World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Angela Shively</td>
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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

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<td>WFP/RES/1/1</td>
<td>Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation With the Farming Industry</td>
<td>Adopted without a vote</td>
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<td>WFP/RES/1/2</td>
<td>Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation With the Farming Industry</td>
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<td>WFP/RES/1/3</td>
<td>Encouraging the Eradication of Hunger through Cooperation With the Farming Industry</td>
<td>29 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 2 abstentions</td>
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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 33 Member States.

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.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, such as increasing farming education programs and access to agriculture, and women farmer empowerment. In the beginning of the debate, there were ten working groups which later merged into five, proving the strong collaboration between committee members and a commitment to merging ideas. This ultimately led to the creation of successful working papers.

On Wednesday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, all of which had amendments. The committee adopted all 3 resolutions following voting procedure, 2 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including women and the environment, water management and protection, and agriculture advancement and support for farmers. The committee demonstrated strong diplomacy, communication, and collaboration during the week, meeting the World Food Programme’s mandate effectively.
The World Food Programme,

Recalling Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, which reaffirms the sovereign equality of all Member States,

Recognizing the role of women in agriculture and the important contribution of women in increasing agricultural productivity,

Alarmed by the projected growth of the world population to 9 billion global inhabitants by 2050, while emphasizing the need for women empowerment in agriculture as the primary solution in order to increase agricultural output to reach the needs of the projected global population,

Further recalling the fact that women statistically own less land than men, while also having limited access to inputs, seeds, credits and extension services, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO) statistics on gender equality in agriculture,

Fully aware of General Assembly resolution 69/240 on “Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition,” which addresses agricultural development and the vital role rural women and smallholder farmers play in eradicating hunger and advancing sustainable agricultural development,

Noting with deep concern General Assembly resolution 52/628/Add.7 on “Women in Development,” which upholds the role of women in communities and the need to create an emphasis on the empowerment of women in agriculture in order to increase communal productivity,

Expressing its appreciation for General Assembly resolutions 65/220 on “The Right to Food” and resolution 66/286 on the “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support,” which establish food as a universal right and affirm the need for the promotion of international cooperation and the role of international organizations in development,

Reiterating the Five Rome Principles declared in the World Summit on Food Security, which address the need to invest in sustainable agricultural programs, while further emphasizing the need to create a multi-faceted cooperative approach in addressing the fight against hunger,

Taking note of Principle Three under the Five Rome Principles, which affirms the need for immediate action for those most vulnerable, as well as long-term sustainable programs, putting a special emphasis on smallholder and women farmers,

Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) affirmed in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Goal 2 promoting zero hunger and Goal 5 promoting gender equality,

Emphasizing SDG Target 3 of Goal 2 and Target 5.a of Goal 5, which affirm the need to double agricultural productivity in smallholders, in particular women, and the need to give women equal access to agricultural resources,

Taking into account the efforts begun through certain governmental, intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Feed the Future by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and PROGRESSA by Mexico,
Having devoted attention to the Global Partnership for Afghanistan established in 2000, in which the role of women in agriculture is emphasized in order to increase the agricultural productivity of Afghan communities,

Welcoming the efforts promoted by the World Food Programme’s (WFP) Purchase for Progress (P4P) program and the efforts promoted in connecting farmers to markets, while incorporating a focus on women in agriculture,

1. **Aims** to reestablish the P4P program, specifically strengthening its focus on promoting women’s involvement in the agricultural sector, in order to increase agricultural productivity and encourage the eradication of hunger through:

   a. The creation of Sustainable Agricultural Training Facilities (SATFs), through the reestablishment process of the P4P program, that target women in the promotion and education of sustainable agricultural practices, while also providing education on practices that allow better access to communal agriculture markets;

   b. Incorporating SATFs in communities which show low agricultural productivity in correlation with low women involvement in agriculture;

   c. Sufficient seed loans provided to women who complete training at these SATFs in order for women graduates to successfully begin cultivation of land, through cooperation between the International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), FAO, and WFP;

   d. The purchase of any excess cultivation from women participants enrolled in these SATFs through P4P, which will be used to further sustain the eradication of hunger through the incorporation of the farming industry by:

      i. Contributing a portion of profits to be invested into the implementation of village saving initiatives with the formation of local women’s groups that enable efficient saving and investment into the promotion of smallholder farmers;

      ii. Using the excess cultivation purchased from women participants in SATFs to further the encouragement of the eradication of hunger by distributing this excess as food aid to rural farmers in need who are affected by devastating crop loss;

   e. Calling upon the expertise of local NGOs in order to account for cultural relativism, as well as utilizing the ability of the WFP as a logistics coordinator for food programs, in order to incorporate expert training for women farmers at SATFs;

2. **Requests** Member States promote the equality of men and women in the role of agricultural productivity by continuing to support the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) through:

   a. The cooperation of financial institutions in the fight against global hunger to implement policies congruent with woman empowerment in the agricultural industry in order to further encourage the eradication of hunger by:

      i. Primarily focusing on grants that are distributed equally to men and women in order to promote gender equality in the farming industry;

      ii. Encouraging policies that promote financial security, such as insurance grants, for those communities affected by natural disasters;

   b. The support of IGOs to promote the eradication of hunger through the equal access of men and women to modern agricultural technologies and methods in least developed countries (LDCs) by:

      i. Providing means of technology transfers and sharing between developed and developing countries in order to create efficient and sustainable agricultural practices;
Encouraging the presence of volunteers to provide training equally to rural men and women farmers on modern methods of farming, which will increase agricultural productivity and output, congruent with the goal to encourage the eradication of hunger through the farming industry;

3. **Reminds** Member States that it is necessary to involve women in agriculture and to improve their situations in regard to education, training, and land ownership in the agricultural sector, in order to decrease the number of hungry people around the world through:

   a. School feeding programs, such as Food for Education, focused on females to incentivize families to send their girls to school in order to terminate trans-generational hunger that comes as a result of childhood malnutrition, as well as the lack of women empowerment in the community, specifically in agriculture;
   
   b. Take-home rations to create a social safety net in times of crisis congruent with the P4P’s mission and the current recommendation of the body to focus on women in agriculture;

4. **Draws the attention** of Member States to the importance of rights to natural resources, particularly pertaining to rural women in agriculture, and encourages Member States to recognize the right to natural resources for women, as stated in the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights*, by enforcing the Secretary-General’s recommendations in General Assembly resolution 67/228 on “Agriculture Development and Food Security;”

5. **Further requests** that Member States recognize the projected population growth and its possible impacts on global hunger, and encourages collaborative efforts to empower women in the agricultural sector, such as calling for an emphasis on women in P4P, to proactively meet the increasing global demand for food and agricultural products which will increase by 50% in 2030, according to the FAO;

6. **Recommends** Member States to further endorse SDG Goal 5 on gender equality, which emphasizes the need for women to obtain equal access to communal agricultural markets, by leveraging the WFP’s purchasing power to incentivize the incorporation of women in agricultural markets;

7. **Proclaims** that it is imperative for Member States to support the closure of the gender gap in the agricultural community by providing women with equal access to agricultural resources through the various agricultural programs of IFAD, FAO, and WFP;

8. **Expresses its hope** that farmers all around the world will have equal opportunity, access, and involvement in the farming industry through continued collaboration between IFAD, FAO and WFP in order to properly encourage the eradication of hunger, with aspirations to eliminate hunger completely.
The World Food Programme,

Bearing in mind the principles stated in General Assembly resolution 66/288, The Future We Want, in striving for a future without poverty or hunger and the need to provide smallholder farmers with access to formal markets,

Recognizing that agriculture plays a crucial role in addressing the needs of a growing global population and is inextricably linked to poverty eradication, especially in developing countries,

Believing that collaboration among Member States is crucial to achieve Goal 2 of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and Improve Nutrition, and Promote Sustainable Agriculture, specifically Target 4, which calls for sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices,

Adhering to the World Food Programme’s (WFP) 2014-2017 Strategic Plan and the Accra Agenda for Action regarding the twin-track approach and the importance of providing food assistance in emergency situations as well as increasing investment in long-term rural agriculture development,

 Welcoming regional cooperation according to General Assembly resolution 70/222 on “South-South Cooperation,” which promotes sustainable agricultural development among developing countries,

Referring to General Assembly resolution 70/1 and the benefits of untied aid as a strategy to empower local communities,

Guided by General Assembly resolution 68/209 and the need for public and private sector involvement to finance smallholder farmers and small scale agriculture businesses, as well as the influential role that international financial institutions have on development of agriculture markets,

Noting with deep concern the disproportionate effects of climate change on economic and agricultural sectors of the least developed countries (LDCs) according to the United Nations Development Programme’s (UNDP) Strategic Initiative on Climate Change and Lesser Developed Countries,

Recognizing WFP’s report “Climate Impacts on Food Security and Nutrition and the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security” in 2009, which state that climate change acts as a hunger risk multiplier and exacerbates food insecurity,

Noting the effects of climate change on food production, as stated in the Center for International Earth Science Information Network report “Climate Changes and Food Supply,”

Mindful of the role of cooperation amongst smallholder farmers in avoiding food waste, according to International Fund for Agricultural Development’s (IFADs) Forging Alliances for Sustainable Smallholder Agriculture,

Having considered the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations’ (FAO) report “Food Wastage Footprint: Impacts on Natural Resources Summary Report,” which estimates the global annual carbon footprint of food waste to be 3.3 billion tonnes,

Congratulating legislative initiatives of select Member States requiring large food retail and distribution companies to make use of unsold, useable food, typically through donation to charities and food banks,
Observing the importance of education in sustainable farming methods and adequate nutrition from primary school through adulthood,

Stressing the need to expand and enhance educational programs as means to develop rural regions, as stated in the WFP 2014-2017 Strategic Plan,

Acknowledging the significance of agriculture technological innovation and transfer in advancing sustainable development, and mitigating the impact of climate change as emphasized in General Assembly resolution 70/198 on “Agricultural Technology for Sustainable Development,”

Commemorating the work of the Svalbard Seed Vault, a cooperation between Norway and FAO, in order to secure the livelihood of farms and agriculture after natural disasters through seed storage for Member States,

Emphasizing the need to facilitate gender equality and female empowerment to improve women’s role in the agricultural sector through educational, social, and political methods according to General Assembly resolution 54/210 on “Women in Development,”

Noting further the accomplishments of UN-Women in enhancing agricultural education for women in rural communities,

Declaring the Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention of 1989 and Article 21 of the United Nations Declaration on The Rights of Indigenous People of 2007, which stress the world’s responsibility for the economic and social conditions of indigenous people,

Taking into consideration the accomplishments of various United Nations bodies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) in providing agricultural training education mechanisms for vulnerable populations including refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs),

1. Suggests Member States form programs to increase access of smallholder farmers to national markets, such as IFAD’s Livestock and Access to Markets Program, by encouraging private sector actors source goods from local smallholder farmers and build capacity;

2. Encourages regional development banks and global financial institutions to provide special loans to governments supporting smallholder farmers’ access to advanced farming equipment and farmland;

3. Encourages development banks, such as the Asian Development Bank, advance agricultural sectors at local and regional levels in high-risk LDCs by investing in food assistance, such as food aid and voucher programs in partnership with smallholder-farmers;

4. Encourages Member States to provide tax incentives to national private sector entities, in order to support smallholder and remote farmers, both domestically and internationally, to promote competitive access to markets;

5. Promotes reduction of tariffs on smallholder farmer products, as well as regional free-trade favorable to small scale agriculture businesses in willing and able agriculture dependent countries in line with World Trade Organization treaties such as the Nairobi package;

6. Requests that UN-Women’s Fund for Gender Equality organize education programs promoting the role of women in agriculture in rural areas, including;

   a. School feeding programs encouraging families to send their children to school, reducing child labor and enhancing inclusive education, with a special emphasis on girls and women;

   b. Take-home rations for attending students alleviating the pressure that needy families feel as a result of including women and girls in these educational programs;
7. **Strongly recommends** that Rome Based Agencies (RBA) create an accountability agency in conjunction with financial institutions to monitor the safe distribution of funding to Member States designated for smallholder farmers, ensuring appropriate delivery and transparency, in line with Accra Agenda for Action.

8. **Urges** national governments, in conjunction with the World Food Programme (WFP), to establish uniform standardization in application and eligibility criteria, such as acreage, production ability, annual income, and gender inclusiveness, when providing financial opportunities to smallholder farmers.

9. **Recommends** the creation of bilateral partnerships between financial and input donors in addressing agriculture initiatives to create mutually beneficial relationships.

10. **Suggests** that Member States promote national partnerships between the public and private sectors benefiting smallholder farmers, incorporating:

    a. The creation of programs modeling Pakistan’s Interest Free Loan Scheme, which encourages public and private banks provide collateral free loan opportunities, risk coverage, and agricultural credits for smallholder farmers;

    b. Support of the development of community banks in rural areas, which link remote smallholder farmers with formal banks to better access formal credit lines;

    c. Improved access to micro-financing and micro-credit mechanism access small-scale rural agriculture businesses by supporting international investors participation in national markets;

    d. Implementation of programs that provide safety nets for smallholder farmers with whom climate change and natural disasters severely inhibits farming abilities, such as comprehensive insurance and asset renewal programs including crop insurance programs;

    e. Loan opportunities with a fixed proportion of these loans reserved for women and indigenous smallholder farmers, with a focus on outreach programs to help locate the latter group;

11. **Advocates** for Member States to facilitate the establishment of multiple small-scale cooperative lending schemes owned and administered by local communities to fund investments of small-holder farmers within their community;

12. **Encourages** increase of funding for agriculture in countries experiencing significant food security challenges, and investment in strengthening platforms, which coordinate emergency relief efforts of multiple actors, such as:

    a. Issuing joint appeals with relevant United Nations agencies, such as UNHCR, for additional funding to support smallholder farmers and promote food security in local communities;

    b. Partnership with the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) to source food from local farmers for distribution to young children, pregnant and nursing mothers to prevent child mortality from malnutrition;

    c. Integrating smallholder farmers into protracted relief and recovery operations;

13. **Urges** governments to allocate partial development aid to build capacity and infrastructure in rural communities with agricultural technology such as previously mentioned;

14. **Encourages** Member States to strive to meet their official development assistance requirement to adequately support rural agriculture initiatives and smallholder farmers;
15. *Urges* Member States to create opportunities for local farmers to participate as a provider for food aid agencies and increase efficiency of delivering aid regionally through the use of untied aid and government financial incentives;

16. *Stressing the importance* of strengthening regional and international partnerships with WFP and LDCs through programs such as Mountain Partnership, in order to promote information sharing in best industry and climate smart practices;

17. *Encourages* WFP to use community approaches that strengthen institutional agriculture through climate adaptation and ecosystem management, analogous to the Partners for Resilience Program;

18. *Urges* further utilization of the Climate Change Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT), which provides WFP with knowledge on analytical methods to better understand climate risks in order to shape policies and create programs at a national and regional level;

19. *Suggests* Member States engage in information-sharing and technology transfer for climate-smart farming, similar to the programs used by the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, in order to foster sustainability throughout the development of long-term agricultural plans in collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs);

20. *Urges* the expansion of IFAD’s Integrating Adaptation to Climate Change into Agricultural Production and Food Security program in LDCs by educating smallholder farmers on climate-based agricultural strategies, such as land drainage, enhanced weather forecasting capabilities, early warning systems as well as the agricultural risks associated with climate change;

21. *Suggests* the evolution of IFAD’s Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP), as a means to empower smallholder farmers to become more resilient with regards to extreme weather events by providing Member States with crop resilience technologies that can withstand the extreme weather conditions;

22. *Requests* support from Member States for the expansion of IFAD’s Value Chains that provide education and skills training to smallholder farmers and address external constraints in order to reduce waste that is a result of lack of market access;

23. *Strongly recommends* that Member States develop innovative waste reduction strategies for food retail and distribution companies and organizations through market-level regulations surrounding the discarding of unused, re-distributable food products including the imposition of both incentives and penalties to reinforce cooperation with these mechanisms, with emphasis on LDCs;

24. *Suggests* that FAO act in partnership with Member States to re-evaluate waste disposal strategies to improve the disposal of unusable food waste products, taking into account successful national programs such as Mexico’s BAMX system maximizing efficiencies in transport, logistics, and distribution;

25. *Requests* the promotion of Food For Education program under the WFP work in collaboration with UNICEF to contribute funds to rural communities to provide increased amounts of food rations for schools;

26. *Urges* RBAs to educate farmers in low and middle income countries by providing education and training in environmentally sustainable agricultural practices, modeled after the Norwegian Programme for Capacity Development in Higher Education and Research for Development (NORHED);

27. *Recommends* development of agricultural educational programs on sustainable farming methods specifically directed at women, refugees, internally displaced persons, and indigenous populations within regions that are economically dependent on agriculture, under a partnership with the FAO and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
28. **Reiterates** the importance of supporting the empowerment of women in the agricultural industry through improving the foundation and operation of women’s networks and farmers’ organizations and offering training in gender management to NGOs and United Nations bodies through WFP partnership with UN-Women;

29. **Encourages** creation of programs such as the European Union’s School Fruit Scheme, which allocates funding to the provision of fruits and vegetables to children in low income areas, so that nutritional benefits be provided to those in need in order to prevent stunting and diseases from arising in the future;

30. **Encourages** Member States to increase social assistance for impoverished women by improving the reach of NGOs, such as CARE International, in rural areas and extending the reach;

31. **Recommends** renewal and expansion beyond pilot Member States of WFP Purchase for Progress (P4P) program, with basic updates to outcome objectives of the previous P4P program’s objectives, in order to provide high quality and affordable educational training by WFP and FAO based on:
   a. Identifying the quality of the soil, as well as natural nutrient replenishment and fertilization practices;
   b. Improvement of irrigation schemes and water management through strategies, such as the maintenance of existing water storage systems, responsible use of groundwater and the appropriate reuse of water;
   c. Implementing alternative irrigation methods, such as soil moisture conservation, composting, reducing intense direct sunlight through agro-forestry, timely planting and weeding and selection of drought-resistant crop varieties;

32. **Requests** the expansion of the WFP Food For Assets program by collaborating with UNDP to improve infrastructure, address the lack of market access to smallholders farmers and connect them to local agriculture markets specifically through the construction and upgrades of roads;

33. **Requests** states to improve transportation networks and resources by collaborating with UNDP to enhance cooperation with the farming industry, achieve better links between agricultural communities and markets, by ensuring equitable distribution of food products and agricultural equipment;

34. **Encourages** countries to design a transport access program based on Sierra Leone’s National Sustainable Agricultural Development Program 2010-2030 and the International Monetary Fund’s Poverty Reduction Strategy of 2008-2010 by:
   a. Identifying, prioritizing, and developing strategic feeder roads to connect and improve the volume of agricultural goods and services transported between major production areas and market centers;
   b. Formulating common policies on the construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads that are adaptable to diverse weather conditions;
   c. Developing transparent, extensive program for the inspection, testing and certification of such road networks via collaboration with the United Nations Platform for Space-based information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER);

35. **Calls upon** Member States to allocate funds to the Capacity Building for Food Reduction Strategy, as a means to increase production of vehicles, such as trucks, lorries, and trailers to transport large quantities of agricultural goods, equipment, and machinery to farming communities;

36. **Encourages** cooperation with national governments to develop a rigorous policy of transparency in the transportation and delivery process;

37. **Recommends** development of agricultural vaults on national and regional bases to create a more expansive collection of seeds and plants for Member States to access after facing natural disasters or interstate conflicts that cause detriments to the farming industry with the hope of:
a. Encouraging willing and able Member States with large agricultural sectors to contribute seeds to regional seed vaults, for use by Member States who do not have the ability to store seeds in the vaults;

b. Utilizing the multiple regional offices of FAO to fund the construction and maintenance of these vaults in their jurisdictions;

38. Recommends that WFP and FAO work in collaboration with national governments in areas not currently reaching their high production yield potentials through projects:

a. In agriculture-weak areas and post-conflict areas through the supply of starter packs containing the basic commodities to build sustainable smallholder farms such as wheat seeds, organic and mineral fertilizers, and animal feed supplies;

b. In agriculturally secure areas with a focus on improving farm management through effective enterprise models suited to specific ecological and economic environments based on factors such as natural resource endowment, climate, farm size, local infrastructure, and proximity to markets;

c. Focused on developing an accessible computer database of existing and emerging technologies to enable smallholder farmers in the planning, management and the application of new technologies, through consultation with agronomists and quality experts who contribute expertise on lowering production costs, pest and disease control and the increase of crop yield;

39. Recommends the development and implementation of national water management policies in coordination with WFP and FAO water programs for smallholder farmers, such as the FAO’s Agriculture Water Partnership for Africa, in collaboration with the World Bank and regional NGOs, in order to ensure in all regions of the world the needs of smallholder farmers are met by implementing:

a. Methods to increase sustainable access to water by constructing water points, hand-dug wells, boreholes, taps and standpipes closer to residential areas to lessen the amount of time spent in collecting water resources;

b. Bio-filters, and shock treatment of newly constructed wells using chlorine in rural areas and water supply sources powered by alternative energy sources such as solar power for water purification purposes;

c. The dissemination of culturally sensitive and accessible messages to promote safe storage of water and household water treatment using avenues such as community groups and mass media;

d. Effective quality control of water sources through regular monitoring and surveillance systems;

e. Installation, operation and maintenance of nationwide water facilities in cooperation with national governments to implement mandatory, standardized training programs for water point technicians on the operation, and maintenance of such facilities;

f. Improvement of rainwater harvesting techniques to ensure continued access to quality drinking water to address challenges to water access posed by extreme, unpredictable climate change factors.
The World Food Programme,

Recognizing the importance of the fundamental human right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being acknowledged in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Deploring the waste of food that had been underlined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on the Food Wastage Footprint: Impact On Natural Resources, which created the Food Wastage Footprint Model,

Considering General Assembly resolution 69/240 on the “Agriculture Development Food Security and Nutrition,” which highlights food storage as an essential resource in agricultural development,

Recalling Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9, “Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure” and its goals to build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation,

Noting the issues on water management and waste of resources for many countries, and therefore recalling the General Assembly resolution 64/292 on “the Human Right to Water and Sanitation,” which underlines the need for access to water,

Taking note of Burundi’s Infrastructure Action Plan, which targets to improve and modernize road network to eradicate hunger,

Expressing satisfaction toward the work of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Innovative Financing for Development, especially on its actions to find sustainable ways of financing the eradication of hunger,

Fully aware of the use of micro-financing to eradicate poverty emphasized in the General Assembly resolution 53/223 on the “Role of Microcredit in the Eradication of Poverty,” which establishes a clear need of the development of farmer funding sources,

Observing the World Food Programme’s (WFP) Use of Multilateral Funding highlighting the limited funding available for the implementation of programs related to eradicating hunger,

Taking into account the difficulties of WFP and other humanitarian organizations and invested development actors to find sustainable and reliable source of funding to achieve their goals and operations as expressed in many of the Resource Situation Summary for Emergency Operations (EMOPs) of WFP,

Further acknowledging the basic program of work of the Economic and Social Council for 2017, which serves as a follow-up to policy recommendations of the General Assembly,

1. Calls upon the FAO Interdepartmental Working Group on Statistics to assist in the creation of geographical farming need based assessments as to work in cooperation with smallholder farmer disadvantages;

2. Encourages WFP to expand the number of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) it is currently working with, especially to implement a new Global Food Waste Recycling Plan (GFWRP), which is focused on limiting food waste by targeting surplus food by:

   a. Purchasing and reusing food from smallholder farmers who are not able to meet the criteria to export their goods;
b. Increasing the incentive of local and regional restaurants to purchase excess food from family farmers through purchasing programs, as shown in the work of the National Food Bank of Mexico (BAMX);

c. Promoting the progress of biogeochemical research for the improvement of farming techniques using genetically modified organisms and cost-effective technology;

3. **Aims** to utilize GFWRP to integrate agricultural sustainability through the use of biotechnology to further reduce food waste by:

   a. Facilitating the partnership of local food markets and farmers in a food excess exchange utilizing cost-effective natural processes involving biodegradable organic materials for decomposition into fertilizer by:
      
      i. Enriching the structure and nutrient retention of soil while allowing improved health and resilience through these natural processes;
      
      ii. Using earthworms that are genetically modified to be resistant against Gram-positive and Gram-negative pathogenic plant bacteria for compost;
      
      iii. Constructing a regional market for organic compost fertilizer to developing and existing farms;
      
      iv. Funding farming programs on the regional and global scale by using compost revenue;

   b. Recommending the use of biogas systems to turn food waste into sources of clean energy and organic fertilizer through microbial transformation of food waste, bio-digesters turn waste into gas and electricity and produce nutrient-rich fertilizer that enables vegetation in otherwise arid soil;

   c. Encourages governmental agricultural departments and NGOs to invest in improving farming techniques and educating local personals for the proper procedures of food waste compost and biogas operations to:
      
      i. Assist smallholder farmers and individual household gardens in recycling daily food waste for the beneficial purpose of decomposition of organic materials to produce fertilizer;
      
      ii. Apply necessary knowledge unique to biodiverse geographical lands;

4. **Endorses** the cooperation between countries and the Post-Harvest Management Programme under FAO, both to rebuild or construct new food storage facilities as well as cooling, transport, and handling of agricultural products throughout the production process to eliminate waste along the food supply chain to promote food security in the future:

   a. For the development of global seed vaults modelled after Norway’s Svalbard Global Seed Vault to promote food security and crop diversity especially targeted for natural disaster relief;

   b. As well as triangular cooperation with and funding from Member States to expand these seed vaults is essential so that every region has access to the deposit and withdrawal of seeds;

   c. Seeking to spread the presence of global seed vaults in developing countries through regional, national, and global campaigns as shown through the “Seeds for All” campaign launched by the International Coalition to Protect the Polish Countryside (ICPPC);

5. **Recommends** the incorporation of water infrastructure through implementing a variety of programs supported by United Nations inter-agency coordination mechanism for all freshwater related issues, including sanitation (UN-Water) as well as contributions from regional and international development banks with notable success rates on local levels such as:

   a. Inviting Member States to help reduce the waste of scarce resources by implementing a structure that focuses on crops and allows water to flow directly to the crop;
b. Utilizing gravity-fed irrigation systems, which are a method of farming diverting river water out to feed water-based plants and returning the water back into the river;

c. Emphasizing the implementation of water retaining tanks for use of agricultural purposes only, allowing for increased access by smallholder farmers, which can also double as emergency drought resources;

d. Recommending utilizing dams and waterworks, to help smallholder farmers manage their assets in potential fluctuation of demand in water as demonstrated in the Swaziland Agricultural Development Project (SADP);

e. Encouraging the expansion of the Rural Energy Initiative under the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to advance capacities for desalination to provide supplemental and equitable water resources for sustainable agriculture;

6. Supports the partnership between the Road Management Infrastructure (RMI) and Regional Development Banks, like the African Development Bank (ADB), to provide smallholder farmers with the quality road infrastructure needed to access the resources for production and markets within neighboring communities with high demand in food in order to increase their agricultural productivity;

7. Invites Member States, international and regional organizations to implement financial tools to provide sustainable assistance to organizations advancing humanitarian and development missions such as WFP or the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) by:

   a. Advising tax incentives and tax breaks on particular Member State specialty goods in accordance with the Innovative Financing for Development, emphasizing resources that have a high value or impact on their environment and which areas have to be targeted in this development;

   b. Welcoming innovative ideas for funding from the private sector such as goodeed.com, which provide substantive help to finance WFP and other humanitarian actors operations and further looking for such private initiative to be expended and implemented in various countries;

   c. Also call for Member States to revise their attribution of funding to WFP operations by delinking it to national sponsorship of operations in the countries that will proceed accordingly to this will be given more visibility through WFP sponsorship of international events and advertisement campaign and therefore recognize them as important partners in the fight against hunger;

8. Further invites Member States to actively work on the financial speculations regarding the price of food in developing countries but also in developed ones and recipient of the international food aid, the main focus should be:

   a. Ensuring a reduced volatility of food prices, which will benefit all farmers and empower them by stabilizing their revenue;

   b. Giving the step by step implementation in the case of recipient countries in which food price for population is often disconnected from market through voucher or donation from humanitarian actors, the purpose of the step by step implementation would be a way for the population to go back to a normal situation in which they would be no more reliant on foreign help;

9. Encourages Member States implement and support micro-financing on a local scale to provide farmers and linked-communities much more leverage to develop resilient and sustainable infrastructure through a similar program to Canada’s Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (DFATD), which provides farmers with technical and financial assistance:

   a. Encouraging equal access to agricultural, production and markets for indigenous, minority and women;
While establishing a network connection among farmers to improve the agricultural market, which farmers can sell their products internationally and grow their business;

Creating a direct market to eliminate the middleman in order for farmers to sell directly to the consumers;

Establishing an organization that supports the agricultural financial system to improve financial management for farmers and increase insurance coverage;

Supporting to the agricultural financial system to reduce rural poverty and promote sustainable economic development in rural areas by helping private and public credit unions better align with farmer’s needs;

10. Requesting funds from Member States, NGOs, and private sectors to support the implementation of programs to educate farmers on sustainable farming methods by:

a. Strengthening higher education institutions in low and middle income countries and increasing the quality and quantity of research done by countries’ own researchers in order to promote a better workforce, gender equality and human rights:
   i. Drawing attention to the Norwegian Programme for Capacity Development in Higher Education and Research for Development (NORHED) to be used as a model for national programs;
   ii. Also noting the importance of initiatives such as Swaziland’s Neighborhood Care Points (NCPs), which are care centers that provide education and agriculture training for all individuals, making it accessible to families at a community and global level;

b. Encouraging the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) to reach out to smallholder farmers with aims to ensure and strengthen their’ contributions to the agricultural sector, especially providing educational services toward young farmers;

c. Working with the Women’s Education for Advancement and Empowerment (WEAVE) to implement a plan that is similar to Burundi’s long-term program called Vision Burundi 2025 to increase women’s pay rates by offering the farming industry educational incentives and resources;

11. Further requests that WFP meet in 2017 for an annual report to discuss:

a. Localized need-based assessments results;

b. Analyzing the successes and shortcoming of all recommendations mentioned, as well as implementing ways to further improve application of mentioned areas;

c. As well as further the development and how to utilize those individual needs.