

28 – 31 March 2021

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



**TOGETHER
TOWARDS
TOMORROW**

Conference A

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World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

Director

Alliyah L. Edwards

Chair

Joshua Andersen

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
WFP/1/1	Smallholder Agriculture Support to Achieve Zero Hunger	Adopted by acclamation

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 20 Member States and 0 Observers;

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, II and beginning discussion on the topic of “Smallholder Agriculture Market Support to Achieve Zero Hunger”. On Monday, the committee began to collaborate and divide into two working groups looking to tackle all aspects of the topic, to then merge them later.

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of two proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including economic implications, education, technology, and social accountability. All Member States worked diligently during informal sessions, collaborating in a representative and equitable manner. Formal session speeches reflected these collaborative efforts and the knowledgeable preparation of committee delegates.

On Wednesday, one draft resolution had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted one resolution following voting procedure, which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including educational programs to enhance the accessibility of resources for smallholder farmers, as well as better expansion of existing frameworks that aimed to improve technology, reporting, and economic development to assist with better resources to achieve Zero World Hunger.



Code: WFP/1/1

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Smallholder Agriculture Support to Achieve Zero Hunger

The World Food Programme,

Recalling article 55 of the *United Nations Charter* (1945) aiming at higher living standards and international solutions to express unity and global solidarity in these times of crisis,

Acknowledging the challenges and plights that smallholder farmers face globally, despite them being providers of 80% of the world's food supply, such as high instances of poverty and undernourishment,

Viewing with appreciation the assistance of the Immediate Response Account (IRA) that allows for fast, life-saving responses to emergencies with the releasing funds within 24 hours of the onset of a crisis, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, natural disasters, and famines,

Highlighting the World Food Programme (WFP) school feeding strategy 2020-2030 as the important framework to implement and expand WFP's school feeding initiatives including Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) for achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Recognizing that to extirpate hunger, Member States must work beyond the SDG 2 Zero Hunger and expand the goals to encompass the other SDGs, including but not limited to SDG 1 of poverty elimination and SDG 13 regarding climate action, all of which address contributing factors to hunger worldwide,

Echoing the call of the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security*, adopted at the 1996 World Food Summit, which urged participating members to muster the political will and pledge the national commitment to achieving food security for all and sundry,

Acknowledging General Assembly resolution 72/239 (2017) on "United Nations Decade of Family Farmers (2019-2028)" that recognizes the importance of allowing smallholder farmers to fully access the universal market in order to ensure and support food security, and freedom from discrimination,

Taking into consideration the UN Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) and its accompanying Global Action Plan (2019), to guide the WFP in developing solutions, such as the expansion of the Family Farming Knowledge Platform, with generational sustainability in mind,

Recalling the series of *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World Report 2020* which recommends policies and strategies aiming at promoting food industry regulation and the reduction of disincentives to the local production of nutrient dense food,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 73/165 (2018) which highlights the importance of Member States obligation to uphold the rights of rural farmers,

Convinced of the fact that sustainable funding sources similar to the United Kingdom's Global Infrastructure Programme, which provide educational and financial assistance to develop smallholder agriculture infrastructure, are necessary to strengthen the abilities of Smallholder farmers who do not have the financial resources to perform infrastructural improvements without aid,

Reaffirming the commitment to the SDGs on the *Agenda for Sustainable Development*, SDG2, aiming to achieve zero hunger, SDG 9 to promote industry, innovation, and infrastructure, and SDG 17, which emphasizes the importance of global cooperation among Member States and other international entities to solve common issues,

Aware that the WFP is in need of additional sources of funding in order to expand operations and assist smallholder farmers and agriculturalists including technological, educational, food and water equipment resources,

Recognizing that women make up over 50% of employment in agriculture, but only make up less than 15% of land ownership and face higher food insecurity than men,

Emphasizing that access to markets is crucial for smallholder agricultural workers to sell and make a profit from their products, and further accessibility can be achieved by the establishment of Formal Markets, provision of assistance and alliances,

Emphasizing the importance of the *WFP Strategic Plan 2017- 2021* (2016), which guides Member States to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, especially SDG 2, and provides a strategic framework for smallholder farmers support,

Taking into consideration the *WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021*, which continues to increase rural economic opportunity, prevent food waste, and promote sustainable agricultural development,

Concerned about the devastating effects of the COVID-19 outbreak on smallholder agriculture, especially in fragile countries, that is becoming an obstacle both for farmers and consumers to reach fields and markets,

Recognizing WFP's Home-Grown School Meals (HGSM) is an effective program to ensure stable income for smallholder farmers by connecting them to school meal markets,

Reaffirming the necessity for the implementation of a model of circular economic, which focuses on the strengthening of the private sector, to acknowledge economic growth and development as a path for smallholders to participate in the agricultural market,

Reaffirming the Weather-Index based insurance which has been conducted by WFP and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), help smallholder farmers ensure both their income and markets by providing financial support when these farmers face climate shocks,

Regretting the fact that less than 2 percent of the total climate finance required to recover from the impact of climate disasters are getting served to smallholder farmers in developing states in 2020 as stated in *Examining the Climate Finance Gap for Small-Scale Agriculture* (2020),

Believing the importance of R4 Rural Resilience Initiative, which protects smallholder farmers from crop loss due to the failure of the production because of climate disasters by introducing microinsurance,

Highlights the potential that digital agriculture has as a digital tool which collects, stores, analyzes, and shares information along the agricultural value chain,

Highlighting the need for strengthening educational systems and the expansion of educational resources, such as the World Hunger Map, as they are powerful tools that provide necessary information regarding agricultural management to small-scale farmers, and enable smallholders to connect to modern markets in commercial terms, to guarantee a fair market,

Acknowledging that there are many programs, such as the lease holding system in Turkmenistan and the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) in the United States, that work to support smallholder farmers there is a need for a system; similar to the Family Farming Knowledge Platform, to effectively share knowledge to further develop smallholder farming systems within other nations,

Fully supporting the work of the Accelerator Labs, a learning network of the United Nations

Development Programme (UNDP), which addresses sustainable development challenges in cooperation with national partners in Member States,

Keeping in mind that farming practices have deep cultural and social significance that may affect a nation or community's willingness to collaborate with outside organizations or nations because they are rooted deeply in traditional practices passed down for generations that must be sustained,

Underscoring the importance and potential of the WFP's Hunger Map in identifying undernourishment in each Member State,

Recommitting to collaboration with international organizations whose goal is to support smallholder agriculture market such as the Food Agriculture Organization (FAO) and IFAD,

Appreciating the global effort devoted to SDG Target 17.6, which highly encourages regional and international cooperation in the face of global challenges such as acute hunger and malnutrition,

Noting with approval the work accomplished by the *Farm to Market Alliance Initiative* (FtMA) of the WFP, which has helped establish contracts between smallholder producers and private companies that assists the former in achieving financial stability, as well as effective distribution of produce,

Expanding on the programs established on the African continent, such as the *Zero Loss Initiative* in Uganda, as well as the FtMA, which helps 135,000 people, especially women providing ways to connect them to bigger markets,

Recognizing the importance of United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), which plays an essential role of procuring, storing, and transferring emergency supplies for humanitarian assistance,

Bearing in mind the commitment of Member States to SDG 2.3, which specifically targets the doubling of agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers,

Recognizing the importance of methods for Climate-smart Agriculture in addressing issues relevant to smallholder farmers, such as hydroponics and crop resiliency programs, as highlighted in H2Grow and The Food and Agriculture Organization's Country Programming Framework (2017-2021),

Recognizing the importance of sustainable agriculture production, such as the use of green and renewable energies, land remediation, and water conservation techniques to benefit both the environment and smallholder agriculture markets on the long term,

Noting with deep concern the fact that climate disasters could negatively affect people including smallholder farmers' ability to produce food and access to market as stated in *the intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report 2014*,

1. *Encourages* Member States to pay particular attention to their smallholder farmers and their needs not only in relation to production, but also in lifestyle and health by:
 - a. Allowing smallholder farmers as much universal market access and product subsidies as possible by getting individual smallholder farmers in contact with major market distributors to cut out having to pay mediators;
 - b. Inviting WFP top contributors to continue donating since the success of the WFP in underdeveloped countries by suggesting that nations that have enough resources dedicate parts of their GDP to donations, or donate other resources including education, food, labor, and technology;

- c. Reiterating further collaboration with WHO (COVAX) and UNHRD, to be sure that a significant amount of smallholder farmers and rural workers are not struggling to have access to products that help them produce food or receiving food themselves, because of travel and trade restrictions created because of COVID-19;
2. *Recommends* to the General Assembly to task the United Nations Secretary General (UNSG) to conduct research on the impact of COVID-19 on smallholder farmers and the achievement of SDG zero hunger together with respective UN bodies, nongovernmental organizations and governments working on these issues to provide:
 - a. A report on the findings included in the FAO's report *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022*;
 - b. Recommendations to the General Assembly on how UN Member States can overcome the obstacles caused by COVID-19;
3. *Supports* the use of the Immediate Response Account (IRA) to provide immediate financial assistance for those countries currently struggling with the agricultural damage and instability related to the COVID-19 pandemic, which is causing smallholder farmers to gain less revenue;
4. *Recommends* Member States to implement more subsidies with the assistance of the UNDP directed towards smallholder farmers by providing financial support proportional to their annual sales to incentivize them to produce and sell more in order to receive more funding;
5. *Encourages* Member States to support Disaster-Prone Developing States for implementation of highly customized insurance schemes through R4 Rural Resilience Initiative and Weather index-based insurance with collaboration of IFAD by:
 - a. Providing technical advice and financial investment in the creation of crop microinsurance which has been conducted by WFP to governments or insurance companies;
 - b. Organizing workshops and consultations by people from governments or insurance companies trained by WFP to help smallholder farmers understand the mechanism of this insurance scheme;
 - c. Improving the infrastructure needed to collect weather data, needed to successfully implement weather-index based insurance;
6. *Invites* all Member States to ensure an accommodating international economic system that aims to erase market barriers to smallholder agricultural products and, along the way, to make necessary adjustments to the domestic economic structure so that the benefits of a free market are enjoyed by all by:
 - a. Setting in force the necessary policies that empower local banks to commit to assisting smallholder farmers with loans;
 - b. Enacting policies dedicated to phasing out regulations that stand in the way of foreign investments;
 - c. Putting to effect enhancements that attract foreign investments in the domestic market;
 - d. Encouraging all Member States' central banks to maintain stable exchange rates favorable to the domestic and global economy;

7. *Encourages* governments to limit the use of export bans, as well as transport restrictions, adopted to contain the spread of the virus, in order to improve the situation of smallholder farmers during this pandemic and enable them to export and sell their products;
8. *Draws attention* to the economic benefits that come with digital agriculture such as reduced losses in field and post-harvest stemming from improved cropping, preventing health problems from improved livestock, and increased producer price through traceability, smart contracts, and e-commerce which increase agricultural attractiveness;
9. *Furthers draws attention* to the environmental benefits that come with digital agriculture such as the effects of using climate-smart practices through digital knowledge-sharing as way to strengthen climate change adaptation and mitigation, or through the better use of natural resources and less waste post-harvest in order to reduce the impact on the environment by:
 - a. Advancing knowledge across the international community to develop climate-smart practices by using digital platforms to share this knowledge;
 - b. Furthering practices through innovation by providing region specific incentives for start-ups venturing in digital agriculture, for example, through knowledge and innovation challenges, incubators, and an innovation cluster approach;
 - c. Implementing training and education programs on technical advances at different levels of the food system which also help develop vulnerability reduction plans to aid with the effects of climate change and suggests following the FAO's E-Agriculture Strategy Guide's National Action Plan for its implementation;
10. *Notes* the importance of supplying smallholder farmers with investments for soil fertility management, irrigation support and innovative agriculture system which focuses on vertical farms, helping to save land and consecutively reducing CO2 emissions;
11. *Calls upon* Member States who are able and willing to assist other nations in developing and deploying the agricultural technology and innovation where it is needed:
 - a. Helping to deploy effective cultivations techniques to increase the yields and qualities of agricultural products;
 - b. Assisting smallholder farmers in improving the research and development of new breeds so that commercial viability for smallholder farmers can be widened;
 - c. Increasing the effective and efficient use of uncharted arable land on which myriad smallholder farmers depend for livelihoods;
12. *Suggests* supporting smallholder farmers through improving contingency in emergency responses especially in natural or manmade disasters and not limited to risk management and mitigation strategies:
 - a. Developing crop insurances for smallholder farmers to help manage risks, this is inclusive to all production practices (sustainable and organic);
 - b. Adopting disaster relief framework in which plans a comprehensive package that addresses need for preservation of crops, shelter, post-disaster funds etc.;
 - c. Improving agricultural meteorology technology in order to facilitate efficient disaster risk management;

13. *Recommends* Member States to provide education to smallholder farmers to improve their efforts regarding sustainable agricultural practices;
14. *Emphasizes* the use of green energies in agricultural production promoted by the UN Programs, as well as the private sector, in order to counteract the expenses of the use of electricity in the long term;
15. *Recognizes* that no effort to combat hunger is serious unless underlying causes of it are rooted out, with these causes including but not limited to:
 - a. Domestic social disorders;
 - b. Pernicious effects of climate change;
 - c. The lack of a sound infrastructure;
16. *Calls upon* all member nations to actively contribute to an international database; including the Family Farming Knowledge Platform, to document and share information about successfully implemented smallholder farming systems that expand and support smallholder farms and smallholder farmers markets:
 - a. Initiatives surrounding the improvement of smallholder market access;
 - b. Programs to establish smallholder farms;
 - c. Regular education of smallholder farmers;
17. *Emphasizes* that in order to achieve zero world hunger as outlined in SDG 2, the international community must collaboratively work to support rural and smallholder producers by increasing their market access through the expansion of:
 - a. Virtual Farmers' Markets (VFMs);
 - b. Programs like the FtMA which create contracts between smallholder producers and private companies;
 - c. Initiatives that allow for the procurement of food on behalf of the WFP which assist smallholder farmers by purchasing produce directly from them, and thus engaging them in international markets;
18. *Urges* all Member States to promote smallholder agricultural markets within their nations and create sustainable solutions regarding food security through:
 - a. Utilizing the already established Farmers Major Group to facilitate discussions between worldwide farmers and the United Nations;
 - b. Developing protections against natural disasters through strengthening disaster risk management strategies which includes asset creation, microinsurance, investment and livelihood diversification;
 - c. Providing farmers with access to sustainable markets through the development of green financing mechanisms which could leverage commercial investments;
19. *Invites* the Accelerator Labs to address the problems of smallholder farmers in Member States who in particular do not have access to markets with regard to:

- a. The first pillar of the Accelerator Labs, namely, to accelerate learning by testing innovative solutions for smallholder farmers accessing markets in rural areas;
 - b. The third pillar of the Accelerator Labs, namely, to report to the UNDP suggesting investment expansion for smallholder farmer market access projects;
20. *Calls upon* fellow Member States to expand the capabilities of the World Hunger Map to provide information through internet, radio broadcasted, printed, and oral education programs to include:
 - a. Climate and weather patterns specific to those particular regions in which a farmer is located;
 - b. Possible climate resiliency policies concerning water resources, natural resources and pollution monitoring;
 - c. Tracking of natural disasters to improve preparedness and response times;
 - d. The listing of compatible crops and seeds for specific geographical areas;
 - e. Educational resources for preservation, growing techniques, infrastructural techniques, and market access;
 - f. All information to be voluntarily shared by Member States to the WFP and verified by the FAO, United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEP), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
21. *Endorses* programs focusing specifically on the expansion of sustainable agricultural education to those who currently lack access to resources to enhance the benefits of sharing valuable information to small-scale farmers and smallholders through:
 - a. The formation of an international volunteer organization which helps to provide rural communities with agricultural experts to promote education in modern sustainable agriculture;
 - b. The promotion of the establishment of regional trade schools in areas that are in lack of them;
 - c. A modeling of the successful non-invasive international United Kingdom's Global Infrastructure Programme Model;
 - d. The expansion of the Family Farming Knowledge Platform to allow more agricultural knowledge sharing to be inclusive of all individuals;
 - e. Soil conservation and remediation techniques to preserve and restore the symbiotic relationship of native microbiomes through environmentally safe fertilizers that encourage the growth of necessary bacteria, nematodes, tardigrades, and other keystone microbes;
22. *Recommends* Member States implement climate-smart agriculture and the development of rural resiliency programs by:
 - a. Expanding the education in techniques including aquaponics, recirculating aquaculture systems, and drip irrigation;
 - b. Expanding existing programs such as H2Grow, a WFP-lead hydroponic method cooperating with Algeria that enables crops to grow in waterless areas;

- c. Ensuring that existing and new programs modelled by the FAO's Country Programming Framework;
- 23. *Recommends* Member States which have already conducted school meals programs with WFP to adopt HGSM into their programs that enable smallholder farmers to accept predictable sources of income such as schools by:
 - a. Collaborating with WFP for planning and connecting Smallholder farmers with existing school meal programs;
 - b. Creating and developing national framework and policies for HGSM, as created in Kenya that is called National School Program and Nutrition Strategy 2017-2022, which enables them to conduct it more effectively and design programs based on requirement and capacity in each Member State;
- 24. *Urges* all Member States to significantly expand their respective resource contributions to successful WFP programs like Purchase for Progress (P4P), which connects smallholder to institutional buyers and FtMA, a private sector led initiative that takes a holistic approach in educating, equipping and empowering smallholder farmers:
 - a. Providing the expansion of the P4P and FtMA globally;
 - b. Collaborating with local smallholders and governments to see how P4P and FtMA can best benefit each new region it has expanded to;
- 25. *Supports* the expansion of the Zero Loss Initiative in other multiple countries in need, through the utilization of drones that deliver Hermetic crop bags and metal silos to smallholder farmers in order to enable them to stock their products and not oversaturate markets, then transfer these to the next market while decreasing the possibility of an infection with the COVID-19 virus, furthermore:
 - a. Preventing product and food loss for farmers and families, by increasing the cooperation with the ADM Institute for Prevention of Postharvest loss (ADMI);
 - b. Providing education programs aiming to limiting food and water waste;
 - c. Financing modern crop warehouses that secure a longer storage time of seasonal crops through the IFAD;
 - d. Dividing regions into macro-components in order to limit the expense of drones and storage supply, as well as enabling farmers to rely on one singular designated meeting point;
- 26. *Calls upon* Member States to acknowledge the necessity of Empowering Women to increase economic equality and achieve the goal of a sustainable future by:
 - a. Increasing awareness of empowerment programs including the Joint Programme between UN Women, FAO, IFAD, and WFP;
 - b. Increasing cooperation with FAO, IFAD, and UN Women to:
 - i. Increase agricultural education programs specifically for women in rural communities to provide classes that teach small business practices;
 - ii. Increase financial literacy in women including;
 - iii. Encourage entrepreneurship in women in the field of smallholder agriculture;

27. *Encourages* the use of funding from the Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) that allocates permanent funds that smallholder farmers can use for crop diversification, land restoration, farm equipment, and in response to natural disasters;
28. *Endorses* the funding from Member States and the private financial sector in the use of microloans and microfinance, which reliably and quickly provide accessible funding for the starting and expansion of smallholder agriculture, to help with agricultural and hunger needs;
29. *Calls upon* all Member States with substantial financial services industries to invite further support of commercial financial institutions in terms of establishing and expanding financial offerings on fair and beneficial terms for smallholder farmers worldwide through the creation of public-private partnerships between those Member States and individual commercial financial institutions that contain suitable economic incentives for the latter, which is to be achieved by Member States through:
 - a. Securing low-interest micro loans by setting a cap on the total sum of defaults that commercial financial institutions offering loans might suffer or absorbing a certain share of such defaulting loans;
 - b. Acting as a re-insurer for risk management solutions by setting a cap on the total sum of payments that commercial financial institutions offering insurances might need to make in case a risk materializes or absorbing a certain share of such payments;
30. *Recommends* the intensification of international programs, such as the Centre of Excellence Against Hunger, to encourage the implementation of adaptable agriculture mechanisms and create a consensus to consolidate a fair market by:
 - a. Adapting the existing volunteer programs to implement sustainable agriculture and financial education for smallholders;
 - b. Taking into account the climate conditions and cultural backgrounds of the countries with the aid of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
 - c. Creating volunteer programs focused on the application of sustainable agriculture mechanisms that are able to reach to marginalized communities;
31. *Encourages* the reinforcement of the cooperation with the private sector for a more expanded relations between the production and consumption cycle of the food industry by:
 - a. Forging an economic strategy which has as a base the circular economic model;
 - b. Using the existing international WFP campaigns to show confidence with the businesses, so the conventions are structured into a correlated vision of economics for both the public and private;
 - c. Promoting ventures to have specialized alliances with big companies to make the products get to zones where companies do not have reach (like marginalized communities);
32. *Encourages* the continued establishment of close and continuous relationships between the WFP and other United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private donors in order to receive more sustainable and diversified sources including education, technological, labor, and food resources.