

NMUN•NY 2019



14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the World Food Programme



Conference B

World Food Programme

Committee Staff

Director	Lindsey Velde
Chair	Jessica Villegas

Agenda

- I. Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security
- II. Improving Frameworks for the Supply of Food Aid
- III. Responding to Food Insecurity in Syria

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
WFP/1/1	Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security	25 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 0 abstentions
WFP/3/1	Responding to Food Insecurity in Syria	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the World Food Programme

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

- I. Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security
- II. Responding to Food Insecurity in Syria
- III. Improving Frameworks for the Supply of Food Aid

The session was attended by representatives of 25 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security.” By Monday evening, the Dais received a total of 2 proposals which later merged covering a wide range of sub-topics: community training and education, innovation of technology in rural areas and agricultural sectors, and micro-financing programs.

On Tuesday, 1 draft resolution had been approved by the Dias. The resolution was adopted with unanimous support by the body. The resolution commits to working with global civil society to improve agricultural resilience. On Tuesday evening, the Dias received a total of 3 proposals on the topic of “Responding to Food Insecurity in Syria” strengthening emergency programs together with NGOs.

On Wednesday, 1 draft resolution had been approved by the Dais, which was adopted by unanimous support. The resolution represented a wide range of issues, including emergency response, agricultural resilience and the protection of vulnerable people. Overall, the committee was very productive and passionate about the work produced by the body.



Code: WFP/1/1

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Improving Emergency Response Capacities to Safeguard Food Security

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Deeply appreciative of Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which establishes health*
4 *and well-being as a fundamental right to every individual,*

5
6 *Keeping in mind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development*
7 *Goal 2, which seeks to end hunger, achieve food security, and improve nutrition and promote sustainable*
8 *agriculture by 2030,*

9
10 *Firmly convinced that cooperation of the entire global community is essential to combat the issue of food*
11 *insecurity in times of emergency,*

12
13 *Recognizing that many areas affected by food insecurity are not under full control of national*
14 *governments, which makes populations difficult to reach as well as to develop long term food assistance*
15 *projects in,*

16
17 *Acknowledges the inter-agency collaboration of the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and*
18 *Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations*
19 *Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization in combating food insecurity and providing*
20 *food assistance,*

21
22 *Alarmed by the challenges faced specifically by vulnerable populations, including stateless populations,*
23 *internally displaced people, impoverished populations, youth, and women, in terms of food security,*

24
25 *Cognizant of General Assembly Resolution 72/215 on "Agricultural Technology for Sustainable*
26 *Development" promoting agricultural technology for sustainable development, which has the potential to*
27 *increase food security,*

28
29 *Seriously concerned with the adverse effects of climate change on food production in light of the push to*
30 *transform WFP from food aid to food assistance,*

31
32 *Noting with appreciation the Investment Policy Framework for Sustainable Development elaborated by*
33 *the United Nation Conference on Trade and Development in 2015 and the Principles for Responsible*
34 *Investment initiative in partnership with the United Nations Environment Programme, Finance Initiative*
35 *and the UN Global Compact that promote policies to guide responsible investments,*

36
37 *Recognizing the WFP initiative Purchase and Progress Programme which encourages national*
38 *governments and the private sector to buy food in ways that will benefit smallholder farmers,*

39
40 *Regretting the lack of micro-finance, sustainable development, and agricultural education across*
41 *particularly susceptible populations,*

42
43 *Deploring WFP's financial deficit of more than 3 billion over the last two years and deeply conscious of*
44 *the need to develop alternative means of funding in order to improve the efficiency of the food supply*
45 *framework,*

46
47 *Alarmed by the lack of updated corporate policies and guidelines on asset management as stated in the*
48 *WFP Internal Audit Report (AR/18/12) of November 2018 by the Office of the Inspector General,*

50 *Acknowledging* WFP's transition from food aid toward food assistance, especially through cash-based
51 transfer initiatives,

52
53 *Recalling* the Doha Round of Trade Talks, a multilateral trade agreement between members of
54 the World Trade Organization, which proposes to reduce subsidies in the efforts that the
55 agreement's purpose was to boost the economic growth of developing Member States,

56
57 1. *Recommends* building local and national capacities and resilience with a clear, efficient strategy to
58 deliver food aid during emergencies:

- 59
60 a. Member States identifying key individuals and organizations at a local and regional level, with
61 whom WFP can collaborate in order to reach remote areas and guarantee access to food
62 assistance;
- 63
64 b. Member States creating an investment council for rural areas lead by the relevant ministries
65 to help small and medium businesses in these areas grow;
- 66
67 c. Member States creating a promotion agency to attract foreign investments for rural regions
68 inspired by the Hungarian Investment Agency;
- 69
70 d. Creating a national conference in order to connect local actors with investors in order to
71 further promote growth and food production;
- 72
73 e. Encouraging public and private partnerships in rural regions through either tax incentives and
74 by connecting actors through the conference;

75
76 2. *Suggests* that funding for these capacities to be drawn from the Office of Coordination of
77 Humanitarian Affairs' Country Based Pooled Funds, as these endeavors are generally local and
78 regional to each Member State;

79
80 3. *Encourages* the integration of advanced information and technologies in aiding food insecure zones
81 to respond to extreme weather by:

- 82
83 a. The implementation of early warning systems that monitor indicators of food insecurity crises,
84 due to threats such as incoming weather disturbances, through the employment of
85 seismographs, hurricane tracking, crop monitoring, and drought monitoring;
- 86
87 b. Increasing use of satellite technology by:
88
89 i. Creating regional links between Member States with advanced space exploration
90 programs, and promoting their ability to map and survey for global use;
91 ii. Encouraging the use of satellite imagery in order to monitor the implementation of
92 new technologies;
- 93
94 c. Mapping patterns of extreme weather to better recommend methods of improving harvest
95 yield considering unexpected weather;

96
97 4. *Reaffirms* that multilateral and multisectoral cooperation shall remain a fundamental component of the
98 international community effective upstream response, and further expand the cluster-approach
99 through the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, which will avoid project overlaps between different UN
100 organs;

101
102 5. *Draws attention* to the Doha Round of Trade Talks in order to:

- 103
104 a. Encourage trade between all Member States including Least Developed;

105

- 106 b. Avoid giving subsidies only to Developed Member States;
- 107
- 108 6. *Recommends* further utilizing the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, which allows remote
109 areas to be reached quickly in case of food emergency;
- 110
- 111 7. *Promotes* the continuation and expansion of food assistance in the form of cash-based transfer (CBT)
112 programs in emergency situations, through:
- 113
- 114 a. Increasing support for SCOPE identification card initiatives by doing preliminary research on
115 scope analysis;
- 116
- 117 b. Expanding the Building Blocks pilot program in Pakistan and Jordan to promote the use of
118 blockchain technology in CBTs;
- 119
- 120 8. *Emphasizes* the importance of the establishment of training programs to set up Rapid Response
121 Expert Team among local actors of disaster-prone regions, with a specific emphasis on aiding
122 vulnerable populations, which would train local populations to become experts that:
- 123
- 124 a. Would apply to the FAO guidelines in food crisis and natural disaster planning;
- 125
- 126 b. Will then take these skills to assist their respective regions with disaster planning and
127 preparations, as well as enacting these plans when disaster strikes;
- 128
- 129 c. Will save monetary funds and other valuable resources, such as, time, by ensuring all local
130 communities have assistants on the ground that are prepared to act before a disaster occurs;
- 131
- 132 9. *Encourages* Member States to implement a similar framework such as the Purchase for Progress
133 Programme and the R4 Rural Resilience Initiative which focus on improving the resilience on farmers
134 through climate disasters and instability, including:
- 135
- 136 a. The education of farmers on sustainable methods of fertilization, pesticides, and irrigation,
137 coupled with, training in post-harvest handling, equipment and storage facilities, and methods
138 of resisting climate change;
- 139
- 140 b. Promoting biodiversity to maintain native crops, improve crop quality, and to ensure that
141 micronutrient deficiencies can be avoided;
- 142
- 143 c. Addressing gender equality which plays a huge role in reducing hunger and mitigating food
144 crisis by encouraging women to take part in decision-making and benefit economically;
- 145
- 146 d. Introducing farmers from neighboring Member States to share methods of sustainable
147 agriculture;
- 148
- 149 e. Improving methods of food storage, so perishable food will not be wasted due to inadequate
150 preservation;
- 151
- 152 10. *Considers* the multi-year buying contracts between farmers and governmental buy-back programs in
153 order to establish minimum market-based prices in advance and ultimately allow small holder families
154 to plan beyond the farm gate by:
- 155
- 156 a. Ensuring that farmers can confidently plan, grow, store and sell their crops and maximize
157 their productivity, profitability and resilience over the long term;
- 158
- 159 b. Building confidence of agri-market players in doing business with smallholders;
- 160
- 161 c. Micro-financing primarily by public-private companies to farmers in time of crises;

- 162
163 11. *Recommends* the establishment of a team of experts from the private sector, financial sector and
164 environmental sector suggested and voted by Member States responsible for creating WFP's own
165 version of the Responsible Investment Guidelines that would look into:
166
167 a. The development of an investment policy that promotes:
168
169 i. Investments in private or national responsible existing funds;
170 ii. Investments in funds that remain easy to liquidate in order to be injected into WFP
171 emergency response activities;
172
173 b. The creation of WFP's own green funds that invest into private sectors taking into
174 consideration:
175
176 i. The carbon footprint produced by the industries in which money from the fund is
177 invested to ensure that the businesses invested in are sustainable and do not
178 negatively contribute to climate change related to the fund;
179 ii. The respect expressed by industries regarding international environmental norms;
180
181 12. *Emphasizes* the need for each Member State to develop a personalized Country Specific Plan
182 pertinent to their own capabilities, needs, and resources, with the help of any regional allies, state or
183 non-state actors, in order to address ongoing mechanisms to proactively respond to emergencies that
184 threaten food security, which includes:
185
186 a. The universal adoption of food security monitoring systems, which track changes in people's
187 food securities, through surveying the users of food aid;
188
189 b. Increasing food security before and after a catastrophe by providing emergency response
190 training and equipment to local government units;
191
192 c. Providing farmers with the resources needed, such as agricultural resilience training,
193 management skills and income diversification, and community engagement response
194 training;
195
196 d. The implementation of dignified labor incentives where rural villagers receives food aid in
197 exchange for their construction of sustainable infrastructure;
198
199 13. *Encourages* Members States as well as intergovernmental or public and private organizations that
200 voluntarily contribute to WFP financing (hereafter "WFP funders") to bring forward their donation
201 through responsible investments funds that respect the *Principles for Responsible Investment* (PRI)
202 defined by the UN Global Compact in the sense that they:
203
204 a. Integrate environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) issue into investment
205 analysis and decision-making processes;
206
207 b. Seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which they invest;
208
209 c. Report on their activities and progress toward implementing the PRI;
210
211 14. *Reaffirms* the importance of school meals for children across the globe, with the goal of:
212
213 a. Encouraging to send children to school;
214
215 b. Providing school meals vouchers to vulnerable families;
216

- 217 c. Providing family's with micronutrient supplements nutrition information, education and
218 counseling;
- 219
- 220 d. Linking local production and local consumption to create a stable and predictable market for
221 local farmers;
- 222
- 223 15. *Implores Member States to address the lack of infrastructure in rural regions and invest in building*
224 *these infrastructures by:*
- 225
- 226 a. Encouraging all Member States to improve their road systems by modernizing roads as well
227 as constructing new ones, which would permit better access to remote communities, thus
228 connecting farmers to markets in order to connect producers and consumers;
- 229
- 230 b. Requesting that Member States provides funding within their own budget for modernizing
231 agricultural equipment in order to notify WFP with the seriousness of their states issue;
- 232
- 233 c. Proposing the creation of a partnership with Engineers without Borders and other non-
234 governmental organizations (NGOs) who have resources to support us in building
235 infrastructures;
- 236
- 237 d. Requesting water infrastructure by modernizing irrigation canals, valves and infrastructures
238 taking care of wastewater;
- 239
- 240 16. *Urges partnerships between Member States and NGOs like the Global Child Nutrition Foundation,*
241 *UNICEF and FAO to actively fight against food insecurity:*
- 242
- 243 a. Teaching families how to cook nutritious meals;
- 244
- 245 b. Providing cash and e-cards to empower people to purchase their own food;
- 246
- 247 c. Engaging with local supply chains and providing employment;
- 248
- 249 d. Improving market access through better biosecurity and food security system.



Code: WFP/3/1

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Responding to Food Insecurity in Syria

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Affirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), in particular Article 25, which articulates the
right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing, including access to nutritious food,

5
6 *Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which created the Sustainable Development
Goal 2 on Zero Hunger,

8
9 *Deeply concerned* that 6.5 million Syrian people have minimal to no access to a consistent, reliable food
10 source, with a total of 13.5 million Syrian civilians affected, with an emphasis on the disproportionate
11 effect on women and children,

12
13 *Noting with appreciation* the Special fund for Emergency Rehabilitation, which is specifically focused on
14 the improvement of food security and drought-affected families in Syria, and the need for long-term
15 solutions in allowing Syrians to become self-sufficient,

16
17 *Expressing its grave concern* over the study by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
18 (UNHCR), that 4.8 million Syrians have fled to Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq, and 6.6 million
19 are internally displaced within Syria,

20
21 *Further recalling* the 2014 *Rome Declaration on Nutrition*, which encourages Member States to improve
22 food systems through investments in smallholder agriculture to enhance levels of nutrition,

23
24 *Reiterating* the Security Council resolution 2401 (2018) on “The situation in the Middle East”, demanding
25 safe, unimpeded and sustained delivery of humanitarian aid in Syria, and access to humanitarian
26 operators in conflict zone,

27
28 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 69/189 of 2015 on “Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab
29 Republic”, which condemns the use of starvation as a war tactic,

30
31 *Remembering* the Food and Agriculture Organization’s (FAO) Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan (2018-
32 2019), which emphasizes agricultural training for Syrians within and outside Syria’s borders and
33 encourages actors to resolve the ongoing food insecurity in Syria through reviving agriculture,

34
35 *Appreciating* the development of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s ETC 2020 Strategy, which
36 facilitates technology and communication support in emergency situations,

37
38 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 49/139 (1994) titled “Strengthening of the coordination of
39 emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations” which established the White Helmets as an
40 organization focused on voluntary humanitarian aid assistance,

41
42 *Acknowledging* the importance of the Vulnerability and Analysis Mapping system and its ability to provide
43 vital information to both the World Food Programme (WFP) and individual Member States,

44
45 *Having considered* the WFP’s Logistic Cluster Concept of Operations for Syria, and its recommendations
concerning logistical support,

46
47 *Recalling*, Member States’ support of WFP’s Fast Information Technology Telecommunications
48 Emergency and Support Team (FITTTEST) to provide short-term solutions in providing food to Syrians,

50
51 *Affirms* that the School Snack Program improves interaction between producers of food materials,
52 deliverers, and the workers of food packing facilities,

53
54 *Evoking attention* towards the Fifth rounds of talks in Astana, Kazakhstan 2018 for converting war zones
55 into safe and humanitarian aid zones,

56
57 *Deeply concerned* with the threats to the sustenance of the local citizens due to conflict zones, a result of
58 the civil war and the necessity to provide Syrian families with the highest possible degree of
59 independence from international aid,

60
61 *Calling attention* to the existing program Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN), that provides food
62 assistance through cash-based transfers using e-vouchers available on mobile phones and recognizing
63 that this program could be established in Syria,

64
65 *Concerned* of the safety of humanitarian aid workers due to reported incidents by United Nations Office
66 for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

67
68 *Approving* past and current effective partnerships between WFP and non-governmental organizations
69 and private for-profit as well as non-profit enterprises in addressing the food security crisis in Syria by
70 contributing to sustainability and relief efforts,

71
72 *Inspired* by WFP resolution 1/1 of 2019 that commits to working with global civil society to improve
73 agricultural resilience,

74
75 1. *Recommends* the conversion of de-escalation zones of Idlib, Ar Rastan, Talbiseh, and Eastern
76 Ghouta into humanitarian zones by implementing the following measures, which include:

77
78 a. Cross-organizational processes and initiatives like creating multiple communication channels,
79 common revolving fund and inventory management between FAO;

80
81 b. Implementing the Four Lenses Strategic Framework would:

82
83 i. Introduce social enterprise performance of WFP operations in Syria;
84 ii. Define attainable and measurable goals in order to frame performance between the
85 different WFP organizations;
86 iii. Identify universal performance criteria within the personnel working with WFP in
87 Syria;
88 iv. Apply the performance criteria by evaluating the personnel through a social
89 enterprise methodology mentality;

90
91 2. *Requests* additional support be given to cost-awareness practices within WFP, with a specific
92 emphasis on automatic purchasing and real time reporting in order to:

93
94 a. Simplify purchasing;

95
96 b. Streamline inventory cycle counting;

97
98 c. Minimize data entry errors;

99
100 3. *Encourages* the implementation of a cash-based transfer fund program, modeled after the existing
101 program ESSN, which fights poverty, supports the economic access of food, and reinforces local
102 markets in Syria by:

103
104 a. Providing smart cards, mobile application vouchers, and blockchain technology to distribute
105 these cash transfers;

- 106
107 b. Eliminating added costs of food delivery, transportation, and personnel associated with
108 traditional food aid deliveries;
109
110 c. Respecting dietary cultural, religious, or health concerns through avoiding the distribution of
111 regionally unfamiliar foods;

112
113 4. *Reiterates* its recommended support of the private sector to share the cost burden for providing food
114 assistance to those most at risk within Syria based on the following tenants:

- 115
116 a. The maximization of innovation and technology through private-public partnerships in order
117 to:
118
119 i. Establish new forms of innovation;
120 ii. Develop a more comprehensive platform for research and development;
121 iii. Ensure a level playing field for free trade and competition;
122
123 b. Assist in the stabilization of the Syrian economy through micro-loans, allowing for the
124 following:
125
126 i. Encouraging entrepreneurship;
127 ii. Providing low start-up costs for businesses;
128 iii. Incentivizing economic growth;
129
130 c. Help develop housing for internally displaced individuals;

131
132 5. *Urges* continued integration of local businesses in order to increase the autonomy of Syrian families
133 away from international aid supplies, specifically supporting the expansion of current WFP initiatives,
134 such as:

- 135
136 a. The Aleppo bread project, which provides Bread Cards to families to be used in local
137 bakeries;
138
139 b. The beekeeping livelihoods project, which provides resources for the creation of small
140 beekeeping businesses;
141
142 c. Kitchen garden projects, which should be expanded to deliver crops and information leaflets;
143
144 d. Other vocational training, such as sewing, tailoring, carpentry, and plumbing;
145
146 e. The rebuilding of damaged business structures;

147
148 6. *Recommends* the expansion of already existing projects aiming to prevent children from suffering
149 from malnutrition and stunting, such as:

- 150
151 a. Fresh school meals, which have thus far provided around 10,000 children with nutritious food;
152
153 b. Voucher Support for Out-of-School Children, which provides economic incentives to Syrian
154 families to send their children to school, further promoting gender equality and healthy
155 nutrition;
156
157 c. Improvement of the School Snack Program by opening new storages and by allocating more
158 resources to this program, which would permit:
159
160 i. Increasing the number of Syrian children that Members States are able to help in
161 crisis situations;

162 ii. Assisting families' economies by easing the burden of possible malnutrition of the
163 children;

164
165 7. *Encourages* the increased participation of UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, in order to
166 assign rapporteurs to investigate existing frameworks within WFP which are employed in Syria, and
167 to address the following:

168
169 a. Structural inadequacies in frameworks which encompass food and water access and supply
170 to Syria;

171
172 b. Public health risks regarding overall malnutrition in Syria, as well as diseases produced by
173 malnutrition in Syrian communities;

174
175 8. *Recommends* that WFP provide and distribute nutritious food, as well as information which
176 encompass the subjects of nutrition, hydration, opportunities for access to food and water resources,
177 and the lack thereof through:

178
179 a. The use of underground and/or abandoned tunnels which connect to conflicted zones or
180 besieged areas which would serve to:

181
182 i. Protect humanitarian aid workers exposed to danger while delivering food;
183 ii. Reduce the cost of food delivery using delivery trucks;

184
185 b. The use of local media, such as informational pamphlets, newspapers, social media, the
186 facilitation of workshops, and other venues to:

187
188 i. Raise awareness of food access;
189 ii. Bring attention to public health risks and malnutrition;

190
191 9. *Recommends* fostering collaboration with humanitarian actors and other United Nations agencies,
192 including:

193
194 a. The White Helmet Commission to provide agri-food restoration organizations, as well as
195 provide comprehensive risk management and resilience;

196
197 b. The International Red Cross and Red Crescent in order to widen access to food network;

198
199 c. UNHCR and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to reach vulnerable populations such
200 as internally displaced people and children;

201
202 d. The International Committee of the Red Crescent in order to gain access to remote areas and
203 areas under the control of military actors;

204
205 10. *Promotes* the fact that the best way to provide emergency food aid is:

206
207 a. Partnering with other countries and organizations who share the same goals as WFP;

208
209 b. Using WFP Strategic Plan, which emphasizes global partnerships that would result in
210 developing the strategies to combat food insecurity and to increase food supply in developing
211 countries such as Syria;

212
213 11. *Proposes* the implementation of agricultural resilience capacities by:

214
215 a. Developing innovative insurance schemes like low-premium microinsurance policies and low-
216 interest credit facilities in order to prevent farmers from crop and livestock failures;

217

- 218 b. Promoting highly adaptive and productive crop varieties and livestock, including stimulating
219 agricultural diversification and improved post-harvest handling, storage, and value addition;
220
221 c. Providing Syrians with the agricultural knowledge, ability, and training to rebuild their land;
222
223 d. Granting business assistance and profit opportunities for smallholder farmers;
224
225 e. Building new storage facilities to ensure availability of food and the creation of jobs in the
226 area;

227
228 12. *Improves* the current framework to provide humanitarian assistance such as food handout, fuel
229 distribution, and water resources by further collaborating with other UN agencies such as the United
230 Nation Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD) and United Nation Humanitarian Air Service and
231 therefore:

- 232
233 a. Suggests to the UNHRD to consider furthering our cooperation by establishing temporary
234 depot in each part of the country controlled by the different actors in Syria:
235
236 i. Encouraging that each temporary site would be managed by WFP for distribution of
237 resource handout;
238 ii. Recommends that the UNHRD to manage the logistics of the operation such as
239 transport and storing of products;
240
241 b. Advocates for the expansion and improvement of the already established Humanitarian
242 Corridors in Syria's neighboring countries such as Jordan, Turkey, Lebanon, Egypt, and Iraq
243 in order to grant civilians with the adequate humanitarian assistance;

244
245 13. *Encourages* Member States to focus on rebuilding non-affected war regions in Syria by implementing
246 new technologies and starting the reconstruction of agricultural infrastructure by:

- 247
248 a. Implementing the Sprinkler Irrigation System technologies as it permits farmer to manage
249 water more efficiently and permits farmer to grow enhanced crops;
250
251 b. Starting the rebuilding of infrastructure such as irrigation canals, silos and road for remote
252 areas permitting the flow of water, the stocking of grain in silos, and connecting farmer with
253 local markets;
254
255 c. Enforcing the FITTEST program's technological services to provide emergency food
256 assistance to Syria and responding when disaster strikes;
257
258 d. Adopting satellites to predict natural disasters and the state of soil moisture to ensure
259 successful crop seasons.