communities by LWMs as according to the specific
53 need of the affected areas;
54
55 b. Integration of LWMs into future Emergency and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation programs;
56
57 4. *Requests* the development of equal-role mentoring in which community liaisons selected by each LWM will
58 gain access to training, collaboration, and expertise provided by food distribution experts associated with the
59 WFP;
60
61 5. *Suggests* the establishment of a working group in partnership with other emergency relief organizations for the
62 purpose of monitoring the developments and successes of the Local Women’s Meetings through:
63
64 a. Timely distribution of food aid by the facilitating the sharing of successful strategies for food-aid
65 disbursement between LWMs;
66
67 b. Creating a report to be shared annually with the World Food Programme, FAO, IFAD and UN
68 Women on the progress and effectiveness of the LWMs;
69
70 6. *Recommends* the Local Women’s Meetings be used as a resource to facilitate food-aid through:
71
72 a. Consultation with WFP and NGO operators engaged in food-aid to ensure local needs are met;
73
74 b. Enlisting the LWMs as distributors of food-aid and providing rations in return for this service;
75
76 7. *Encourages* Member States, Non-Governmental Organizations, and private donors to provide funding for the
77 Local Women’s Meetings through increased contributions to the WFP and the other Rome-Based Agencies;
78
79 8. *Suggests* the reimplementation of the Purchase for Progress program by the World Food Programme to finance
80 and support the committees established during the LWMs.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: WFP/2/1

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Disaster Risk Management and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2

3 *Recognizing* the successes of the Weather-Based Index insurance program in ameliorating food insecurity in the
4 wake of natural disasters,

5

6 *Noting with regret* that many farmers affected by natural disaster have not had access to Weather Based Index
7 Programs,

8

9 *Noting with approval* the partnership established in India between Pepsi-Co and rural farmers for the purposes of
10 risk and insurance sharing,

11

12 1. *Encourages* a program to increase awareness of Weather Index Insurance programs through a joint WFP
13 World Bank promotion campaign;

14

15 2. *Supports* easing access to Weather Index Insurance for farmers in remote areas by partnering with NGOs on
16 the ground to sign farmers up for this service;

17

18 3. *Encourages* firm-farm linkages similar to existing Pepsi-Co contract farming to allow risk and insurance
19 sharing between firms and farms.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: WFP/2/2

Committee: The World Food Programme

Topic: Disaster Risk Management and Food Security in Natural Disaster Situations

1 *The World Food Programme,*

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Recalling Strategic Plan 2014-17 which emphasizes the strengthening of regional and national natural disaster crisis response plans,

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5

Noting the vulnerability of women and children in post-disaster situations,

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7

Recognizing projects that build strong institutional frameworks with legal and legislative for coordination and leadership for disaster risk reduction, emergency preparedness, and response,

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9

Recognizing the proposed post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals, specifically 43 and 52 which recognize that small-scale farmers can make contributions to sustainable development and the sharing of technological innovations in farming,

10

11

Appreciating the success of the Automatic Disaster Analysis and Mapping System (ADAM),

12

13

Emphasizing the necessity for efficient warning and communication systems,

14

15

Affirming the need for the development of new systems for direct response to natural disaster situations in different areas,

16

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1. *Applauds* the Gender and Water Alliance an IGO that is financed by the Netherlands and the United Kingdom to coordinate with Member States and regional bodies to create access to potable water;

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19

2. *Recalls* the Advancement of Women in Areas of Risk and Endangerment (AWARE) Initiative, which sets in place easily accessible food and disaster relief supply storage facilities that would serve to distribute food and supplies after natural disasters;

20

21

3. *Supports* Member States in modeling Disaster Management Directorate Office of National Security (ONS) a partnership with the UNDP which builds legislative frameworks to coordinate disaster resilience;

22

23

4. *Fully supports* the utilization ADAM's system for details regarding the scale of the emergency, number of population affected, and WFP resources available in the area the expansion of initiatives;

24

25

5. *Calls for* the creation of a multilateral educational program with IFAD in order to educate farmers in disaster prone areas on how to create sustainable farms for disaster situations in order to increase the levels of food security in disaster prone areas by:

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a. Educating farmers on proper techniques for sustainable farms,

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b. Informing farmers about new technologies and advances in sustainable farming,

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c. Supplying new technologies to farmers to allow them to create these sustainable farms;

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6. *Suggests* the continuation and expansion of programs such as the Humanitarian Early Warning system and weather based insurance index;

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7. *Encourages* the further development and deployment of desalination ships as mobile fresh water source, which will be able to provide coastal communities as direct response to natural disaster situations.

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