



# **THE 2017 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS**

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19–23 March (Conference A) & 9–13 April (Conference B) • [www.nmun.org](http://www.nmun.org)

## **Update for the World Food Programme**

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## Committee Overview

### *Recent Developments*

Over 150 Member States celebrated World Food Day on 16 October 2016.<sup>1</sup> The theme of “Climate is changing. Food and Agriculture must too” highlighted the links between climate change, food security, and sustainable development.<sup>2</sup> Elisabeth Rasmusson, the Assistant Executive Director of the World Food Programme (WFP), called upon global partners to renew and build better sustainable food systems that can withstand climate change, respond to food nutrition, build resilience against climate change, and be prepared for climate changes in the near future.<sup>3</sup>

On 14 November 2016, the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board of the WFP approved the final draft of the *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*.<sup>4</sup> The updated plan builds upon approved activities by the board to leverage WFP’s collaboration with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and other United Nations (UN) agencies towards ending hunger globally.<sup>5</sup> With the updated plan, WFP will be able to maximize its contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).<sup>6</sup> WFP’s strategic goals for 2017-2021 include supporting countries to achieve zero hunger (SDG 2) and partnering to support implementation of the SDGs (SDG 17).<sup>7</sup> Within each goal, WFP lays out key objectives and strategic results as they relate to the SDGs.<sup>8</sup>

At the end of November 2016, WFP signed an agreement to help examine and strategize the best ways to improve the nourishment status of children covered by social protection systems in Pakistan, where the government has “declared nutrition a national emergency.”<sup>9</sup> WFP’s research pursuant to the agreement will provide the foundation for future evidence-based programming designed to improve nutrition within the social protection sector and for vulnerable groups throughout Pakistan.<sup>10</sup> Rather than create a new research project, this agreement will build upon previous work for social programs.<sup>11</sup> By observing real operations and comparing their efficiency and cost-effectiveness, the studies by WFP will contribute to Pakistan’s efforts to achieve SDG 2.<sup>12</sup>

In December 2016, WFP supported over 1 million people in Nigeria, 17,000 refugees and asylum seekers in Djibouti, 12,500 families in the Chad region, and over 650,000 children and mothers in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea.<sup>13</sup> WFP has also responded to humanitarian situations in Syria, South Sudan, and Iraq.<sup>14</sup> More than 4 million Syrians are currently supported by WFP.<sup>15</sup> On 16 December 2016, during the final days of the battle of Aleppo, WFP called on the Syrian government and all other parties involved to allow safe access to humanitarian agencies seeking to deliver food and aid to civilians throughout Syria.<sup>16</sup> For the latter portion of 2016, WFP received over \$27 million from the European Commission’s Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO) to bring immediate food support and assistance to South Sudan.<sup>17</sup> This enabled WFP to help people facing hunger, assist internally displaced people (IDPs), and provide nutrition to communities across South Sudan who have been affected by the food shortage.<sup>18</sup> In November 2016, 38 convoy trucks filled with food, water, and child protection items arrived in South Sudan to help nearly 52,000 individuals

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<sup>1</sup> Schultz, World Food Day is October 16th, *AgWired*, 2016.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>3</sup> UN DPI, *Sustainable Food Systems Vital to Achieving 2030 Agenda Nutrition Targets - UN Rome-Based Agencies*, 2016.

<sup>4</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*, 2016.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Signs Landmark Agreement to Research Nutrition in Social Protection*, 2016.

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>11</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>12</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>13</sup> UN WFP, *News Releases*, 2016.

<sup>14</sup> UN WFP, *Newsroom*, 2016.

<sup>15</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Responding to Urgent Needs of Thousands Affected by East Aleppo Crisis*, 2016.

<sup>16</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Executive Director Ertharin Cousin Statement on Aleppo*, 2016.

<sup>17</sup> UN WFP, *European Union Funding Helps WFP Save Lives in South Sudan*, 2016.

<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

who have been cut off from food supplies.<sup>19</sup> WFP also received another \$2.8 million to provide safe transportation for humanitarians in South Sudan.<sup>20</sup> In Mosul, Iraq, WFP has been the leader in distributing food assistance to families in need.<sup>21</sup> Since October 2016, WFP and other UN partners have provided food to more than 196,000 individuals in Iraq.<sup>22</sup>

In February 2017, the Executive Board will reconvene for its first regular session to discuss topics including climate change, environment, and nutrition policies.<sup>23</sup> The Board will also discuss evaluation reports on WFP's development policy, Ebola crisis response, and the Sri Lanka Country Portfolio.<sup>24</sup> In addition to reviewing various country programs, the Board will look to approve budget increases for development activities, relief and recovery operations, and increase the budget for protracted relief and recovery operations (PRROs).<sup>25</sup>

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*This source articulates the importance of food, sustainable development, climate change, and how Member States are working towards the SDGs. The article links the importance of obtaining sustainable food systems and transforming the system to better serve the three billion individuals living in the rural area of the globe. It is important for delegates to understand how UN agencies are working together to fulfill the mandates and missions set by Member States towards SDG 2.*

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *News Releases* [Website]. Retrieved 3 January 2017 from: [https://www.wfp.org/news/news-releases?tid=All&tid\\_2=All](https://www.wfp.org/news/news-releases?tid=All&tid_2=All)

*This site is a very useful tool for delegates to review in regards to recent updates from WFP. It hosts press releases and news articles on the work done by WFP for various Member States and the progress WFP has made towards its goals. With active and updated information, delegates can gain an accurate understanding of WFP's current programs and priorities. The link also highlights the other UN agencies with which WFP is working to end hunger.*

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) (WFP/EB.2/2016/4-A/1/Rev.2)*. Retrieved 3 January 2017 from:

[http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp286743.pdf?\\_ga=1.265372297.72806179.1483501939](http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp286743.pdf?_ga=1.265372297.72806179.1483501939)

*This executive document was recently approved by the Executive Board in November 2016. Though it has not changed much from the original draft, the revised strategic plan includes a few updates to WFP's agenda and strategies through 2021. Delegates should reflect upon the current mission, goals, and strategic plan of WFP while drafting proposals for the conference.*

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<sup>19</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Delivers Food to 52,000 People Cut Off From Aid In South Sudan*, 2016.

<sup>20</sup> UN WFP, *European Union Funding Helps WFP Save Lives in South Sudan*, 2016.

<sup>21</sup> UN WFP, *Voices from Mosul*, 2016.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid.

<sup>23</sup> UN WFP, *Biennial Programme of Work of the Executive Board (WFP/EB.2/2016/11/Rev.1)*, 2016.

<sup>24</sup> Ibid.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.



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## I. Enhancing Food Procurement Strategies

### *Recent Developments*

In October 2016, the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations to the United Nations (UN) Committee on World Food Security (CFS) published a policy guide titled *Connecting Smallholders to Markets*.<sup>26</sup> In the guide, CSM highlights the importance of local, regional, and national markets for smallholder farmers and advocates for institutional or public procurement practices, which could result in better integration of smallholder farmers into agricultural markets.<sup>27</sup> To a large extent, the World Food Programme (WFP) has already implemented the recommendations of CSM through various programs and initiatives, such as the Purchase for Progress (P4P) program, the Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) initiative, and the Patient Procurement Platform (PPP).<sup>28</sup> Additionally, WFP is currently looking to include public procurement platforms in several country-level strategic plans.<sup>29</sup> Nonetheless, CFS decided to forward the recommendations of CSM to the UN Rome-based agencies (RBAs), including WFP, for further implementation.<sup>30</sup>

Between 14 November and 17 November 2016, the WFP Executive Board met for its Second Regular Session.<sup>31</sup> At this session, the WFP Executive Board considered and approved several directive documents, including the final drafts of *the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)* and *the WFP Management Plan (2017-2019)*, which both bear relevance to WFP's food procurement strategy.<sup>32</sup> The newly adopted *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)* links WFP's objectives to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).<sup>33</sup> Strategic Objective 3 of the *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)* aims to promote sustainable food systems by procuring more food from smallholder farmers.<sup>34</sup> In this regard, WFP has the opportunity to expand its cooperation with governments and the private sector to build capacities for more sustainable food systems.<sup>35</sup> This strategy of capacity-building is also gaining traction among non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and therefore forms a basis for further collaboration between WFP and NGOs.<sup>36</sup>

The *WFP Management Plan (2017-2019)* details the financial strategy of WFP and the challenges it faces with underfunding.<sup>37</sup> As of November 2016, WFP had received contributions of \$4.9 billion towards its \$8.6 billion goal, or 57% of its needs.<sup>38</sup> This is particularly important since WFP was criticized in the 2014 *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP* for its lack of strategic planning in food procurement.<sup>39</sup> However, deficient funding hinders WFP's ability to appropriately plan ahead its food procurement activities and thereby makes it difficult for WFP to respond to the criticisms by the external auditor.<sup>40</sup> While WFP has noted in its recent management plan that long-term contributions slightly declined in 2015 compared to 2014, there was, compared to 2015, a slight increase in contributions at the 2016 United Nations/Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Pledging Conference for WFP.<sup>41</sup> Nonetheless, recent situation reports from several WFP operations indicate WFP's

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<sup>26</sup> CSM to UN CFS, *Connecting Smallholder Farmers to Markets: An Analytical Guide*, 2016.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 6.

<sup>28</sup> UN CFS, *Connecting family farmers to institutional markets: Results of the South-South cooperation on adapting Brazilian "Zero Hunger" to the African context*, 2016; FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 13; Grow Africa, *The Patient Procurement Platform: Diagnosing Risk in Tanzania*, 2015.

<sup>29</sup> UN WFP, *Ecuador Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*, 2017, p. 5; UN WFP, *El Salvador Country Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*, 2017, p. 11.

<sup>30</sup> UN CFS, *Draft Decision: Connecting Smallholders to Markets*, 2016.

<sup>31</sup> UN WFP, *Decisions and Recommendations of the Second Regular Session of the Executive Board*, 2016.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 4.

<sup>33</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*, 2016, p. 1.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 22.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>36</sup> Grow Africa, *The Patient Procurement Platform: Diagnosing Risk in Tanzania*, 2015, p. 5.

<sup>37</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Management Plan (2017-2019)*, 2016, p. 2.

<sup>38</sup> UN DPI, *More than \$1 billion pledged at Conference, as Member States Dramatically Increase Financial Commitments to Development Activities (DEV/3252-SAG/490)*, 2016.

<sup>39</sup> FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 2.

<sup>40</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Management Plan (2017-2019)*, 2016, p. 19.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*; UN DPI, *More than \$1 Billion Pledged at Conference, as Member States Dramatically Increase Financial Commitments to Development Activities (DEV/3252-SAG/490)*, 2016.

country offices still lack the financial resources to properly plan food procurement for the coming months.<sup>42</sup> Regarding WFP's smallholder farmer activity, the management plan notes that P4P is set to be mainstreamed through technical guidance for WFP's country offices and its government partners.<sup>43</sup> Similarly, the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) is attempting to target a certain percentage of smallholders by procuring food from them, in particular from women smallholders.<sup>44</sup>

At the second regular session of the WFP Executive Board in November 2016, the *Update on Collaboration among Rome-based Agencies* was presented.<sup>45</sup> This document highlighted various joint programs and initiatives among the RBAs.<sup>46</sup> Among these, the PAA is mentioned as one of those collaborative initiatives, led by WFP and FAO.<sup>47</sup> FAO is responsible for supporting smallholder farmers with technical guidance, while WFP is in charge of procuring food from farmers and distributing food to schools.<sup>48</sup> In October 2016, PAA was deemed a good practice in a report by the UN Office for South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC), entitled *South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development*.<sup>49</sup>

Overall, the recent work of the international community on food procurement focuses predominantly on action for smallholder farmers.<sup>50</sup> In that regard, WFP plays a leading role, especially due to programs and initiatives such as P4P, PAA, GCMF, and PPP.<sup>51</sup> Nonetheless, one of the greatest issues that WFP currently faces in enhancing its food procurement strategy is the lack of financial resources, and this is a trend that has negative implications for all of WFP's work.<sup>52</sup>

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*This report was published by the CSM and presented at the 43<sup>rd</sup> session of the CFS. It predominantly functions as a policy guideline for a variety of actors within the fields of agriculture and food security. It not only highlights the importance of smallholder farmers for agricultural markets, but also provides recommendations that are linked to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As such, this guide provides delegates with a better understanding of how to integrate smallholders into local, regional, and national markets and thereby create sustainable food systems.*

Grow Africa. (2015). *The Patient Procurement Platform: Diagnosing Risk in Tanzania*. Retrieved 4 January 2017 from: <https://www.growafrica.com/sites/default/files/Grow%20Africa%20Case%20Study%20Series%20-%20WFP%20PPP%20TZ%20Risk.pdf>

*Published in 2015, this report provides a detailed analysis of the Patient Procurement Platform, an initiative founded by WFP and Grow Africa, which is an NGO for sustainable development in African agriculture. The Patient Procurement Platform is another initiative that aims at food*

<sup>42</sup> UN WFP, *WFP C.A.R. Crisis Regional Update: Situation Report #28*, 2016, p. 1; UN WFP, *WFP Southern Africa: El Niño Situation Report #07*, 2016, p. 2; UN WFP, *WFP Syria: Situation Report #11*, 2016, p. 4.

<sup>43</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Management Plan (2017-2019)*, 2016, p. 30.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 79.

<sup>45</sup> UN WFP, *Update on Collaboration Among the Rome-based Agencies: A WFP Perspective (2015-2016)*, 2016.

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 1.

<sup>47</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>48</sup> UNOSSC, *Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development*, 2016, p. 20.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 19-20.

<sup>50</sup> Civil Society Mechanism, *Connecting Smallholder Farmers to Markets: An Analytical Guide*, 2016, p. 6; Grow Africa, *The Patient Procurement Platform: Diagnosing Risk in Tanzania*, 2016, p. 5.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*; UN CFS, *Connecting family farmers to institutional markets: Results of the South-South cooperation on adapting Brazilian "Zero Hunger" to the African context*, 2016; FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 13; UN WFP, *WFP Management Plan (2017-2019)*, 2016, p. 79.

<sup>52</sup> UN WFP, *WFP Management Plan (2017-2019)*, 2016, p. 19; UN WFP, *WFP C.A.R. Crisis Regional Update: Situation Report #28*, 2016, p. 1.

*procurement from smallholders and their integration into agricultural markets by connecting them with various actors from the private sector. By reading this report, delegates will be able to grasp some of the risks and challenges WFP and Grow Africa face in their joint initiative. This, in return, might help delegates come up with improvements to WFP's procurement strategy.*

United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation. (2016). *Good Practices in South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Sustainable Development* [Report]. Retrieved 3 January 2017 from: [https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Item-4-Good-Practices-in-SSTrC-for-SD\\_Draft-for-UNDG-endorsement.pdf](https://undg.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Item-4-Good-Practices-in-SSTrC-for-SD_Draft-for-UNDG-endorsement.pdf)

*Initially published in May 2016 by UNOSSC, this report was recently endorsed at the October 2016 meeting of the UN Development Group (UNDG). It presents various good practice examples for sustainable development and links these examples to the 17 SDGs. In relation to SDG 2, this report presents PAA as such a good practice example. For delegates, this report provides a short overview over the success of PAA and helps them understand the benefits of capacity development and public procurement.*

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *WFP C.A.R. Crisis Regional Update: Situation Report #28*. Retrieved 5 January 2017 from: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ep/wfp289651.pdf>

*This situation report from November 2016 details the WFP emergency operation in the Central African Republic and its neighboring states. The situation update highlights how the lack of financial resources affects food procurement in a crisis-stricken country. With this short report, delegates might be able to contextualize the work of WFP, particularly its food procurement and supply-chain activities.*

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *WFP Management Plan (2017-2019)*. Retrieved 2 January 2017 from: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp286763.pdf>

*The WFP Management Plan (2017-2019) was recently approved by the WFP Executive Board at its Second Regular Session. It essentially provides the corporate framework for WFP's management and functions as a financial plan for WFP's work and programming. With the management plan, delegates might gain a better understanding of the financial needs of WFP and how its needs constantly mismatch the actual contribution by Member States. This might help delegates place WFP's food procurement in a more technical context and work towards more cost-beneficial strategies in food procurement.*

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## II. Improving Food Security to Support the Return, Reintegration, and Resettlement of Displaced Populations

### *Recent Developments*

In November 2016, the United Nations (UN) World Food Programme (WFP), the Afghan government, and the UN Environment Programme jointly published a Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) addressing climate change and its implications for Afghanistan.<sup>53</sup> Links between displacement, climate change, and food security are identified in this case for the Helmand province.<sup>54</sup> The report is an attempt to bridge the gap between pure analysis of physical occurrences of climate hazards, as it is classically carried out in disaster risk reduction (DRR) efforts, and investigation of how these hazards impact the livelihoods of people.<sup>55</sup>

Together with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), WFP conducted a Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon in December 2016.<sup>56</sup> Apart from the major concern for security, high living costs in their host country were named by Syrian refugees as a factor for considering a return at some point in the future.<sup>57</sup> Almost all displaced Syrians in Lebanon are to some extent food-insecure, rendering them economically vulnerable, reducing their livelihood opportunities, and causing a downward spiral in their overall living conditions.<sup>58</sup> Strengthening the capacity of displaced populations for integration in host communities through improving economic self-reliance and food security is vital and effective, as has been shown by current or recent reports on displaced persons in Colombia, Iraq, and South Sudan, with measures implemented often boosting the local economy as well.<sup>59</sup> Aggravating the situation of Syria and its population is the fact that the country's food production is at an all-time low.<sup>60</sup> This negatively impacts food security and increases the probability of rising displacement numbers, which in turn may lead to further abandonment of food production, inducing a vicious circle.<sup>61</sup>

A report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) from December 2016 identifies food insecurity and famine as two of the underlying reasons that long-term solutions for return, reintegration, and resettlement (or relocation for internally displaced people (IDPs)) are so difficult to achieve.<sup>62</sup> Other factors that contribute to long-term displacement include water scarcity; environmental factors, including climate change; and recurring episodes of violence.<sup>63</sup> Illustrating these findings, the UN Security Council adopted resolution 2327 (2016) on the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) in December 2016, in which it highlighted the threat of severe food insecurity for 4.8 million people, the need for food assistance for 6 million people, and the displacement of almost 3 million people.<sup>64</sup> At the same time, it stressed the difficulties in achieving enduring return, reintegration, or resettlement.<sup>65</sup> These difficulties are in part caused by looting and attacks on humanitarian aid workers and infrastructure, which again underscores the interconnectedness of factors causing prolonged displacement.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>53</sup> UN WFP, *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)*, 2017; UN WFP et al., *Climate Change in Afghanistan: What does it mean for Rural Livelihoods and Food Security?*, 2016.

<sup>54</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 44.

<sup>55</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9.

<sup>56</sup> UN WFP et al., *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon 2016*, 2016.

<sup>57</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 16-17.

<sup>58</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 83.

<sup>59</sup> Bailey & Harragin, *Food assistance, reintegration and dependency in Southern Sudan. A report commissioned by the World Food Programme*, 2009, pp. 37-39; GIZ, *RETORNO: Supporting returning IDPs and host communities with regard to food security and reconstruction*; UN WFP, *WFP Welcomes Kuwait Contribution To Food Assistance For Iraqis Affected By Mosul Crisis*, 2016.

<sup>60</sup> FAO & UN WFP, *Special Report: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to the Syrian Arab Republic*, 2016, p. 47; UN WFP, *Syria Food Production at All-Time Low*, 2016.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*; FAO & UN WFP, *Special Report: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to the Syrian Arab Republic*, 2016, p. 47.

<sup>62</sup> Zetter, *Protracted Displacement – Setting the Scene*, *IOM Newsdesk*, 2016.

<sup>63</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>64</sup> UN Security Council, *United Nations Mission in South Sudan (S/RES/2327 (2016))*, 2016, p. 4.

<sup>65</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 11.

<sup>66</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 4, 11; Nigeria INGO Forum & ACAPS, *Impact of Insurgency in Northeast Nigeria: Scenarios – Possible developments in northeast Nigeria over the next 9 months (to June 2017)*, 2016, p. 10.

The Norwegian Refugee Council's Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) has recently drawn attention to “interlocking displacement drivers” affecting, for example, northeast Nigeria.<sup>67</sup> This region relies on food imports, and in the last five years, a food crisis has developed.<sup>68</sup> WFP estimates that it will have to support 2.5 million people in the region by April 2017.<sup>69</sup> In combination with historical administrative problems, corruption, and the insurgency of Boko Haram, a vicious circle has developed, in which food insecurity and malnutrition are key factors.<sup>70</sup> Assessment Capacities Project (ACAPS) projects that up to 40% of IDPs in this area may not return to their original homes.<sup>71</sup> In three out of four scenarios for the future of the region, holistic return policies that include development strategies and aid packages for IDPs are envisioned.<sup>72</sup> Hence, improved coordination, cooperation, and data-sharing between development and humanitarian agencies and state actors have been identified as vital.<sup>73</sup>

The 2016 *Africa Report on Internal Displacement* recently also illustrated the importance of multifaceted analysis and cooperation through cases from Somalia and Ethiopia, where failures to recognize multicausal foundations of displacement lessen chances to understand and help in severe crises, for instance in the case of droughts and resulting famine.<sup>74</sup> In turn, enduring displacement harms food security, as farming is halted.<sup>75</sup> The report also shows that adequate data – including on food security-related themes – is of paramount importance in order to ensure sustainable return, reintegration, and resettlement, as this data strengthens emergency and long-term preparedness.<sup>76</sup> Synthesizing these recent examples, the need for integrated approaches, linking all actors and stages involved in or affected by displacement, becomes evident.<sup>77</sup>

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations & United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Special Report: FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission to the Syrian Arab Republic*. Retrieved 6 January 2017 from:

[http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp288721.pdf?\\_ga=1.128486542.302225010.1483655549](http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp288721.pdf?_ga=1.128486542.302225010.1483655549)

*The document provides very detailed insight into the action-oriented approach and daily work of WFP. It offers in-depth assessments and figures on a vast range of food production and most importantly, on socioeconomic contexts and the background as well as recommendations. Reading its sections, delegates can learn about the approach, priorities and concrete challenges of WFP in general and in one of the biggest current crisis areas in particular. This will help them to concretely link food security issues with displacement and return, reintegration, and resettlement, because the data offered underscores the importance of food security in a displacement crises such as in Syria.*

Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre & Norwegian Refugee Council. (2016). *2016 Africa Report on Internal Displacement*. Retrieved 4 January 2017 from: <http://www.internal-displacement.org/assets/publications/2016/2016-Africa-Report/20161209-IDMC-Africa-report-web-en.pdf>

*This report, compiled by the IDMC, is its first solely on Africa, highlighting the continent's prominence in the topic area of internal displacement. It is a rich overview source on current internal displacement crises and relevant facts and figures. Also, it looks at lesser known factors for displacement, such as drought, and illustrates the complexity of variables involved. This*

<sup>67</sup> IDMC & NRC, *2016 Africa Report on Internal Displacement*, 2016, p. 16.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid., p. 17; Nigeria INGO Forum & ACAPS, *Impact of Insurgency in Northeast Nigeria: Scenarios – Possible developments in northeast Nigeria over the next 9 months (to June 2017)*, 2016, p. 4.

<sup>69</sup> UN WFP, *In December Alone, WFP Assists More Than One Million People In Northeast Nigeria*, 2016.

<sup>70</sup> IDMC & NRC, *2016 Africa Report on Internal Displacement*, 2016, p. 17.

<sup>71</sup> Nigeria INGO Forum & ACAPS, *Impact of Insurgency in Northeast Nigeria: Scenarios – Possible developments in northeast Nigeria over the next 9 months (to June 2017)*, 2016, p. 5.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid., p. 11.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid., pp. 11, 13.

<sup>74</sup> IDMC & NRC, *2016 Africa Report on Internal Displacement*, 2016, p. 19.

<sup>75</sup> Ibid., p. 20.

<sup>76</sup> IDMC & NRC, *2016 Africa Report on Internal Displacement*, 2016, pp. 23-25; IOM, *Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration*, 2017; Malik, *Sustainable IDP/refugee return depends on collaborative approach*, 2005, pp. 31-33.

<sup>77</sup> UNDP, *Guidance Note: A Development Approach to Migration and Displacement*, 2015, p. 4.

*provides the broader picture when thinking about food security in this context and at the same time offers concrete examples from the African continent.*

Nigeria INGO Forum & Assessment Capacities Project. (2016). *Impact of Insurgency in Northeast Nigeria: Scenarios – Possible developments in northeast Nigeria over the next 9 months (to June 2017)*. Retrieved 4 January 2017 from: [https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/slides/files/20161005\\_acaps\\_scenarios\\_northeast\\_nigeria.pdf](https://www.acaps.org/sites/acaps/files/slides/files/20161005_acaps_scenarios_northeast_nigeria.pdf)

*This report was drafted by the Nigeria INGO Forum, a civil society hub for humanitarian and development actors active in Nigeria, and the Assessment Capacities Project, a non-governmental organization (NGO) that collects data on disasters around the globe. It is of highest value, as it provides a concrete case study that is rich in detail, showing different path dependencies and possible outcomes within different possible contexts of unfolding events. Food security features prominently in the report. Precarious food security is demonstrated to be both a trigger and a result of rising displacement.*

United Nations, World Food Programme et al. (2016). *Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Lebanon 2016* [Report]. Retrieved 5 January 2017 from: [http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp289533.pdf?\\_ga=1.156074297.302225010.1483655549](http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp289533.pdf?_ga=1.156074297.302225010.1483655549)

*This document provides a complement to the Special Report above by FAO and WFP evaluating the causes of food insecurity in Syria as the country of origin of many displaced persons. It offers broad analysis on the living conditions of displaced Syrians living in Lebanon, also taking into account the state of their host communities. Delegates can especially learn about food insecurity and its many shades affecting displaced persons. This is an important prerequisite to finding sustainable counter-measures. By understanding what deficits exist and how food security can concretely be improved, realistic solutions for return, reintegration, and resettlement of displaced persons can be designed.*

Zetter, R. (2016, December 21). Protracted Displacement – Setting the Scene. *IOM. Migration Newsdesk*. Retrieved 4 January 2017 from: <https://weblog.iom.int/protracted-displacement-%E2%80%93-setting-scene>

*This concise article offers a scientific perspective on protracted displacement and the obstacles to ending it. It is very valuable, as it deviates from common perspectives and rather advocates divergent strategies in figuring out solutions. Even more precise: the notion that fixed solutions can be achieved is questioned and a dynamization of analysis and actions is proposed. This offers delegates a viewpoint that is rather different from the usual approaches within the institutional system of the UN, from which the author delimits himself. Reading this article will help delegates in developing a more pluralistic view on the topic and broadening their horizons on possible approaches to it.*

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### III. Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

#### *Recent Developments*

2016 was the hottest year yet, overshadowing 2015 by 1.1 degrees Celsius, according to the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).<sup>78</sup> Findings of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees reported 19.2 million people being displaced in 2015 due to climate change-related factors, a link that the WMO has recently traced to weather.<sup>79</sup> As agricultural practices contribute significantly to climate change, approximately 80% of States parties to the 2015 *Paris Agreement* under the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* are now researching ways to reduce this contribution.<sup>80</sup> Remaining challenges include an absence of mechanisms able to measure and capitalize on the positive change that higher agricultural standards can provide.<sup>81</sup> Further, many farmers cannot afford the time or financial impact of better agricultural practices, such as letting soils typically used for agriculture lie fallow in order to revitalize.<sup>82</sup>

The United Nations (UN) World Food Programme (WFP) has continued to make strides toward achieving food security. In December 2016, WFP resumed Liberian food distributions.<sup>83</sup> In addition, Ireland made a \$24 million advance payment toward its 2017 contribution, and WFP welcomed a contribution worth nearly \$3 million from Japan.<sup>84</sup> However, climate change remains an ongoing challenge to WFP's work. After decreased rainfall, higher temperatures, and shorter growing seasons, farmers in west-central Africa are reporting large losses in product yield, down about 25% from last year's crops.<sup>85</sup> Although sub-Saharan Africa is the region most vulnerable to climate change, it lacks early warning systems and contingency plans for large-scale disasters.<sup>86</sup> New estimates place losses in Nigeria alone at nearly \$5 billion per annum, while over 70% of farmers in parts of the Philippines report reduced crop production.<sup>87</sup> Regions of Nepal, some of which are approaching more than three decades of food insecurity, continue to face drought and famine at an exponentially increasing rate.<sup>88</sup>

Climate change has the most immediate and direct impact on the most vulnerable people, often disproportionately affecting subsistence farmers and pastoral cultures.<sup>89</sup> Zimbabwe and the United States Agency for International Development continue to analyze the 2016-2020 Zimbabwe United Nations Assistance Framework, which incorporates a program for resilience-building in order to improve household food and nutrition security.<sup>90</sup> In November 2016, WFP released a report on climate change in Afghanistan.<sup>91</sup> The report examines the impact of drought and floods as climate hazards, with the aim of identifying the areas of Afghanistan where climate change has had the most detrimental effect on livelihoods and food security.<sup>92</sup>

The international community has continued to tackle the issue of water scarcity in relation to climate change and food security. A report published by the German Development Institute in October 2016 stated that it is impossible to evolve agricultural techniques to adapt to climate change without including irrigation systems, water treatment

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<sup>78</sup> UN DPI, *2016 was the hottest year ever recorded—UN weather agency*, 2017.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> Brown, *The climate change threat to food*, *The Harvard Gazette*, 2016; Gustin, 2017: *Agriculture Begins to Tackle Role in Climate Change*, *Inside Climate News*, 2017.

<sup>81</sup> Ibid.; Stevanović et al, *Mitigation Strategies for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agricultural Land-Use Change: Consequences for Food Prices*, 2017.

<sup>82</sup> Gustin, 2017: *Agriculture Begins to Tackle Role in Climate Change*, *Inside Climate News*, 2017.

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<sup>91</sup> UN WFP et al., *Climate Change in Afghanistan: What does it mean for rural livelihoods and food security?*, 2016.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid.

and storage facilities, and soil and water management.<sup>93</sup> On 16 November 2016, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) launched the Global Framework for Action to Cope with Water Scarcity in Agriculture in the Context of Climate Change.<sup>94</sup> The Framework's aim is "to support the development and implementation of policies and programmes for the sustainable use of water in agricultural sectors."<sup>95</sup>

Looking ahead, the WFP Executive Board will convene on 20-24 February 2017 for its First Regular Session, during which it will discuss WFP's draft Climate Change Policy.<sup>96</sup> The policy will provide a framework for WFP's efforts to combat climate change in relation to food security, including by supporting governments and communities in building climate resilience.<sup>97</sup> In March 2017, the 2<sup>nd</sup> Agriculture and Climate Change Conference will take place in Spain and will be specifically focused on the impact of climate change on crop production.<sup>98</sup>

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*In December 2016, Harvard University hosted a panel on the impact of climate change on agriculture, food security, and the environment. Four experts highlighted the increasing risks posed by climate change to food security and factors related thereto, including global population growth, food production, and technology. The themes raised in this panel summary highlight the multifaceted nature of the relationship between climate change and food security, as well as the myriad challenges that governments must consider in building climate resilience.*

Gustin, G. (2017, January 4). 2017: Agriculture Begins to Tackle Role in Climate Change. *Inside Climate News*. Retrieved 5 January 2017 from: <https://insideclimatenews.org/news/03012017/agriculture-climate-change-paris-agreement-global-warming-drought>

*This article highlights reasons that agriculture in relation to climate change is oft-overlooked. In addition, delegates will find this source helpful for understanding shortcomings and hardships faced by persons employed by the agricultural industry. Delegates should recognize the language within this piece as a clear reflection of an advancing policy shift toward modern solutions to an advancing issue. Such policy shifts as mentioned within the source include a commitment by many states to use their agricultural programs as a direct weapon against climate change.*

Gyawali, S. (2016, December 26). Climate Change Threatens Food Security in Western Nepal, Say Advocates. *Earth Island Journal*. Retrieved 31 December 2016 from:

[http://www.earthisland.org/journal/index.php/elist/eListRead/climate\\_change\\_food\\_insecurity\\_western\\_nepal/](http://www.earthisland.org/journal/index.php/elist/eListRead/climate_change_food_insecurity_western_nepal/)

*This article from the Earth Island Journal is useful for several reasons. It takes a closer look at a remote region truly ravaged by food insecurity and discusses the ways in which circumstances continue to deteriorate. Its significance, however, stems mostly from bringing forward an unsigned, unfinished WFP project entitled "local capacity to identify climate risks and design adaptive strategies." This project was delayed due to a natural disaster, and this instance – which has yet to be rectified – is exemplary of unresolved challenges facing WFP.*

Stevanović, M., et al. (2017). Mitigation Strategies for Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Agricultural Land-Use Change: Consequences for Food Prices. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 51 (1): 365-374. Retrieved 30 January 2017 from: <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/ipdf/10.1021/acs.est.6b04291>

*While many articles discuss possible solutions to the issue at hand, this piece takes it a step further by discussing the results of different types of solutions. The article presents evidence that educational programs have a far more positive effect than do mitigation tactics of other types, and*

<sup>93</sup> Scheumann & Herrfahrtd-Pähle, *Food security in the face of climate change: impossible without water*, 2016.

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<sup>98</sup> Elsvier, *2<sup>nd</sup> Agricultural and Climate Change Conference*, 2017.

*delegates should utilize this evidence moving forward. The efficient breakdown of the issues within this document will allow delegates to see the multifaceted nature of this problem, and thereby come to understand that so, too, must be the solution.*

United Nations World Food Programme, et al. (2016). *Climate Change in Afghanistan: What does it mean for rural livelihoods and food security?* [Report]. Retrieved 31 January 2017 from:

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*This document is a detailed and user-friendly report valuable to delegates who wish to get a better understanding of capacity-building at local and national levels in response to climate change. The report breaks down specific risks and explains how they come about, as well as their specific impacts. In addition, delegates will find discussion within this document of livelihood diversification: a topic which is often discussed in WFP.*

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Giannia, A., et al. (2011). *Climate Risk and Food Security. Climate and livelihood sensitivities in Mali* [Report]. Rome/New York World Food Programme/ International Research Institute for Climate and Society. Retrieved 30 January 2017 from: [http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp288373.pdf?\\_ga=1.254518798.702184890.1472439917](http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp288373.pdf?_ga=1.254518798.702184890.1472439917)

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