

19 – 23 March

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



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Conference A

# World Food Programme (WFP)

## Committee Staff

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<b>Chair</b>	Matthew Karll Neuvirth
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## Agenda

- I. Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity Building
- II. Improving Food Security to Support the Return, Reintegration, and Resettlement of Displaced Populations
- III. Enhancing Food Procurement Strategies

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
WFP/1/1	Sources of funding and their effective use	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/2	Providing relief after natural disasters as a result of climate change and education on recent innovations	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/3	Best Practice Approach	26 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 0 abstentions

## **Summary Report for the World Food Programme**

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

- I. Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience
- II. Improving Food Security to Support the Return, Reintegration, and Resettlement of Displaced Populations
- III. Enhancing Food Procurement Strategies

The session was attended by representatives of 28 Member States and zero Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, II, I beginning discussion on the topic of “Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity Building.” Technological adaptation to climate change and the inclusion of women in agriculture were recurring themes across the speeches and delegates quickly found common ground. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including the advance of innovative climate change mitigation tools through the compilation and sharing of data, spreading awareness of the causes and possible solutions of climate change through education, and reacting to natural disasters caused specifically by climate change. Through inclusive cooperation, five working papers merged into three more specific and strong documents.

On Wednesday, three draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, all of which had amendments. The committee adopted 3 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including regional approaches to the mitigation of climate-related challenges, the implementation of vertical farms in pilot cities, and the adoption of a “5th R” into the R4 Rural Resistance Initiative representing “post-risk rehabilitation.” Delegates worked tirelessly and collaboratively, managing to seamlessly integrate 5 friendly amendments during the voting process, thus producing inclusive, detailed, and feasible solutions.



**Code:** WFP/1/1

**Committee:** World Food Programme

**Subject:** *Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience*

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1 *The World Food Programme,*

2  
3 *Guided by the United Nation's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the United Nations Framework*  
4 *Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the 2015 Paris Agreement, and the World Food Programme's (WFP)*  
5 *Strategic Plan for 2017-2021,*

6  
7 *Supporting UNFCCC, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, and the Rome Declaration*  
8 *and Framework for Action on Nutrition (2014) on the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), which*  
9 *all recognizes the importance of food security to reduce vulnerability and build resilience as well as establish the*  
10 *connection between climate change and food insecurity,*

11  
12 *Reaffirming the objectives of the Climate Change Policy of the Executive Board of the WFP (WFP/EB.1/2017/4-*  
13 *A/Rev.1),*

14  
15 *Striving for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially goal 2 on zero hunger,*  
16 *goal 13 on climate action and goal 17 on global partnerships, which require the continual support of the international*  
17 *community as well as immediate and long-term action plans,*

18  
19 *Commending the work done by WFP's international partners such as the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO),*  
20 *World Bank Group, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Logistics Cluster and International*  
21 *Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) to assist in the identification and procurement of financial support for WFP*  
22 *programs,*

23  
24 *Welcoming the possibility to collaborate with new private-sector partners such as Conflict-Affected and Fragile*  
25 *Economies Facility (CAFEF) to provide operational support for WFP programs,*

- 26  
27 1. Calls upon governments, as well as communities, regional corporations, and other partners to improve  
28 efficiency and transparency in procurement processes and mechanisms through a new WFP reporting program  
29 called Procurement Transparency Report (ProTra), which will:
- 30  
31 a. Utilize civil society expertise in sustainable farming practices in local communities, while using the  
32 Food Supply to Cities and the Urban Food Distribution subsystems implemented by the FAO to ensure  
33 aid is distributed most efficiently within areas affected by climate related food insecurity;
  - 34  
35 b. Work along side the IATI to hold governments accountable for their donations and reports by urging  
36 for flexibility, transparency, and unbiased financial support for countries in need and at risk for climate  
37 change related disasters;
  - 38  
39 c. Collaborate with national governments and NGO partners, particularly those working to increase  
40 transparency and efficiency of food aid and aimed at assisting those affected by climate change;
  - 41  
42 d. Invite the IATI to join the WFP in establishing an online transparency database and forum:
    - 43 i. To be managed, coordinated, and lead by WFP in cooperation with IATI so that countries can  
44 annually report the type of aid given, how much, and to whom the aid is being distributed to;
    - 45 ii. Application of funding for this programme through one of the United Nations Development  
46 Programme's funding channels;
    - 47 iii. Will be accessible to the general public as well as national governments to further encourage  
48 impartiality and transparency in donations and reporting;
- 49

- 50 e. Hold quarterly meetings to discuss information about the ProTra Reports, share expertise by having  
51 Developed Countries collaborate with Least Developed Countries to share innovative techniques such  
52 as sustainable farming procedures and carbon sequestration;  
53
- 54 2. *Decides* to target the resilience of rural farming areas by coordinating with the Logistics Cluster supported by  
55 the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in order to:  
56
- 57 a. Spread the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) approach as a tool to reach an increased number of  
58 vulnerable populations in order to create healthier natural environments, reduce risk and impact of  
59 climate related issues, increase productivity and resilience to natural disasters;  
60
- 61 b. Expand the Purchase for Progress (P4P) Program into areas where climate change has endangered crop  
62 yields as a first-line safety net for affected communities through:  
63 i. Emphasizing the importance of local procurement strategies with NGOs that are already  
64 providing humanitarian relief as a part of the Logistics Cluster;  
65 ii. Incorporating the dissemination of information regarding P4P into the Logistic Cluster  
66 Annual Reports;  
67 iii. Acknowledging the role of women in agricultural activities;  
68
- 69 c. Encourage Member States by investing into fragile and conflict-affected countries with the help of  
70 donor-funded facilities such as CAFEFF to incorporate forecast-based finance and other contingency  
71 plans in order to reduce the uncertainty and volatility caused by climate change;  
72
- 73 d. Consider giving special attention to the importance of women in society and suggests educational  
74 programs focused on nutrition, which best benefit the needs of families;  
75
- 76 3. *Encourages* Member States and private institutions to continue to support the WFP through:  
77
- 78 a. Supporting the UNFCCC funds, such as the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund by pledging  
79 a certain feasible amount established by each Members State and renewing this commitment every  
80 year;  
81
- 82 b. Continuing assistance of international financial institutions such as the World Bank and IFAD to assist  
83 in the identification of long-term investment financing in order to support rural farmers;  
84
- 85 c. Providing technical assistance and financial contributions that promote strategic partnership and assist  
86 achieving SDG 2, while keeping climate sensitive approaches;  
87
- 88 4. *Invites* continual collaborations between the WFP, the FAO and the IFAD, The Center for Food Safety, The  
89 Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security with the purpose of utilizing each  
90 specialized knowledge and ability to combat food insecurity and strengthen national resilience while bearing in  
91 mind climate-sensitive approaches.



**Code:** WFP/1/2

**Committee:** World Food Programme

**Topic:** Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

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1 *The World Food Programme,*

2  
3 *Bearing in mind* the reciprocal relationship between climate change and agriculture, and the need for multilateral  
4 coordination between all Member States to combat food insecurity as it is impacted by natural disasters as a result of  
5 climate change,

6  
7 *Fully aware* the detrimental impacts of extreme events on food security, including greenhouse gas emissions and  
8 disasters exacerbated by climate change, have been increasing in frequency and severity and have detrimental  
9 impact on the communities most vulnerable to these events,

10  
11 *Recognizing* that climate change accounts for up to 90 percent of natural disasters, which over the last decade has  
12 affected over 1.7 billion people,

13  
14 *Emphasizing* the need to support concrete policies and programs to build and increase resilience of food supply and  
15 availability within areas affected by climate change,

16  
17 *Having examined* the greatest risks to food security and nutrition caused by climate change, such as salinization of  
18 fresh water sources and soils, loss of arable land, flooding, drought, and changes to the natural environment,

19  
20 *Recognizing* the need for education, innovation, and implementation of sustainable agriculture methods,

21  
22 *Supporting* the *United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), the *Paris Agreement* of 2015  
23 and the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* of 2015, recognizing the importance of food  
24 security to reduce vulnerability and build resilience,

25  
26 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 71/228 of 2016, which calls for the protection of global climate for  
27 present and future generations of humankind and General Assembly resolution 71/191 of 2016, which emphasizes  
28 that all people are entitled to the right to affordable food options,

29  
30 *Recalling* the WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021 of 2016, particularly the country-strategic planning approach,

31  
32 *Reaffirming* the objectives of the Climate Change Policy of the Executive Board of the World Food Programme  
33 (WFP/EB.1/2017/4-A/Rev.1) of 2017,

34  
35 *Recalling* the principle “Leave no one behind” of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, particularly  
36 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition,  
37 and promote sustainable agriculture, in addition to SDG 13 aiming to combat climate change and its impacts and  
38 SDG 17 which seeks to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnerships for  
39 sustainable development,

40  
41 *Recognizing* the success of projects like Purchase for Progress (P4P) in strengthening resilience and productivity in  
42 rural areas by purchasing from smallholder farmers,

43  
44 *Keeping in mind* the positive impact of the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative in more than 50 countries,

45  
46 *Noting with satisfaction* the success that vertical farming has shown in combatting global food insecurity,  
47 conserving water, and promoting sustainable food growth, particularly in areas prone to drought and climate-related  
48 lack of arable land,

49  
50 *Keeping in mind* the successful implementation of pioneer methods developed by the WFP Innovation Accelerator,

51

52 *Noting* the work of the Scaling Up Nutrition movement as it relates to developing Public-Private Partnerships  
53 (PPPs),  
54

55 *Expressing its appreciation* for collaboration with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and  
56 the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to monitor food crisis areas and obtain reliable data, which is used to  
57 create a logistic structure in order to solve the local crisis and share the information with national and international  
58 bodies to create a better working framework,  
59

60 *Reaffirming* the main principles stated in the 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (AAAA) for Financing for  
61 Development, which has become a milestone in forging an enhanced global partnership,  
62

63 *Emphasizing* the importance of readiness and deployability of response agencies, including United Nations Disaster  
64 Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),  
65

66 *Confident* in the ability of the Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (VAM) to locate and prevent areas vulnerable to food  
67 insecurity and prepare emergency response in times of crisis,  
68

69 *Referring* to the Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT),  
70

71 *Noting* the success in western agriculture of the integrated soil-crop system management (ISSM) method, which  
72 decreases greenhouse gas emissions by incorporating soil sensors which help farmers know proper times for  
73 additional water and fertilization to reduce use of fertilizers and maximize crop yield,  
74

75 1. *Urges* the experimental implementation of vertical farms in three pilot cities, such as Dhaka, Bangladesh,  
76 Kabul, Afghanistan, and Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, which are urbanized areas in developing regions impacted by  
77 food insecurity and a variety of climates, with research and evaluation to be completed by 2025, through:  
78

- 79 a. Contributing funds from willing states like that provided by Bangladesh in the amount of twelve  
80 million United States Dollars (USD), which will be spent under the third party authority of the Office  
81 of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS);  
82
- 83 b. Looking for cooperation of the FAO to analyze the consumption of produce by local consumers,  
84 comparing availability of crops from conventional farms to those of vertical farms, with data collection  
85 occurring monthly for a three-year period;  
86
- 87 c. Presenting results to the General Assembly Second Committee for the potential to implement on a  
88 macro scale;  
89
- 90 d. Utilizing sustainable practices, including solar power, water recycling, organic fertilizers, rain water,  
91 and gravity-fed water systems in order to vastly decrease the production cost and increase the  
92 accessibility of food;  
93
- 94 e. Facilitating and managing farms through the employment of locals, who will be trained and managed  
95 by a panel of cultivation experts gathered by WFP;  
96

97 2. *Implements* the ISSM method by introducing the process as a pilot program in rural Pakistan and China  
98 through:  
99

- 100 a. Selecting areas that would particularly benefit from an increase in crop yield, as determined by the  
101 governments of the People's Republic of China and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan;  
102
- 103 b. Sending WFP representatives to educate farmers on how to properly utilize ISSM technology and be  
104 available for support throughout the program;  
105
- 106 c. Providing the selected areas with the necessary technology to implement this method, which will be  
107 funded by China and Pakistan, respectively;

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- d. Collecting data from integrated fields monthly over a three year period to be analyzed by WFP officers;
  - e. Presenting data to the WFP executive board at the end of three years to determine the viability of expanding the program across Southeast Asia, then throughout the world;
3. *Supports* the improvement of the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative that strengthens resilience of local communities and smallholder farmers by:
- a. Committing to increase the purchases within the P4P's budget from smallholder farmers from 10% to 13% within the next three years to improve the sustainability and food security in local communities and rural areas by utilizing the school meals program to expand upon the 62 countries;
  - b. Extending the P4P initiative into areas at risk of agricultural degradation due to climate change based on the Vulnerability Analysis Mapping (VAM);
  - c. Encouraging Member States to support the P4P initiative and to build upon partnerships with the private sector, NGOs, and other partners;
4. *Recommends* the implementation of Specific National Productive Safety Nets Programs (SNPSNP) in countries vulnerable to drought, land salinization, and other climate-related natural disasters leading to food insecurity; allowing for preparation, recovery and eventual prosperity; reducing immediate hunger and building assets to lower their vulnerability to hunger, the implementation of this program in close cooperation with WFP and local governments will address the specific challenges of countries, while focusing efforts toward:
- a. Strengthening collaboration with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization (WTO), as already done in the 2015 AAAA, and extend this cooperation with ECOSOC in order to provide the funds to the SNPSNP;
  - b. Supporting transformation processes in rural areas, as communities located in these areas usually lack the necessary resources, by involving business or organizations that will manage aggregation of farmers, distribution and marketing of source-identified food products from local and regional producers to strengthen their ability to meet wholesale, retail, and institutional demand;
  - c. Preventing long-term consequences of short-term food inaccessibility by setting resilience building activities in collaboration with the local communities and civil society aiming at food insecure communities by offering them food and cash support on a short term basis, while asking able bodies to participate in productive activities building more resilient environments, such as the rehabilitation of land and water resources and the community development infrastructure;
  - d. Implementing SNPSNP to support rural farmers through educational workshops hosted by FAO's agribusiness experts in collaboration with civil society, including university organizations and NGOs, twice per month, which will:
    - i. Help rural farmers have a deeper understanding of climate change and its associated risks;
    - ii. Assist rural farmers as they respond to perceived climate changes and seek to integrate SDGs into their practices;
    - iii. Provide the required educational materials, workspace accommodations, and monetary resources funded by host countries or regional organizations;
5. *Strongly promotes* the implementation of Climate-Smart Agricultural (CSA) practices locally in states vulnerable to natural disasters according to VAM, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and improve the lives of those still locked in food insecurity to prevent the loss of gains already achieved through:



- 162 a. Implementing educational workshops addressing the management of farms, crops, livestock,  
163 aquaculture, and the capture of fisheries to better manage resources while increasing efficiency and  
164 resiliency by:
- 165 i. Deciding which topics will be addressed according to the need of each Member State;
  - 166 ii. Taking place in the location decided by the local government during a period of one week  
167 each year;
- 168
- 169 b. The furthering of education to rural farmers, as well as agrarian communities in the areas of climate  
170 data, meteorological data, and technology in the developing world to ensure that as countries become  
171 more self-reliant, they will remain up to date on the newest agricultural technology improvements;  
172
- 173 6. *Further recommends* increased cooperation within PPPs that provide resources for local communities and  
174 national governments, by:
- 175
  - 176 a. Acknowledging the work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research in order to  
177 promote development and to build up resilience for better recovery from crisis and shock to enhance its  
178 development impact, supporting national research systems, public universities, and research  
179 institutions;
  - 180
  - 181 b. Broadening partnerships such as the Scaling Up Nutrition movement by expanding upon the already  
182 existing 59 member countries;
  - 183
  - 184 c. Supporting Member States in developing new partnerships with national private actors;  
185
- 186 7. *Recommends* the enhancement of South-South cooperation by establishing national and regional collaborative  
187 working spaces or hubs that would:
- 188
  - 189 a. Bring together researchers, academic institutions, and creative thinkers from the private sector, who  
190 will develop and improve innovative methods aiming at building resilience in the face of climate  
191 change, such as vertical farms or ISSM;
  - 192
  - 193 b. Comprise teams that will work on individual projects for a period of three to six months, including test  
194 runs;
  - 195
  - 196 c. Evaluate how the developed methods could be integrated into existing WFP and WFP partner  
197 programs and further submit these plans to the WFP and partner entities as a suggestion after the  
198 working phase;
  - 199
  - 200 d. Provide the necessary facilities and financial resources funded by host countries or regional  
201 organizations;  
202
- 203 8. *Further decides* to spread the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative, to strengthen resilience to natural  
204 disasters, namely to share irrigation, reforestation, soil and water conservation, rural infrastructure, and  
205 sustainable agriculture practices in local communities by:
- 206
  - 207 a. Expanding the existing FFA programs with the support of PPPs;
  - 208
  - 209 b. Implementing the FFA approach in the majority of Country Strategic Plans (CSPs);
  - 210
  - 211 c. Including innovative approaches of asset creation, such as water harvesting or storage reforestation;
  - 212
  - 213 d. Encouraging all Member States to fundamentally support the FFA initiative;  
214
- 215 9. *Proposes* an improvement of cooperation with the other Rome-based Agencies, including the FAO and the  
216 IFAD, based on the joint conceptual framework for strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition, by:  
217

- 218 a. Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture, particularly the reduction of agricultural greenhouse gasses;  
219  
220 b. Encouraging WFP Country Offices to further collaborate with FAO and IFAD to engage in trilateral  
221 cooperation;  
222  
223 c. Expanding the trilateral data exchange on climate change related disasters and risks for food security  
224 and nutrition;  
225
- 226 10. *Suggests* the establishment of deeper partnerships with governments as well as communities, sub-national  
227 governments, and non-governmental organizations to strengthen national capacities by:  
228  
229 a. Implementing early warning systems enforcing climate risk assessments, such as VAM;  
230  
231 b. Promoting national plans such as National Adaption Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions;  
232  
233 c. Enhancing awareness and policy reforms;  
234
- 235 11. *Calls upon* Member States to share information about climate change and at-risk areas regarding food security  
236 by utilizing initiative such as C-ADAPT with research to identify the most vulnerable populations;  
237
- 238 12. *Suggests* Member States develop new approaches to agriculture, such as rain-fed crops and small-scale  
239 irrigation to reduce water consumption, as evidence from a long term experiment at the international crops  
240 research institute for the semi-arid tropics (ICRISAT) in Patancheru, India demonstrated a virtuous cycle of  
241 persistent yield increase through improvements to land, water, and nutrient management in rain-fed agriculture.



**Code:** 1/3

**Committee:** The World Food Programme

**Topic:** Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

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1 *The World Food Programme (WFP),*

2  
3 *Affirming* article 1, clause 3 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which aims to “achieve international cooperation  
4 in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural or humanitarian character,”

5  
6 *Guided by* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 on zero hunger, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 10 on reducing  
7 inequalities, and SDG 17 regarding a renewed global partnership for the implementation of these goals,

8  
9 *Deeply conscious of* the projected increases in global temperatures that are predicted to increase the likelihood as  
10 well as the duration of weather variability across parts of sub-Saharan Africa and Asia, posing a risk to households  
11 that depend on the production of smallholder farmers, especially those that that rely on rain-fed agriculture,

12  
13 *Deeply disturbed* by the absence of an internationally recognized definition of smallholder farmers,

14  
15 *Appreciating* the creation of the Green Climate Fund as well as the International Fund for Agricultural Development  
16 (IFAD), as suitable solutions to improve the efforts towards prevention, mitigation and adaptation to climate change,

17  
18 *Taking note* of the WFP’s Gender Policy Objective III and the UN Women’s *Progress of the World’s Women* report,  
19 which highlights the importance of strengthening the role of women within decision-making, in regards to food  
20 security, as they experience the most severe effects,

21  
22 *Acknowledging* the success of the Climate-Adaption Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT) by  
23 delivering climate and food security analyses as well as good practices, models and standards to governments, civil  
24 society, academia, and relevant private sector actors to develop community and national level food security plans  
25 and programmes,

26  
27 *Having devoted attention* to the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4) launched in 2011, which aims to deliver  
28 comprehensive risk management to vulnerable rural households in order to enhance their resilience and food  
29 security,

30  
31 *Contemplating* the achievements that have been done by the WFP’s Early Recovery and Transition in terms of post-  
32 disaster asset creation for smallholder farmers,

33  
34 *Viewing with appreciation* the Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VAM) program to identify food-insecure  
35 people and ensure proper intervention and use of humanitarian resources,

36  
37 *Affirming* that African Risk Capacity, a crop insurance based on a meteorological index, has proven to be a  
38 sustainable strategy for managing extreme climate risks in African Union countries,

- 39  
40 1. *Promotes* the adoption of a “5th R” named “Post-Risk Rehabilitation” in accordance with the R4 initiative  
41 already in place in order to:
- 42 a. Facilitate the rehabilitation of land that has been subject to extreme weather conditions, and where  
43 possible enhance the quality and resilience to natural disasters;
  - 44 b. Encourage the replenishment of livestock, which in turn could provide a cornerstone for the  
45 empowerment of women in the agricultural sector, due to their already high profile in the raising of  
46 livestock;
  - 47
  - 48

- 49 c. Endorse the diversification of income for small hold farmers, including those run by women, such as  
50 the loaning of productive agricultural assets to provide greater stability in the face of individualistic  
51 shocks;  
52
- 53 d. Allow smallholder farmers continuous access to inclusive microfinance options that will:  
54 i. Provide them the opportunity to invest in agricultural inputs, services and infrastructure;  
55 ii. Increase the cooperation with the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)  
56 and the World Bank in the implementation of this project;  
57
- 58 e. When possible, use the asset creation tools and the expertise of WFP's Early Recovery and Transition  
59 to implement the following:  
60 i. Shifting its support (general food distributions) to the Government's cash - based safety net  
61 programme and to conditional transfers: cash and food for assets;  
62 ii. Strengthening the quality and sustainability of asset - creation activities;  
63 iii. Preparing domestic governments to eventually assume full ownership of the programme;  
64
- 65 f. Working alongside Member States to monitor the ongoing impacts of the implementation of the 5th R  
66 and transition of responsibility, working to achieve the most effective outcome, whilst bearing in mind  
67 the importance of state sovereignty and the changing nature of the globalizing environment in order to:  
68 i. Facilitate, with the guidance of the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), the links  
69 between local government, farmers, WFP, non-governmental organizations, and other  
70 relevant actors;  
71 ii. Address different regional approaches - different types of farming/other alternatives (tools and  
72 machinery);  
73
- 74 2. *Encourages* Member States, NGOs and non-UN entities to make use of and to contribute to C-ADAPT by:  
75
- 76 a. Offering innovative methods and technological means to improve the quality and scope of data  
77 collected on pluviometry, yields and production costs of the crops that have the most significant impact  
78 on food security (rice, maize and wheat) as to risks associated to extreme weather conditions caused by  
79 climate change by:  
80 i. Identifying concrete field sampling methods to precisely determine crop yields and make sure  
81 it is done in a consistent manner in all target regions;  
82 ii. Using WFP's VAM to evaluate the prevalence of food insecurity in all target regions;  
83
- 84 b. Tracking areas that are being cultivated using sustainable agricultural methods, specifically the areas  
85 the projects supported by the Green Climate Fund;  
86
- 87 c. Providing feedback and further information on the negative and positive impacts of adaptation action  
88 in order to perfect future strategies;  
89
- 90 d. Making C-ADAPT data more easily accessible to all Member States, NGO, and non-UN entities by  
91 facilitating data research by offering a web interface similar to the one being used by FAOSTAT to  
92 tackle food insecurity by various plans and programmes;  
93
- 94 e. Promoting the outcome of C-ADAPT initiatives to Member States governments as well as NGOs and  
95 non-UN entities specialized in agricultural risk management systems through yearly information  
96 campaigns;  
97
- 98 3. *Further recommends* the C-ADAPT initiative to procure more data on pluviometry, yields and production costs  
99 in the regions of the world that are the most affected by extreme weather conditions and for the crops that have  
100 the greater impact on food security in these same regions (rice, maize and wheat) in order to extend the use of  
101 the African Risk Capacity (ARC) program to the countries that are listed as the most affected states in the  
102 Climate Risk Index by:  
103

- 104 a. Targeting the crops and livestock that are the most compelling to the creation of patrimony and the  
105 increase of food security for smallholder farmer households in the target regions;  
106
- 107 b. Encouraging the application of Participatory Action Learning to better orientate the role of women's  
108 economic activities by conducting research on crop buying patterns;  
109
- 110 4. *Proposes* the creation of a committee especially dedicated to the establishment of an internationally recognized  
111 definition of smallholder farmers for each country by:  
112
- 113 a. Using data collected through C-ADAPT as well as qualitative and quantitative research gathered in  
114 the field by governments, NGOs, civil society, and UN Agencies;  
115
- 116 b. Taking in counter their revenues, area harvested and livestock;  
117
- 118 c. Adapting to the socioeconomic realities of each country;  
119
- 120 5. *Encourages* the creation of a campaign with the name Agriculture Approach (AA) which will focus on:  
121
- 122 a. Taking basis in the C-adapt reports' information;  
123
- 124 b. Creating and incentivizing the approach of NGOs to smallholder farmers, by an event which will  
125 gather at a convenient location for the farmers to meet and:  
126 i. Taking place during a week in low season, depending on the region;  
127 ii. Taking place twice annually;  
128
- 129 c. Supporting the continued cooperation between communities and NGOs, allowing for feedback and  
130 support;  
131
- 132 6. *Further invites* Member States to adopt the improvements proposed in this resolution.