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

Courage
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Compassion
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CONFERENCE A

World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
WFP/1/1	Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry	29 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 abstentions
WFP/1/2	Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry	30 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions
WFP/1/3	Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry	27 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions
WFP/1/4	Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry	28 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 4 abstentions
WFP/1/5	Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry	23 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 5 abstentions

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 32 Member States and one non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation with the Farming Industry.” Upon adopting the agenda, the delegate’s speeches and discussions focused on the empowerment of smallholder farmers, innovative farming methods, effects of climate change on agriculture, and empowering women in farming through education and recognizing rights. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of six proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including self-sufficiency of small farming holders of land and resources, empowerment of women in the farming industry, increasing access to markets, and encouraging the further partnerships between the WFP and civil society to provide crucial funding and improve infrastructures. The possibility of merging was discussed within a cooperative manner and during suspensions delegates were encouraged to utilize working paper posters to present their ideas.

On Wednesday, five draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, four of which had multiple amendments. The committee adopted five resolutions following voting procedure, of which none received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including mentorship, a gender sensitive perspective, and investments for small holder farmers. The Member States present put a lot of effort in the work of the committee by drafting their ideas into the final resolutions. After voting procedure, delegates began to discuss the second topic on the agenda, “Improving Frameworks for the Supply of Food Aid.”



Code: WFP/1/1

Committee: World Food Programme

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

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2

3 *Considering* that farms, run by smallholder farmers, account for more than 80 percent of food consumption in the
4 developing world, and being deeply conscious that for medium-and long-term sustainable agricultural, food security
5 and rural development, family farmers play a crucial role,

6

7 *Emphasizing* that equitable access to domestic, regional and global markets is a fundamental driver of productivity
8 in family farms and that access to credit is crucial for the market integration of smallholders,

9

10 *Bearing in mind* that family farmers need to be enabled to have the potential for commercial production before they
11 can reach out to markets in order to benefit from their increased productivity,

12

13 *Recognizing* that smallholder farmers often lack a strong infrastructure to become a larger corporation and gain
14 productivity,

15

16 *Stressing* the importance of providing innovative technologies such as dairy hubs to small farmers in developing
17 Member States,

18

19 *Bearing in mind* that smallholder farmers often do not have access to the insurance and security to store supplies and
20 goods,

21

22 *Emphasizing* that market information and food mapping is helpful for setting prices, a task often required of growing
23 companies,

24

25 *Affirming* the work of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), that combats rural hunger and
26 poverty in developing Member States through low-interest loans and direct assistance,

27

28 *Noting* the recent joint venture coordinated by all actors represented in the Committee on World Food Security
29 (CFS) such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the IFAD, and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the
30 United Nations (FAO) to ensure food security in the short-term and encourage all farmers to produce in a
31 sustainable manner,

32

33 *Recalling* that the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) was founded by
34 international organizations such as the FAO, the United Nations (UN) Development Programme (UNDP), and the
35 World Bank,

36

37 *Recognizing* that all CGIAR research centres create a global research partnership that work towards food-secure
38 future for all of mankind, by encompassing access to food supplies and prioritizing multi-agriculture,

39

40 *Noting* that the different programs of the CGIAR, such as the development of Golden Rice are improving the
41 productivity of the farmers by creating genetically produced plants,

42

43 *Cognizant of* the creation of the Assessments of Climate Change Impacts and Mapping of Vulnerability to Food
44 Insecurity under Climate Change to Strengthen Household Food Security with Livelihood Adaptation Approaches
45 (AMICAF) in October 2011, which has ensured collaboration between international institutions,

46

47 *Recalling* that the WFP only buys a small amount of food as aid from smallholder-friendly tenders, though the
48 Purchase for Progress (P4P) program has shown how to effectively utilize smallholder farmers in hunger eradication
49 programs,

50

- 51 1. *Encourages* integrative partnerships between Member States, the civil society, and the private sector to better
52 collaborate on the funding, development and empowerment of the farming industry and expresses its hope that
53 deeper cooperation would bring together interests of the diverse stakeholders by:
54
- 55 a. Ensuring circulation of funds given by Member States and other donors to the WFP, FAO, IFAD, and
56 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) towards smallholders in developing Member States;
57
 - 58 b. Inviting Member States with advanced knowledge in farming practices and technologies to further
59 share their agricultural expertise;
60
- 61 2. *Calls upon* all present Member States to encourage domestic and foreign investments in the CGIAR Fund,
62 administered by the World Bank, in order to develop research programs, managed by the CGIAR research
63 centers to reduce pre-harvest losses to farmers by:
64
- 65 a. Emphasizing the necessity for farmers facing natural disasters or man-made conflicts to get access to
66 the innovative technologies developed by the research centers in order to stay productive;
67
 - 68 b. Inviting the governments of Emerging Economies Member States to use the seeds provided by the
69 different centers of the CGIAR, considering the fact that these seeds are more resistant to diseases and
70 pests and are safer for human health, as it has been proved by the Generation Challenge Programme,
71 the Rice Research Initiative improves drought tolerance in rice for Africa;
72
 - 73 c. Suggesting that the research programs developed by the CGIAR Consortium shall concern the
74 development of genetically produced plant or similar projects, like the Global Rice Science
75 Partnership;
76
- 77 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of strengthening infrastructure in smallholder farms through the expansion of the
78 following successful programs launched by certain Member States in order to reduce postharvest losses to
79 farmers:
80
- 81 a. Encouraging Member States to create or maintain globalized trade routes for farmers such as airports,
82 railroads, roads, etc., by mirroring The People's Republic of China, who in such endeavors has
83 transformed into a world power that has economic connections across the globe because of their high
84 ability to transport goods;
85
 - 86 b. Stressing Member States' cooperation with and proliferation of multilateral development storage
87 facilities and smaller regional facilities that hold and secure smallholder farmers' supplies and noting
88 that incentives in the form of tax breaks may be provided to said facilities that accommodate
89 smallholder farmers;
90
 - 91 c. Urging governments of Member States to co-operate with funds provided by the IFAD, the World
92 Trade Organization (WTO), and the World Bank collaborate in reducing the effects of volatility of
93 food market prices which can severely influence the income of smallholder farmers and their ability to
94 invest in seeds and equipment;
95
- 96 4. *Encourages* the international community to engage the private sector to invest in smallholder farmers:
97
- 98 a. Suggesting that financial institutions from Member States, such as banks funding money towards
99 smallholder farmers, would then be rewarded with incentives such as:
100
 - 101 i. Requesting that profits due to the investments in smallholder farmers will not be charged
102 interest within the first 10 years after the investment was done;
 - 103 ii. Noting that tax breaks could be provided for local branches of banks that invest in smallholder
104 farmers;
105

- 106 b. Encouraging governments to use spending to reduce the risk for commercial finance to provide loans
107 to smallholder farmers;
108
- 109 c. Recommending public actors in the area of food security, represented in the Committee on World Food
110 Security (CFS) such as the WFP, the IFAD, and the FAO to create and administer a platform that links
111 promising smallholder farmers to potential investors from the private sector and provides the external
112 sources with information on financial needs, strategies and innovation potentials of the smallholders;
113
- 114 5. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to participate in the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), Food
115 and Commodity Prices Data Store launched in 2011 by the WFP, for the purpose of providing access to market
116 information to professionals in agricultural sector and investors of projects and programs in developing Member
117 States such as, but not limited to:
118
- 119 a. Market information such as prices of crops and commodities;
120
- 121 b. Availability to professions of the agricultural sector, key risks and constraints to improved food
122 security;
123
- 124 c. Inventory and map local resources capabilities available to complement WFP program operations;
125
- 126 6. *Emphasizes* that smallholder farmers should have access to domestic, regional, or global markets and credit,
127 because it is crucial for the market integration for smallholders by:
128
- 129 a. Suggesting the establishment of public rural development banks on a national level which answer
130 smallholders' credit needs fairly and provide micro-credits as well as a state-controlled subsidy
131 program that promotes sustainable and productive agriculture, noting that if certain Member States do
132 not have the financial capabilities to provide for said financial programs, then Member States can
133 apply for funds from the IFAD;
134
- 135 b. Highlighting that the international community can learn from programs that already exist and are easily
136 applicable in other Member States such as the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme that is in action
137 in a Member State, which provides compensation in cases of natural disasters which allows for a 10%
138 subsidy from the Member State, with 25 million farmers being insured from this insurance alone,
139 making it the largest crop insurance in the world;
140
- 141 c. Urging the international community to emerge and extend trading systems especially among
142 developing Member States, whose smallholder farmers would highly benefit from broadened regional
143 access to neighboring markets;
144
- 145 7. *Recognizes* the pioneering task the WFP could carry out as a major food buyer from either smallholder farmers
146 or smallholder-friendly tenders in order that family farmers get connected to domestic, regional and global
147 markets by:
148
- 149 a. Calling upon extending the P4P project to 20 more Member States within the next two years in order to
150 achieve that WFP buys 50 percent of food from smallholders in the medium-term;
151
- 152 b. Requesting the WFP representatives to promote the P4P project in the CFS in order that other buyers
153 of staple commodities including NGOs, governments, and the private sector will buy from
154 smallholder-friendly tenders.



Code: WFP/1/2

Committee: World Food Programme

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

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Recalling* United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 16/49 (2010), which focuses on the right to food,
4 reducing poverty, and utilizing the natural ecosystem capabilities in order to create sustainability,

5
6 *Fully endorsing* the World Food Programme's (WFP) strategic goal to strengthen resilience to shock, reduce disaster
7 risks, and the adaptation to climate change through food and nutrition assistance,

8
9 *Viewing with appreciation* that agro-ecology is a product of the science behind the study, design, and management
10 of sustainable agro-ecosystems and a contribution to the right to food,

11
12 *Further recalling* the goals to prevent pre-harvest losses laid out in the *One World, No Hunger* report, particularly
13 Food and Nutrition Security, Famine Prevention and Resilience Building, and Natural Resources Protection, and
14 Soil Rehabilitation,

15
16 *Further recognizing* that although urban centers are becoming more attractive for young and able labor forces due to
17 higher economic opportunities, as elaborated upon in the International Labour Organization's (ILO) *Global*
18 *Employment Trends 2014*, maintaining participation in the agricultural sector is necessary for the wellbeing of the
19 international economy and supply of food,

20
21 *In consideration of* the recommendations of the *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability*
22 report, which highlights that effective urban food-security related adaptation measures including urban agriculture
23 can reduce climate vulnerability especially for low-income urban dwellers,

24
25 *Noting* the importance for multilateral actors to take part in educating smallholder farmers on the market transitions
26 laid out in the *Global Food Chain* report, as well as funding opportunities provided by organizations such as the
27 Gates Foundation,

28
29 *Being cognizant of* the necessity for programs that address the differing needs of Member States on a regional basis,

30
31 *Acknowledging* the benefits of both the Money for Food (M4F) and the Food for Education (FFE) initiatives in their
32 ability to directly engage with smallholder farmers and local communities by creating potential markets for
33 smallholder farmers,

34
35 *Recognizing* both the need for biodiversity in agriculture as well as the achievements and precedents set by the
36 *Convention on Biological Diversity* and the Millennium Seed Bank Project (MSBP) in creating the Wellcome Trust
37 Millennium Building (WTMB),

38
39 *Congratulating* the accomplishments of the WTMB, particularly the conservation through seed storage of research
40 quantities of endangered, endemic and useful, though mainly undomesticated, plant species,

41
42 *Alarmed by* the threat that armed conflict and environmental disasters pose to food security especially vulnerable
43 agricultural resources such as Seed Banks,

44
45 *Further acknowledging* the successes of the Assessments of Climate Change Impacts and Mapping of vulnerability
46 to Food Insecurity under Climate Change to Strengthen Household Food Security with Livelihood Adaptation
47 Approaches (AMICAF) in identifying regional factors affecting agricultural practices in developing regions,

48

49 *Further noting* the Modelling System for Agricultural Impacts of Climate Change (MOSAICC) as an integrated
50 package of models for assessing the impacts of climate change on agriculture, including the variations in crop yields
51 and their effects on Member States' economies,

- 52
- 53 1. *Reminds that* alternative approaches, such as agro-ecology, will allow the ecosystem to thrive naturally while
54 providing farmers sustainable methods as a mean to:
- 55
- 56 a. Increase productivity including the maintenance or the introduction of agricultural biodiversity to
57 achieve desired results in production and sustainability;
- 58
- 59 b. Reduce rural poverty by enhancing on-farm fertility production, reducing farmers' reliance on external
60 inputs and Member State subsidies, and making small-holders less dependent on local retailers and
61 moneylenders;
- 62
- 63 c. Improve nutrition by including a diversity of species and crops on fields which will in turn provide an
64 important source of vitamins and other micronutrients;
- 65
- 66 d. Adapt to climate change by the use of agro-ecological techniques which can significantly cushion
67 negative impacts of extreme weather-related events and promote agricultural biodiversity at ecosystem,
68 farm system and farmer field levels;
- 69
- 70 e. Disseminate best practices in the agricultural sector and use farmers' participation as an asset;
- 71
- 72 2. *Suggests* the advancement of agro-ecology in order to maximize the positive impacts on farmers' incomes, and
73 productivity by:
- 74
- 75 a. Increasing the areas cultivated by agro-ecological techniques;
- 76
- 77 b. Encouraging Member States to consider the prioritization of public goods by implementing the
78 following policies:
- 79
- 80 i. Extension of services;
- 81 ii. Storage facilities;
- 82 iii. Rural infrastructure;
- 83 iv. Access to regional and local markets;
- 84 v. Access to credit and insurance against weather-related risks;
- 85 vi. Agricultural research and developments;
- 86 vii. Support to farmer's organizations and cooperatives, as private goods such as fertilizers or
87 pesticides can be difficult to afford on a long term base;
- 88
- 89 c. Investing in agricultural extension and agricultural research as a key to develop ecological literacy but
90 also decision-making skills in farmer communities;
- 91
- 92 d. Strengthening social organization networks by promoting community-based, farmer-to-farmer agro-
93 ecological practices sharing to improve the dissemination of knowledge;
- 94
- 95 e. Organizing markets by:
- 96
- 97 i. Facilitating the ability of small-scale farmers to join supply chains;
- 98 ii. Encouraging farmers to move up the value chain by adding value to raw products through
99 assuming increased roles in packaging, processing, and marketing their produce;
- 100 iii. Partnering with the private sector;
- 101
- 102 3. *Encourages* Member States to work in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
103 (FAO) and its Urban and Peri-Urban Horticulture program in order to promote the implementation of
104 sustainable urban agriculture practices inspired by success of the *Organopónicos* initiative that:

- 105 a. Contribute to the empowerment of urban farmers by giving them access to production means, land, and
106 techniques which are funded through better access to microcredit and through subsidies provided by
107 appropriate public authorities;
108
- 109 b. Help to reduce food insecurity in cities by providing consumers with affordable local food through the
110 reduction of intermediaries in the food supply chain;
111
- 112 c. Enhance sustainability of food production by promoting the use of bio-pesticides instead of chemicals;
113
- 114 d. Reduce transportation distances so as to lower the financial and environmental costs related to fuel
115 consumption;
116
- 117 4. *Calls for* further collaboration between Member States, the WFP, the FAO, and the International Fund for
118 Agricultural Development (IFAD) on programs following the *Global Food Chain Report's* recommendations
119 on educating smallholder farmers on how to navigate the regional and global marketplace in a way that allows
120 them to understand its workings and maximize their personal profit allowing them to invest their own profits in
121 their farms eventually increasing sustainability and yields;
122
- 123 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of regional programs used to promote sustainability and further implement
124 smallholder farmers into their local agricultural communities through such programs as:
125
- 126 a. Soil Health Cards which provides specific regional information that maximizes the efficiency of land
127 used by smallholder farmers, thereby increasing production and minimizing food waste;
128
- 129 b. Local school lunch programs led by the WFP through the Money for Food and the Food for Education
130 initiatives will further empower smallholder farmers by increasing their market accessibility;
131
- 132 6. *Supports* the establishment of Seed Banks near and within farming communities in order to support cultivation
133 of native and naturally environmentally-resilient crops in regions that experience limited arable land,
134 environmental risks, or food insecurity so as to:
135
- 136 a. House regional and native variations of crops including but not limited to maize, grains, rice, lentils,
137 fruit-producing trees, and vegetables in order to increase production due to their natural environmental
138 resilience;
139
- 140 b. Ensure that native crops, which are able to adapt to regional environments, do not become extinct;
141
- 142 c. Make available crops that may not already be cultivated by farmers, particularly by providing sample
143 packages of native or local variations of grains;
144
- 145 d. Educate local host communities by:
146
- 147 i. Showcasing available regionally-effective techniques and technologies, such as different
148 irrigation systems;
149
- 150 ii. Producing educational materials that elaborate upon specific techniques required to cultivate
151 various crops housed in the bank and their nutritional values;
- 152 7. *Welcomes* able and willing developed Member States to create new, or to enhance existing, Seed Banks within
153 their borders in order to:
154
- 155 a. Promote the use of Seed Banks nationally, regionally, and globally;
156
- 157 b. Protect other Member States' native seeds in a situation where their own Seed Bank stocks are
158 compromised by conflict, environmental disasters, or other calamities;
159

- 160 c. Ensure the preservation of native seeds from their own Member State as well as neighboring Member
161 States by implementing one or more of the following:
162
163 i. Secure seed bank vaults;
164 ii. One or more processing and research laboratories;
165 iii. Seminar and library facilities;
166 iv. Visitor accommodation and interactive interpretation for the public;
167
- 168 8. *Expresses its hope* for the longevity of Seed Banks, specifically by:
169
170 a. Encouraging farmers to give portions of their production back in the form of seeds to the bank(s) that
171 they rely upon as they become increasingly self-sufficient in their cultivation;
172
173 b. Encouraging farmers and students to volunteer with and become involved in the success of their local
174 Seed Banks;
175
176 c. Establishing Seed Bank facilities using stable materials that withstand environmental pressures and
177 security risks;
178
- 179 9. *Further suggests* increased support for and expansion of AMICAF, recommending Member States join and
180 work through AMICAF in:
181
182 a. Emphasizing the generation of spatially downscaled climate change scenarios and a robust assessment
183 of the impacts of climate change on agriculture using programs such as MOSAICC;
184
185 b. Covering the assessment of current and future household vulnerability to food insecurity as a result of
186 climate change through the development of an analytical econometrics model using best available
187 national household datasets such as the Community-Based Monitoring System compiled by De La
188 Salle University (CBMS-DLSU) and the Food and Nutrition Research Institute (FNRI);
189
190 c. Cooperating with community-based approaches, including the FAO's various High Level Panels of
191 Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, to identify, test and evaluate adaptation options that increase
192 the ability for vulnerable groups to deal with the impact of climate change on food security;
193
194 d. Enhancing awareness on impacts and vulnerability by improving institutional mechanisms to conduct
195 and use assessments supporting production of guidance materials including:
196
197 i. Institutional and policy analyses;
198 ii. Policy simulations;
199 iii. Knowledge management;
200 iv. Communication, and capacity development;
201
- 202 10. *Calls upon* Member States to promote alternative farming approaches such as permaculture or agro-ecology;
203
204 11. *Invites* Member States to incorporate agricultural practices rooted in sustainability when considering approaches
205 to the problem of eradicating world hunger through cooperation with the farming industry.



Code: WFP/1/3

Committee: World Food Programme

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

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the World Food Programme (WFP) Mission Statement that supports the economic and social
4 development through the relief of food need, not only to refugees but also to every other Member State in
5 emergency situations and to promote food security worldwide,

6
7 *Recognizing* the importance of Article 2 of the *Charter of the United Nations* that addresses sovereignty as a
8 valuable aspect within the international community in order to maintain mutual respect and consideration towards
9 traditional, religious, and cultural practices regarding a gender sensitive approach,

10
11 *Recalling* Article 11 on the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, which provides the
12 right to food and emphasizes the need for international cooperation in a bid to ensure that every human is free from
13 hunger and lives adequately on a basis,

14
15 *Acknowledging* the conclusions of the 2014 WFP *Synthesis Report of Operation Evaluations*, analyzing our past
16 failures and understanding that all measures should include a broad gender sensitivity approach at all stages, as
17 women and girls are still more vulnerable, while considering cultural and regional practices as the *World Food*
18 *Programme Gender Policy* tends to underline,

19
20 *Noting* the efforts and progresses made by all Member States toward the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*
21 and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 2, which focuses on improving agriculture
22 productivity and incomes of smallholder farmers who represent a vital role in achieving food security,

23
24 *Underscoring* SDG 17, which aims to revitalize the global partnerships as a successful and sustainable development
25 agenda for sustainable development requiring partnerships as between Member States, United Nations (UN)
26 agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and civil society,

27
28 *Acknowledging* the *World Food Programme Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, that provides four main objectives for
29 future operations in eradicating hunger worldwide,

30
31 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly (GA) resolution 69/240 (2014) which calls for agricultural development, food
32 security and nutrition,

33
34 *Recalling* the GA resolution 68/139 (2013) and the SDG 5, which both focuses on the importance of gender equality
35 and more specifically the improvement on the situation of women in rural areas,

36
37 *Fully aware of* previous efforts to establish global partnerships and the training of smallholder farmers through GA
38 resolutions 68/209 (2013) and 70/219 (2015) including the Expanding Economic Opportunities for Rural Women
39 Entrepreneurs in Latin America program, implemented by the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment
40 of Women (UN-Women) in order to ensure knowledge sharing of sustainable agricultural development, in particular
41 to rural women,

42
43 *Recalling* the regional efforts of Women Working Together Initiative which focuses on training women to launch
44 agricultural enterprises and improving the lives of women and girls in Afghanistan, while maintaining that programs
45 are designed and assessed to ensure gender awareness and equality,

46
47 1. *Recommends* all Member States to cooperate with other UN agencies, such as the Multilateral Investment
48 Guarantee Agency (MIGA) and suggests that all measures be based on a gender approach, working on securing
49 international investments for women cooperatives even in the context of national and political instability;

50

- 51 2. *Strongly encourages* all Member States to engage in conversations with smallholder farmers:
52
53 a. Focusing on women, in order to understand their primary needs through cooperating with smallholder
54 farmers and the farming industry is paramount while also ensuring the voices of individual women are
55 magnified and carefully detailed with a strong focus on their immediate and long term needs;
56
57 b. To ensure sustainability and guarantee prosperity in order to ensure the sustainability of women
58 smallholders against economic problems and disasters, and marginalization;
59
60 c. A bottom-up partnership will hold accountable the WFP and the Member States to the women they are
61 trying to help;
62
63 d. Recognizing the success of similar public-private partnerships, like, the Nestle corporations work in
64 Africa for example, the WFP can create a program, funded by donations from Member States, that
65 mimics without the need for profit a program that assists women small holders in gaining greater
66 market access, market information, tools, and education in farming techniques;
67
68 e. Secondly incentives funded by this program can encourage local and regional and international
69 companies to cooperate with women smallholder farmers, international companies stand to gain
70 continued support from their consumers and secure new ones by acquiring product inputs from the
71 women smallholder's to help them sustain their livelihoods, and emphasizing the positive real-world
72 changes that occur by supporting their business;
73
74 3. *Further recommends* in light of promoting gender equality, to continue the cooperation between the WFP and
75 the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), along with NGOs and the civil society encouraging the
76 WFP to buy 50 percent of the agricultural products from smallholder farmers and the other 50 percent from
77 women cooperatives to donate it as food aid to the UNHCR in case of emergency for refugees and internally
78 displaced persons (IDP) in a regional and local scale;
79
80 4. *Calls upon* all Member States to establish sufficient measures and platforms, for the purpose of further
81 expanding women's role in the agricultural industry through:
82
83 a. Ensuring equal access to women in small holder farming communities on adequate technological aid for
84 small scale farmers;
85
86 b. Establishing infrastructure that will enable farmers to prevent post-harvest loss;
87
88 c. Building infrastructure which ensure greater access for women to regional markets through investment on
89 transportation and storage aid to encourage participation in agricultural cooperatives and farming
90 organizations;
91
92 d. Encouraging the increase of funding for training women on utilizing modern farming techniques, fertilizers
93 and seeds;
94
95 e. Increasing the access to credit for women to promote sustainability and self-sufficiency;
96
97 f. Protecting the interest of women in the rural farming industry, through encouraging:
98
99 i. Land rights;
100 ii. Access to adequate agricultural technology;
101 iii. Access to markets;
102 iv. The provision of sufficient education and training programs;
103
104 5. *Emphasizing* the need to expand market access to rural and smallholder farmers in both domestic and
105 international approaches through expanding WFP operations such as:
106

- 107 a. Establishing basic agricultural infrastructure such as roads, irrigation systems, canals, and bridges to
108 improve the efficiency of delivery from rural regions, calling upon the UN Conference on Trade and
109 Development (UNCTAD) *Commodities and Development Report 2015*, which aspires to promote
110 equality by creating a more inclusive and socially stable agriculture development program;
111
- 112 b. Improving communication technologies between regions faced with economic difficulty through the
113 FAO which focuses on giving a voice to rural women through advising and training;
114
- 115 c. Promoting crop rotation systems in rural areas to create better sustainability for longer periods of time
116 with fewer non-harvest seasons;
117
- 118 d. Participating in the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), Food and Commodity Prices Data
119 Store for market information sharing including prices of crops and commodities, availability of the
120 agricultural sector;
121
- 122 e. Creating programs much like the Strategic Grain Reserves (SGR) which provide assistance to farmers
123 by setting up storage facilities and establishing fair market prices;
124
- 125 6. *Fully supports* field trials that include women because recent experience with farmer field schools shows that
126 women are more likely to adopt seeds, and technologies and practices in which they are involved;
127
- 128 7. *Encourages* the promotion of gender equality through further implementation of policies, such as Land Tenure
129 Programs for the purpose of:
130
- 131 a. Securing women and men participation in agriculture through the provision of land tenure rights as
132 well as increasing support for local small holder farmers;
133
- 134 b. Enhancing agricultural production of food by women farmers as there would be a standard portion of
135 land allocated to them;
136
- 137 c. Gradually promoting gender equality in the agricultural sector;
138
- 139 d. Developing accurate data on land distribution purposes;
140
- 141 8. *Invites* women empowerment organizations to partner with the WFP in order to encourage Member States to
142 promote women's role in the agricultural sector through measures such as, but not limited to:
143
- 144 a. Cooperation with the Commission on Status of Women (CSW) to expand empowerment schemes such
145 as Youth for Technology Foundation (YTF) and the Women Working Together Initiative which
146 provides training platforms for women to become successful in the farming industry and help establish
147 farms and nurseries;
148
- 149 b. Collaborating with the UN Development Programme (UNDP) to assist women farmers in developing
150 Member States by providing credit facilities to boost agricultural yield;
151
- 152 c. Supporting the community and farmers with storage for crops and ensuring fair prices for producers;
153
- 154 d. Encouraging tenure program to secure women's participation in agriculture and encourage gender
155 equality;
156
- 157 e. Supporting the engender monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework: Gendered M&E frameworks
158 are needed to understand progress, fine-tune performance and determine outcomes and impacts;
159
- 160 f. Collaboration between multilateral agencies such as the International Fund for Agricultural
161 Development (IFAD) and UN-Women in order to provide proper training tools for local farmers for
162 the purpose of:

163
164
165

- i. Educating rural farmers on new agricultural technologies;
- ii. Stimulating food security internationally;
- iii. Empowering women in the role of decision making in farming industries.



Code: WFP/1/4

Committee: World Food Programme

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

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Appreciating* highly the generous donations from Member States and affiliated programs towards the goals of the
4 World Food Programme (WFP),

5
6 *Bearing in mind* the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) “Zero Hunger” as stated in *Transforming Our*
7 *World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* aiming to end hunger, achieve food security, improve
8 nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture,

9
10 *Draws attention to* the fact that through the development of sustainable and self-sufficient farming not only would
11 we be able to diminish hunger worldwide but most importantly confront the food crisis in underdeveloped Member
12 States,

13
14 *Noting* the importance to establish organizations of educated farmers and agricultural experts to provide their skills
15 in creating a self-sustaining farming infrastructure,

16
17 *Seeking* self-sufficiency through enhancement of sustainable farming and technology,

18
19 *Taking into account* the importance of efficient forms of communication between urban communities and rural areas
20 to share the information needed to implement or improve farming techniques,

21
22 *Mindful* of the need for the education for vulnerable populations and women in reflection of the fourth goal of the
23 *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, specifically Goal 4.5 specifying, “By 2030, eliminate gender disparities
24 in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including
25 persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations,”

26
27 *Agreeing* that men and women should have the same labor opportunities in the farming industry and everyone
28 should get equal resources,

29
30 *Encouraging* progression through periodic monitoring of farmers who have been aided,

- 31
32 1. *Encourages* the establishment of systems and infrastructures that allow the delivery of water and needs directly
33 to the farms, taking away the resource struggle that small and medium farms are subjected to, by:
34
35 a. Expanding the 12.5 percent of the World Bank funds that go to irrigation and drainage, in the
36 World Bank water programmes;
37
38 2. *Calls upon* Member States to develop plants for natural fertilizers such as the large organic fertilizer plant
39 developed by the Union of Multifunctional Cooperatives for the Productions of Organic Coffee (UCPCO) in
40 Nicaragua;
41
42 3. *Deeply encourages* the development of renewable energy infrastructure to supply farmers with their needs from
43 renewable sources:
44
45 a. Such as solar farms in Morocco who supply their rural and urban surrounding with renewable
46 energy;
47
48 4. *Supports* the enhancement of a subcategory in the WFP whose funds would be invested in supplying farmers
49 with;
50

- 51 a. Advanced technology to increase the amount of food production, given that the world population is
52 expected to increase rapidly in the coming years; this technology includes:
53
- 54 i. Telematics, such as mobile computers that allow for the mapping of farming vehicles whilst
55 simultaneously documenting their fuel levels, how much product has been applied, and how
56 much crop has been successfully harvested;
 - 57 ii. Mini-chromosome technology that allows for the stacking of multiple traits of a single crop
58 hybrid quicker and by more efficient means;
 - 59 iii. Real-Time Kinematic (RTK) satellite navigation systems for more precise seeding and fertilizer
60 distribution which may allow for the application of multiple products at different rates;
61
- 62 b. Improved infrastructure to allow food production and shipping to be done more efficiently, given that
63 there are many malnourished individuals in emergency situations; such infrastructural improvements
64 include:
65
- 66 i. On-farm irrigation infrastructure on a regional basis to assist irrigators with convenient access to
67 water and to improve the management and use of water by farmers;
 - 68 ii. Service roads that allow for the transportation of vehicles in ways that food may be guaranteed
69 quicker, along with safer delivery;
70
- 71 5. *Emphasizes* the progression of various agricultural organizations, such as the Communicating for Agricultural
72 Exchange Programs (CAEP), which are dedicated to the extensive training of aspiring farmers in the
73 international community, the initiation of similar associations can be formed to provide instruction and efficient
74 skills to the least developed Member States;
75
- 76 6. *Suggests* the implementation of programs with effective supervision with respect to Member States’
77 sovereignty, which would allow Member States to ensure the given resources reach the rightful hands by
78 establishing trade routes and exports of assets as stated in the *Rome principle of investing* in a Member State’s
79 own plans;
80
- 81 7. *Ensures* the advancement of Member States through bi-annual review of the farming imports and exports of
82 overall usage of resources, strict evaluation of monetary spending to ensure proper utilization of the funds;
83
- 84 8. *Encourages* the WFP to further implement policies which promote the sustainability of smallholder farmers and
85 the rural farming industry for the purpose of ensuring the maintenance of infrastructure, technology, and
86 resources and preventing Member States in receipt of aid becoming dependent upon the Member States which
87 provide this aid.



Code: WFP/1/5

Committee: World Food Programme

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

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the commitments made in the United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 70/1 (2015) for
4 Ending Hunger: Achieving Food Security, Improving Nutrition, and Promoting Sustainable Agriculture,

5
6 *Reaffirming* the importance of ensuring access for small share-holder farmers to mentor, and other valuable
7 resources in times of hardship,

8
9 *Recommending* the international community support the mentoring and training of smallholder farmers, and
10 continue to provide an education for the producer in the global market,

11
12 *Recalling* GA resolution 70/233 (2015), and Article 11 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and*
13 *Cultural Rights*, which both focus agriculture development, food security, and emphasize the need for international
14 cooperation in an effort to ensure that every person is free from hunger,

15
16 *Recognizing* GA resolution 70/1 (2015), and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) statement on
17 developing Member States: women are the backbone of the rural economy, and are responsible for most of food
18 production; affording women equal access to financial and sustainable agricultural resources will increase
19 agricultural yields by a significant percentage, and lift up to 150 million people out of hunger,

20
21 *Recalling* the provisions of the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC), that acknowledges that
22 the global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible cooperation by all Member States and their
23 participation in an effective international response,

24
25 *Emphasizing* the crucial impact mentorship can have on resolving any issue in which two parties can come together
26 on equal ground including on the issue of climate change,

27
28 *Fully believing* that the establishment of sustainable and renewable food mentoring programs will negate the effects
29 of global warming and other humanitarian issues related to the agricultural industry,

30
31 *Taking into consideration* that climate change is the most serious environmental challenge humanity has to face
32 which is ultimately threatening the wellbeing of the next generation by making hunger a persistent problem affecting
33 over 900 million human beings worldwide,

34
35 *Guided by* the Global Agenda of Action in support of Sustainable Livestock Sector Development aims to catalyze
36 and guide stakeholder action towards the improvement of practices for a more efficient use of natural resources,

37
38 1. *Encourages* that Member States invest in financial-literacy programs:

39
40 a. Improving the knowledge of smallholder farmers to financial literacy, by:

- 41
42 i. Sharing the advantages of opening a bank account;
43 ii. Accessing and endorsing the best possible options to rural farmers;
44 iii. Improving investment opportunities that are accessible to farmers and also educating the
45 farmers on managing investments;
46 iv. Updating farmers on current market values to improve bargaining power;
47 v. Educating farmers on Insurance options available to them and the importance and benefits of
48 getting insurance policies enviously helping the farmers mitigate their losses in circumstances
49 of failed yields and natural disasters;

50

- 51 b. Financially educating women by:
52
53 i. Encouraging Member States to work towards equal opportunity for women in the farming
54 industry;
55 ii. Advocating against discrimination in the farming industry toward elderly or widowed women;
56
57 c. Requesting Member States to support technological access and thereby enabling financial accessibility,
58 and:
59
60 i. Encourage technology access to rural farmers;
61 ii. Globally and regionally connect farmers through the use of wireless banking;
62
- 63 2. *Recommends* that Member States support policies that will train and mentor local farmers and communities in
64 technological advances that are able to improve agricultural efficiency, and:
65
66 a. Encourages the training of new technologies such as sensors for air and soil, which would enable
67 farmers to have a better understanding of their agricultural surroundings;
68
69 b. Supporting the teachings of the Consulate Group on International Agriculture Research, which
70 combines farming necessities while taking into consideration crop distribution, fallow areas, and
71 demographics to identify ideal sites for maximum production;
72
73 c. Taking advantage of the resources available internationally to the WFP such as the GSI which is the
74 world's largest producer of steel farm bins and commercial storage grain bins, which also offer the
75 most technologically advanced agricultural equipment and systems in the industry, that will train and
76 mentor small shareholder farmers:
77
78 i. Including the utilization of farm storage grain bins, bulk feed tanks, grain hopper tanks, bin
79 floors portable dryers and top dry systems;
80 ii. Supports the education and mentorship in the recent technological advances of water
81 irrigation systems, that will provide more efficient resources to many small shareholder
82 farmers;
83
- 84 3. *Recognizes* the lack of existing mentorship programs and the unique opportunity for the empowerment of
85 women farmers through the sharing of knowledge globally and regionally;
86
87 a. Further invites the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the UN Development Programme
88 (UNDP) to come together and work on developmental projects which will aim at empowering and
89 mentoring women in agriculture by providing prospective women farmers with capital to start their
90 farms and give already practicing women farmers free mentoring;
91
92 b. Implores non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like CARE to continue to connect women farmers
93 globally, and thereby propel them toward self-sufficiency and economic stability;
94
- 95 4. *Acknowledges* the detrimental effects that climate change can have on the agricultural industry but also the
96 harmful effects the agricultural industry can have on climate change:
97
98 a. Designates Global Livestock Environment Assessment Model (GLEAM) to be utilized for geo-
99 referenced data to compute emissions from the livestock sector in their own territory and research data
100 on production practices and productivity at the levels of production systems, Member State levels,
101 agro-ecological zones, or a combination;
102
103 b. Trusts FAO in assessing the environmental impact of livestock production;
104

- 105 c. Further recommends Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance (LEAP) partnership to
106 focus on the development of broadly recognized sector-specific guidelines and metrics for assessing
107 and monitoring the environmental performance of the sector;
108
- 109 5. *Encourages* the establishment of smart agricultural mentorship and training centers to be developed in
110 sponsoring Member States as testing centers to explore new ways to efficiently adapt to the effects of climate
111 change:
112
- 113 a. Urges the utilization of World Vision to tackle the root causes of hunger through mentorship programs
114 between sponsors and local communities that will provide training on ways to improve local
115 agricultural developments in order for people to focus efforts on combating human immunodeficiency
116 virus (HIV), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and other diseases rather than agricultural
117 limitations,
118
- 119 6. *Taking note* of the UN Internet Gateway on Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Fact Sheet on
120 Women, Gender Equality and Climate Change stating that poor women tend to rely more than men on natural
121 resources since women are directly hit by climate change and therefore women's livelihood is affected, and:
122
- 123 a. Draws attention to women as not only vulnerable to climate change but as effective actors or agents of
124 change in relation to both mitigation and adaptation;
125
- 126 b. Calls for women mentorship programs to be encouraged in Member States as these programs are often
127 strong bodies of knowledge and expertise that can be used in climate change mitigation, disaster
128 reduction and adaptation strategies;
129
- 130 c. Accepts the unequal access to resources and to decision-making processes of women in rural areas in
131 positions where they are disproportionately affected by climate change:
132
- 133 i. Confirms the importance of identifying gender-sensitive strategies to respond to the
134 environmental and humanitarian crises caused by climate change;
135 ii. Considers women's responsibilities in households and communities, as stewards of natural
136 and household resources which qualify them to serve in positions in order to contribute to
137 livelihood strategies adapted to changing environmental realities;
138
- 139 7. *Recommends* cooperation between rural farmers as a medium for training and mentorship of smallholder
140 farmers, and:
141
- 142 a. Encourages the establishment of cooperative societies amongst farmers who are involved in the same
143 area of agriculture and farming such as rice farmers, cattle farmers, and so forth;
144
- 145 b. Recommends the cooperative societies to serve as a medium for developing mentor-mentee
146 relationships to discuss solutions to problems which mutually affect farmers;
147
- 148 c. Emphasizes that these cooperative societies will make the training of farmers easier and more efficient
149 since the cooperatives will serve as a point of contact for organizations that seek to embark on training
150 programs for farmers;
151
- 152 d. Recommends that the cooperatives will help foster farmer-to-farmer training and mentorship which
153 will manifest itself in regionally practical on farm approaches.