

5 – 8 April 2021

Documentation of the Work of the World Food Programme (WFP)
NMUN Simulation*



**TOGETHER
TOWARDS
TOMORROW**

Conference B

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World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

Director	Anisa Ricci
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Agenda

- I. Smallholder Agriculture Market Support to Achieve Zero Hunger
- II. Improving Food Assistance for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
WFP/1/1	Smallholder Agriculture Market Support to Achieve Zero Hunger	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

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

- I. Smallholder Agriculture Market Support to Achieve Zero Hunger
- II. Improving Food Assistance for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

The session was attended by representatives of 11 Member States and 0 Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Smallholder Agriculture Market Support to Achieve Zero Hunger.”

By Wednesday, the Dais received 1 proposal covering a wide range of sub-topics including education for smallholder farmers, the implementation of technology to further agricultural growth, and food insecurity. The committee built consensus and worked together on one working paper for the duration of the conference. The delegates worked with each other respectfully and inclusively.

On Thursday, 1 draft resolution had been approved by the Dais with no amendments. The committee adopted the resolution following voting procedure, and it received unanimous support by the body. The resolution represented a wide range of issues, including education for women seeking to become smallholder farmers, addressing economic stability and broader market access for smallholder farmers, and food preservation techniques and security to achieve zero hunger. The work of the body was achieved through consensus and diplomacy, representative of the actual UN body.



Code: WFP/1/1

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Smallholder Agriculture Market Support to Achieve Zero Hunger

The World Food Programme,

Taking into consideration the work done by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in order to provide educational programs for smallholder farmers,

Recalling the report of the Secretary-General, "Challenges and opportunities to achieve gender equality and the rights of rural women and girls" (E/CN.6/2018/3) which encourages female involvement in agricultural practices,

Reaffirming the adoption of the *Declaration on the Rights of Peasants* (2018) which strives to protect rural populations, preserve agricultural diversity, and ensure equitable compensation for smallholder agriculturalists,

Guided by the Purchase for Progress (P4P) program, the School Feeding Project, and the European External Investment Plan (EIP), aiming to establish a sustainable and lucrative market,

Recommending the use of technology by smallholder agriculture farmers through a partnership with the UN Secretary-General Strategy on New Technology as a means to further agricultural growth,

Recognizing the importance of utilizing technology to minimize post-harvest loss and ensure that demand is met without waste of food product,

Reminding all Member States of the dual role that farming plays within developing states as a vital source of nutrition and a source of capital,

Deeply disturbed by the approximate 1.9 billion people globally that are faced with food insecurities and lack of access to nutritious foods,

Reaffirming the implementation of the WFP-funded School Meals Programme (SMP), which sources nutrition solely from smallholder farms, thus supporting both Member States' educational and agricultural sectors,

Bearing in mind the need for adequate funding in order to provide all individuals with their rights to food as mentioned in WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021),

1. *Fully supports* the expansion of educational programs within rural communities that aim to broaden knowledge of sustainability and best agricultural practices to increase efficiency and yield;
2. *Invites* direct support and training by NGOs to empower women in financial markets and smallholder farming practices;
3. *Requests* that Member States adopt programs to promote local, women-run smallholder farms in an effort to urge citizens of those Member States to work toward closing the agricultural gender gap locally;
4. *Calls* for the formation of an international education campaign called "Agriculture Never Alienates Ladies" with the goal of penetrating communities and spreading awareness by:
 - a. Highlighting the importance of inclusivity within agricultural communities that lack equal representation of women as smallholder farmers;
 - b. Utilizing a combination of media campaigns, in-person outreach initiatives, social events, and brochures focused on educating women about opportunities to become smallholder farmers;
 - c. Educating broader communities on the importance of inserting women into the workforce and protecting women against gender bias in agricultural roles;
 - d. Recommending Member States implement this campaign according to their national conditions, in order to achieve the best level of outreach for a given region;



5. *Recommends* collaboration between women-led smallholder farms and public agricultural markets to emphasize empowerment and promote closing the agricultural gender gap on a global scale;
6. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the Virtual Farmers Marketplace system, which connects smallholder farmers with buyers and partners, in hopes of increasing agricultural market access;
7. *Recommends* that Member States and NGOs utilize the objectives stated in the World Bank's *Analytical Toolkit for Support to Contract Farming* (2014) to work with smallholder farmers and provide them with economic stability and broader market access by:
 - a. Promoting engagement between farmers and corporations through contracts and agreements that state share profit and funding information;
 - b. Calling upon Member States to increase the overall engagement in WFP endeavors such as Member State-led risk management infrastructure and the expansion of WFP programs such as the European External Investment Plan (EIP), African Risk Capacity Replica (ARC), and Regional Centre of Excellence against Hunger and Malnutrition (CERFAM) on an international and regional level;
 - c. Requesting developed Member States extend beyond offering monetary aid through supporting programs such as the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative (2019) which expands climate catastrophe insurance;
 - d. Suggesting further collaboration between Member States and NGOs with United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) in order to acquire efficient means to cultivate and acquire food for rural, smallholder farmers who have been adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic;
 - e. Promoting a more sustainable international market that achieves zero hunger through prioritizing smallholder's agricultural product as the main source of capital through Member State-led incentivization;
8. *Welcomes* increased access to wireless infrastructures, such as broadband connectivity and 2.4 GHz towers installation in order to further cyber-market access and smallholder development;
9. *Encourages* Member States to increase knowledge and availability of food preservation techniques for smallholder farmers in developing member states, in addition to stimulating education concerning food demands by:
 - a. Inviting Member States to expand the influence of the P4P program which promotes the education of smallholder farmers on market demands, best practices for their region, and methods for optimizing product yield;
 - b. Encouraging the use of Airtight Silo programs in developing Member States by smallholder agricultural farmers to prevent wastage of produce;
 - c. Implementing novel vertical farming techniques through partnerships with NGOs within developing Member States to ensure sustainable agriculture production through:
 - i. Providing progressive education to agriculturalists on the use of technology in farming to maximize yield and minimize waste of produce;
 - ii. Ensuring that agricultural producers have ample resources to implement these novel practices to sustain production;
10. *Emphasizes* the importance of food security and assistance for consumers regionally and internationally through:
 - a. Endorsing the delivery of global public goods in research to increase international cooperation to improve the quality of food assistance for individuals worldwide;



- b. Encouraging the examination of and adherence to the *International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture* (2001) which emphasizes the use of plant resources for nutritional and agricultural purposes exclusively to ensure equal and justified distribution;
 - c. Supporting policies such as the Common Agricultural Policy and the Common Fisheries Policy which provide millions with high-quality nutritional food for economic growth, access to common resources, structural measures for fishing fleet, stock conservation, and international relations in fisheries;
 - d. Expanding Member State participation in organizations such as the Feeding the 5000 Movement that stimulates smallholder farmers dedicating their unused produce to feed the hungry around the world and trusts Member States to spread awareness of this effort through official channels and social media;
11. *Suggests* the expansion of home-grown school feeding programs that source locally-grown food to prepare nutritious school meals by:
- a. Creating more employment opportunities to maintain income security and decrease the risk of marginalization;
 - b. Seeking a partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to use local and national sources of food from smallholder farmers to feed vulnerable groups such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) that they host within their borders;
 - c. Implementing market subsidies to prevent prices from inflating;
12. *Expresses its hope* that the WFP will receive continued funding from Member States for proposed initiatives.