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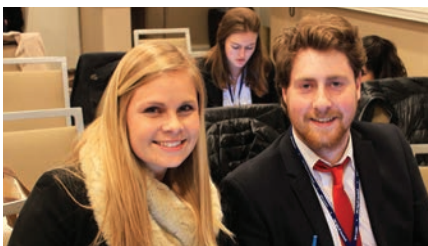
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WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME BACKGROUND GUIDE 2017

Written by: Roland A. Römhildt, Robert Cahill,
C. Elise Cowgill, and Martin Schunk



NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS



THE 2017 NATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS

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Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2017 National Model United Nations New York Conference (NMUN•NY)! We are pleased to introduce you to our committee, the World Food Programme (WFP). This year's staff is: Directors Roland Römhildt (Conference A) and Robert Cahill (Conference B), and Assistant Directors Elise Cowgill (Conference A) and Martin Schunk (Conference B). Roland holds a M.A. in Political Science. Apart from his job as a research assistant, he works on a PhD project aiming at a historically-based critique of sustainability concepts in political discourse. This is his fourth year on NMUN•NY staff. Robert graduated with triple degrees in International Business, Marketing, and Management. Apart from NMUN, Robert has worked at Microsoft and now works at an IT solutions and services company. This is his fifth year on NMUN•NY staff. Elise holds a B.A. in Multidisciplinary Studies and is pursuing a second degree in International Studies. She works for an international youth leadership nonprofit. Martin received his B.A. in English Linguistics from the University of Bamberg and is currently pursuing his M.A. in Media Culture and Media Economy at the University of Bayreuth. This is his first year as a staff member.

The topics under discussion for WFP are:

- I. Enhancing Food Procurement Strategies
- II. Improving Food Security to Support the Return, Reintegration, and Resettlement of Displaced Populations
- III. Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

WFP is a very prominent and action-oriented organization within the United Nations system. WFP's work has direct and significant impact globally. It is closely linked to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2. Another factor that delegates should consider when preparing for their work in committee is WFP's transition from a food aid to a food assistance agency: an endeavor to replace the direct provision of food with more local and self-reliant solutions.

This Background Guide serves as an introduction to the topics for this committee. However, it is not intended to replace individual research. We encourage you to explore your Member State's policies in depth and use the Annotated Bibliography and Bibliography to further your knowledge on these topics. In preparation for the Conference, each delegation will submit a Position Paper by 11:59 p.m. (Eastern) on 1 March 2017 in accordance with the guidelines in the [Position Paper Guide](#) and the [NMUN•NY Position Papers](#) website.

Two essential resources for your preparation are the [Delegate Preparation Guide](#) and the [NMUN Rules of Procedure](#) available to download from the NMUN website. The [Delegate Preparation Guide](#) explains each step in the delegate process, from pre-Conference research to the committee debate and resolution drafting processes. The [NMUN Rules of Procedure](#) include the long and short form of the rules, as well as an explanatory narrative and example script of the flow of procedure. In tandem, these documents thus serve as essential instruments in preparing for the Conference and as a reference during committee sessions.

Please take note of information in the [Delegate Preparation Guide](#) on plagiarism and the prohibition of pre-written working papers and resolutions. Additionally, please review the [NMUN Policies and Codes of Conduct](#) on the NMUN website regarding the Conference dress code; awards philosophy and evaluation method; and codes of conduct for delegates, faculty, and guests regarding diplomacy and professionalism. Importantly, any instances of sexual harassment or discrimination based on race, gender, sexual orientation, national origin, religion, age, or disability will not be tolerated. Adherence to these policies is mandatory.

If you have any questions concerning your preparation for the committee or the Conference itself, please contact the Under-Secretaries-General for the Development Department, Alexander Rudolph (Conference A) and Samantha Winn (Conference B), at usg.development@nmun.org.

We wish you all the best in your preparations and look forward to seeing you at the Conference!

Sincerely,

Conference A

Roland A. Römhildt, *Director*
Elise Cowgill, *Assistant Director*

Conference B

Robert Cahill, *Director*
Martin Schunk, *Assistant Director*



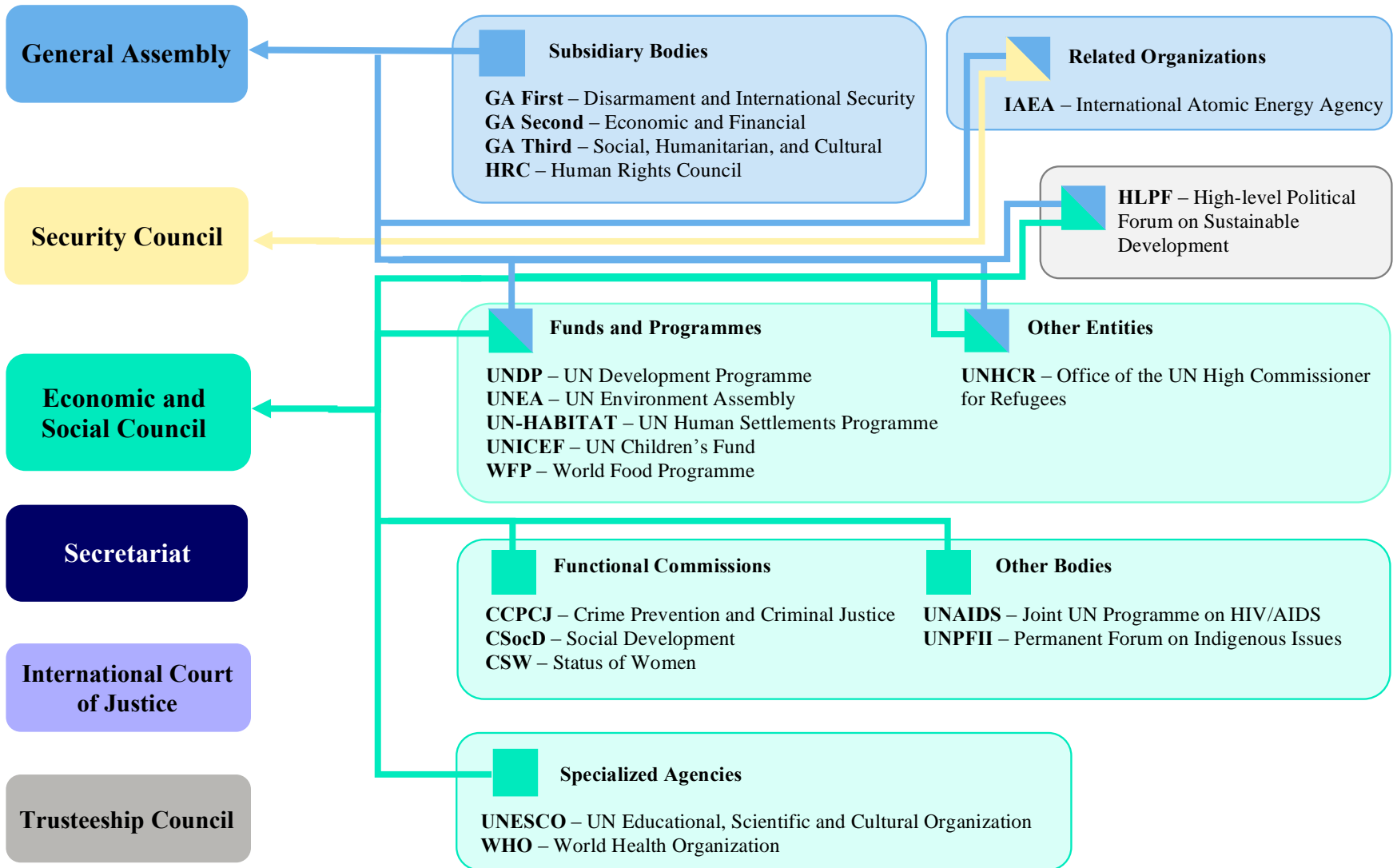
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United Nations System at NMUN•NY

This diagram illustrates the UN system simulated at NMUN•NY and demonstrates the reportage and relationships between entities. Examine the diagram alongside the Committee Overview to gain a clear picture of the committee's position, purpose, and powers within the UN system.



Abbreviations

CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFA	Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CFSVA	Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis
CO	Country office
CSA	Climate-smart agriculture
CSO	Civil society organization
DEV	Development Project
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FIMI	Food Insecurity Multidimensional Index
FPF	Forward Purchase Facility
FQC	Food Quality Committee
FSQMS	Food Safety and Quality Management System
GPFD	Global Program on Forced Displacement
HLTF	High-Level Task Force
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
ICRC	International Red Cross and Red Crescent
IFAD	International Fund for Agriculture Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
MICCA	Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PCRD	Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development
PRRO	Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation
SAMOA	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SENAC	Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacity
SIDS	Small island developing states
SO	Special Operation
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	<i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</i>
UNHAS	United Nations Humanitarian Air Service
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
VAM	Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization



Committee Overview

Introduction

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the United Nations (UN) agency in charge of providing and coordinating food aid, and it is the largest entity in the world that addresses hunger.¹ It delivers humanitarian aid and supports food security programs in least-developed countries (LDCs) and low-income countries (LICs) for individuals affected by many different situations, including disasters, food shortages, climate-related concerns, poverty, and conflict.² On average, WFP provides food assistance to 80 million people in 82 countries each year.³ Of the 78.3 million people assisted in 2015, 82% were women and children, 6.1 million were refugees, 16.4 million were internally displaced, and 600,000 were affected by HIV/AIDS.⁴

The **World Food Programme (WFP)** is a programme and fund of the United Nations, reporting to the Economic and Social Council and General Assembly.

WFP is an “autonomous joint subsidiary program of the UN and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).”⁵ It is one of the three Rome-based agencies, along with FAO and the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), which focus on food security.⁶ WFP’s Executive Board, comprised of contributing Member States, reports yearly to the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the FAO Council regarding its use of funds, its organizational administration, and the development of global statistics regarding food and nutrition.⁷ WFP reports on its decisions and recommendations during its Executive Board sessions to the General Assembly, as outlined in the *WFP General Regulations*.⁸

At NMUN•NY 2017, we are simulating the Executive Board of WFP in terms of composition and size; however, delegates are not limited to the strict mandate of the Executive Board during the conference. For the purposes of NMUN•NY 2017, and corresponding with the educational mission of the conference, the committee has the ability to make programmatic and policy decisions on issues within the mandate of WFP in line with the overall function of the organization.

In 1961, George McGovern, director of “Food for Peace” in the United States, proposed a program for the delivery of multilateral food aid.⁹ Seven months later, the FAO Conference adopted resolution 1/61 of 24 November 1961, and the UN General Assembly adopted resolution 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, which established the WFP on a three-year experimental basis.¹⁰ Although the program was expected to launch in 1963, food aid services started in 1962 to respond to an earthquake in Iran, a hurricane in Thailand, and the resettlement of 5 million Algerians.¹¹ In 1965, FAO and the UN General Assembly adopted two additional resolutions that extended WFP’s mandate “for as long as multilateral food aid is found feasible and desirable.”¹² WFP’s first governing body was the Intergovernmental Committee, which began in 1962 and was subsequently replaced by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes (CFA) in 1976.¹³ On 1 January 1996, the CFA was reconstituted from a 42-member body to the current 36-member Executive Board.¹⁴

¹ UN WFP, *Mission Statement*, 2016.

² UNIC Tehran, *World Food Programme*.

³ UN WFP, *About*, 2016.

⁴ UN WFP, *The World Food Programme: Year in Review 2015*, pp. 3-4, 18, 22.

⁵ UN WFP, *General Regulations, General Rules, Financial Regulations, Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board*, 2014, p. 13.

⁶ UN WFP, *Rome-Based Agencies (RBAs)*, 2016.

⁷ New Zealand, *United Nations Handbook 2016-17*, 2016, p. 269.

⁸ UN WFP, *Annual Report of the WFP Executive Board to ECOSOC and the FAO Council on its activities*, 2012.

⁹ UN WFP, *History*, 2016.

¹⁰ FAO, *Utilization of food surpluses – World Food Program, 1961*; UN General Assembly, *World Food Programme (A/RES/1714 (XVI))*, 1961.

¹¹ UNIC Tehran, *World Food Programme*.

¹² UN General Assembly, *Continuation of the World Food Programme, 1965*; UN WFP, *History*, 2016.

¹³ UN WFP, *Executive Board*, 2016.

¹⁴ New Zealand, *United Nations Handbook 2016-17*, 2016, p. 269.

Governance, Structure, and Membership

WFP is comprised of two entities: the Executive Board and the Secretariat.¹⁵

Executive Board

The Executive Board of WFP supervises all programs and initiatives.¹⁶ The 36-member body meets three times per year in Rome at the WFP Headquarters.¹⁷ The substantive function of the Board is to make immediate decisions on funding and operational needs, as well as to establish long-term policy goals.¹⁸ The Board's administrative and management functions include approving program proposals submitted by the Executive Director and reviewing the administration and execution of these programs.¹⁹ The Executive Board reports annually to ECOSOC and FAO regarding its decisions and policy recommendations.²⁰ Members are elected to the Executive Board by both ECOSOC and FAO, with each body electing 18 members for 3-year terms.²¹

Secretariat

The Executive Director heads the Secretariat of WFP.²² The Secretariat and the Executive Director are accountable to the Executive Board for the administration and implementation of WFP programs, projects, and other activities.²³ The UN Secretary-General and Director-General of FAO appoint the Executive Director in consultation with the Executive Board members for a five-year term and up to one reappointment.²⁴ The Executive Director represents WFP in all matters, including as a liaison to Member States.²⁵ Since 2012, Ertharin Cousin has served as Executive Director; in her role, she has advocated particularly for increased collaboration and the promotion of gender parity and mainstreaming within the three Rome-based agencies.²⁶

Funding

Predictable funding is paramount for effective work by WFP, which is funded through the support of states, corporations, and individuals.²⁷ In addition, the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) also supports WFP programs; WFP was its largest recipient until August 2016.²⁸ In 2015, WFP received \$5 billion in funding, with the largest donations coming from the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, and the European Commission.²⁹ In times of emergency, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) may issue joint appeals for donations due to a shortage in international funds for humanitarian assistance.³⁰ WFP has periodically been forced to cut assistance, as funds received regularly fall below the appeals made, for instance in Syria.³¹ Its general funding gap between monetary needs and available funds is projected to remain above 40% for 2017.³² The Executive Director is responsible for referring programs, projects, and activities to the Executive Board, where Member States review and approve the allocation of funds.³³ Recently, the Executive Board has recommended that WFP should work towards a funding model better suited to its goals.³⁴

¹⁵ UN WFP, *General Regulations, General Rules, Financial Regulations, Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board*, 2014, p. 7.

¹⁶ New Zealand, *United Nations Handbook 2016-17*, 2016, p. 269; UN WFP, *Executive Board*, 2016.

¹⁷ New Zealand, *United Nations Handbook 2016-17*, 2016, p. 269.

¹⁸ UN WFP, *Executive Board*, 2016.

¹⁹ UN WFP, *General Regulations, General Rules, Financial Regulations, Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board*, 2014, pp. 8-9.

²⁰ *Ibid.*, pp. 9-10.

²¹ UN WFP, *Members of the Board*, 2016.

²² UN WFP, *Organization Chart of the WFP Executive Board Secretariat*, 2016.

²³ UN WFP, *General Regulations, General Rules, Financial Regulations, Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board*, 2014, p. 11.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

²⁶ UN WFP, *Ertharin Cousin's biography*, 2016.

²⁷ UN WFP, *Multi-year funding*, 2015, p. 1; UN WFP, *Funding*, 2016.

²⁸ UN CERF, *Allocations by Agency*, 2016).

²⁹ UN WFP, *Funding*, 2016.

³⁰ UN WFP, *Heads of WFP & HCR Issue Urgent Appeal as Food Shortage Hit Nearly 800,000 in Africa*, 2014.

³¹ UN WFP, *Resource Situation Summary. 15 Aug 2016*, 2016; UN WFP, *WFP Forced to Make Deeper Cuts in Food Assistance for Syrian Refugees Due to Lack of Funding (For the Media)*, 2016.

³² UN WFP, *Key Extracts of the Draft Management Plan (2017-2019)*, 2016, p. 8.

³³ UN WFP, *Executive Board*, 2016; UN WFP, *General Regulations, General Rules, Financial Regulations, Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board*, 2014, pp. 9, 12.

³⁴ UN WFP, *Mid-Term Review of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, 2016, p. 33.

Mandate, Functions, and Powers

Established by the CFA in December 1994 during its 38th session, WFP’s mission statement outlines the operational priorities of the agency as: “(1) to use food aid to support economic and social development; (2) to meet refugee and other emergency and protracted relief food needs; and (3) to promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the UN and FAO.”³⁵ The new “WFP Core Values,” a list of seven policy-guiding categories, underline these priorities by formulating ethical guidelines concerning inclusiveness, integrity, action-orientation, accountability, and transparency.³⁶ WFP’s *Strategic Plan* is a conceptual framework for an innovated operational and planning structure and cooperation with other organizations.³⁷ It aims at increasing WFP’s effectiveness by focusing on its core strengths: intervention in cases of disruption, structural poverty, and/or transitions/recovery.³⁸

WFP’s functions are to:

“(a) [...] aid in economic and social development, concentrating its efforts and resources on the neediest people and countries; (b) to assist in the continuum from emergency relief to development by giving priority to supporting disaster prevention, preparedness and mitigation and post-disaster rehabilitation activities; (c) to assist in meeting refugee and other emergency and protracted relief food needs, using this assistance to the extent possible to serve both relief and development purposes; (d) to provide services to bilateral donors, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations for operations which are consistent with the purposes of WFP and which complement WFP’s operations.”³⁹

WFP selects which projects to support either by request of the UN Secretary-General or through Member State reports.⁴⁰ Assistance agreements are put in place with national governments, which are expected to give full support to WFP in the monitoring and implementation of programs.⁴¹

The UN’s international emergency response mechanism, the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), is managed through the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which developed the Cluster Approach to improve humanitarian response.⁴² The Cluster Approach coordinates key UN and non-UN humanitarian partners, such as WFP, UNHCR, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement (ICRC), in response to humanitarian emergencies.⁴³ Cluster leads are responsible for technical knowledge of one particular aspect of humanitarian response; they coordinate aid delivery and serve as the central point of contact for governments and regional centers.⁴⁴ WFP is the designated lead for the Logistics and Emergency Telecommunication Clusters, and it also co-leads the Food Security Cluster with FAO.⁴⁵

In addition to handling emergencies and development programs, WFP provides protracted relief and recovery for regions emerging from disaster.⁴⁶ This includes food for education and training programs, relief for refugees, and providing food for people in the wake of damage to infrastructure or crops.⁴⁷ WFP also works with the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), which gives air support for over 700 humanitarian organizations around the world.⁴⁸ For example, UNHAS provides transportation in Chad, where air travel is the only means to reach

³⁵ UN WFP, *General Regulations, General Rules, Financial Regulations, Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board*, 2014, p. 5.

³⁶ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*, 2016, pp. 34-37.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 2.

³⁸ *Ibid.*, pp. 26-27.

³⁹ UN WFP, *General Regulations, General Rules, Financial Regulations, Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board*, 2014, pp. 5-6.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 14.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-19.

⁴² UN OCHA, *Cluster Coordination*.

⁴³ Phillips, *FAO: its origin, formation, and evolution. 1945-1981*, 1981, p. 169.

⁴⁴ UN OCHA, *The cluster approach*, 2012.

⁴⁵ Hall, *Food, Trucks and Radios: WFP’s Role in The ‘Cluster System’*, 2013.

⁴⁶ UN WFP, *Protracted Relief and Recovery*, 2016.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴⁸ UN WFP, *UNHAS Current Operations*, 2016.

populations in need of humanitarian assistance.⁴⁹ This is particularly important when peacekeeping missions, such as the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad, finish their mandates, but aid is still required.⁵⁰

WFP works with the other Rome-based agencies towards the common goal of eradicating hunger; each of these organizations has different mandates for achieving this vision.⁵¹ Whereas WFP provides food aid, addresses food security, and supports development, FAO develops programs and strategies to raise nutrition levels and increase sustainable agriculture activities.⁵² IFAD mobilizes and offers financial resources on concession terms for agricultural and rural development projects.⁵³ The three agencies work together to find solutions on emergencies and development by setting collective targets and goals, cooperating on food aid projects, and collaborating on the distribution of information and press releases.⁵⁴

Recent Sessions and Current Priorities

WFP's mission to end global hunger correlates with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 2 on "Zero Hunger."⁵⁵ Adopted in 2015, the SDGs constitute a new horizon for action: WFP focuses on SDGs 2 and 17, addressing other SDGs depending on national contexts and priorities.⁵⁶ Goal 17 formulates the aspiration to increase international, regional, and organizational cooperation; capacity-building; and improved funding of development.⁵⁷ WFP's focus on Goal 17 manifests in its close cooperation with the international community and civil society, the importance of which was highlighted by the Third International Conference on Financing for Development in July 2015.⁵⁸ Partnerships with civil society play a key role in achieving humanitarian aid delivery and food security program objectives; significantly, 75% of WFP's food is distributed with the assistance of its local civil society partners.⁵⁹ Other SDGs coinciding with WFP's priorities include Goal 1 to end poverty in all its forms; Goal 3 to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages; Goal 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; and Goal 12 to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.⁶⁰

Building on the current *Strategic Plan*, a new *Strategic Plan (2017-2021)* will be implemented a year early to use the momentum of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015)* to synchronize WFP's strategy and contributions to sustainable development on the ground.⁶¹ Based on WFP's focus, the draft of the new *Strategic Plan* formulates two Strategic Goals: "Support countries to achieve zero hunger" and "Partner to support implementation of the SDGs."⁶² These form the basis for five Strategic Objectives: ending hunger, improving nutrition, achieving food security, supporting SDG implementation, and partnering for SDG results.⁶³ The anticipated results of the Strategic Objectives coincide with SDG targets, including "Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)" and "No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)," in order to frame WFP's policies via a needs-based approach.⁶⁴ This continues the efforts to consolidate the transition of WFP from being a food aid agency to becoming a food assistance agency.⁶⁵ Food assistance goes beyond aid by aiming at delivering holistic "hunger solutions," such as providing access to food through vouchers or cash transfers, to guarantee the provision of a given quantity, quality, or value of food.⁶⁶

⁴⁹ UN WFP, *Chad*, 2016.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*

⁵¹ IFAD, *FAO/IFAD/WFP: Working together to fight hunger and poverty*.

⁵² *Ibid.*

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ UN WFP, *Rome-Based Agencies*, 2014.

⁵⁵ UN Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform, *Sustainable Development Goals*; UN WFP, *Strategic Plan*, 2014.

⁵⁶ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*, 2016, pp. 13-18.

⁵⁷ UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015, pp. 26-27.

⁵⁸ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*, 2016, pp. 9, 29.

⁵⁹ UN WFP, *Non-governmental Organizations*, 2016; UN WFP, *NGO Partnerships, Strengthening National Capacity*, 2016.

⁶⁰ UN General Assembly, *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

⁶¹ UN WFP, *Strategic Plan (2017-2021): First Draft*, 2016, p. 4.

⁶² UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*, 2016, pp. 13-18.

⁶³ *Ibid.*, pp. 18-25.

⁶⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 3, 24.

⁶⁵ UN WFP, *Mid-Term Review of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, 2016, p. 3.

⁶⁶ Omamo et al., *Innovations in food assistance: issues, lessons and implications*, 2010, pp. 3-4.

2015 was a challenging year for the Programme, illustrated by the number of severe emergencies: WFP worked on six Level 3 emergencies, its highest emergency category.⁶⁷ This was the highest number of emergencies in its history and tested its capacity limits.⁶⁸ Currently, there are still five Level 3 emergencies in Iraq, Nigeria, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen.⁶⁹ Additionally, several major contextual factors have affected WFP's current work and planning: potential and ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, Sudan, West Africa and other areas; climate change and the El Niño and La Niña phenomena; the war in Syria; the growing global refugee crisis; and continuing economic depressions worldwide.⁷⁰ Recently, a FAO-WFP report traced the correlation between protracted conflict situations, food insecurity, and malnourishment, referring to 17 countries in Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and Asia where on-the-ground-work is carried out.⁷¹ The focus on large-scale emergencies has been found to divert awareness and resources from lower-profile cases.⁷² In addition to this, funding shortfalls have been threatening WFP operations in Syria and most recently also in Niger.⁷³

The *WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020)* aims to recognize and meet the differing food security and nutrition needs of women, girls, boys, and men, as gender equality and women's empowerment are central to WFP's mandate.⁷⁴ This action is closely linked to removing structural deficits.⁷⁵ At the same time – as there are no homogeneous groups, but individuals with multiple, intersecting identity facets – an approach centered on individuals is applied, aiming at positive results for all stakeholders.⁷⁶ While progress on gender mainstreaming has been made, the results are only “mixed” thus far according to newest evaluations.⁷⁷ Further evaluation in this area and beyond remains vital for achieving WFP's goals.⁷⁸

In June 2016, a Joint Meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women, and WFP was held in New York.⁷⁹ The two topics covered were “Working in fragile contexts, inclusive of middle income countries” and “Big Data and the Sustainable Development Goals.”⁸⁰ Upcoming events of importance for WFP are the finalizations of the new *Strategic Plan (2017-2021)* and its *Management Plan*, which sets out WFP's funding; these finalizations are scheduled for the Executive Board meeting in November 2016.⁸¹

Conclusion

WFP is an organization in transition from providing food aid to food assistance.⁸² Its tasks range from emergency relief and development to providing support as communities rebuild themselves after natural disasters and conflicts. WFP's work is a coordinated effort with other UN bodies, NGOs, private stakeholders, and governments to eradicate hunger and provide assistance to the most vulnerable populations, especially in times of disaster. In fact, 93% of its project work was implemented with partners in 2015.⁸³ WFP's work is especially action-oriented, which distinguishes it from many other UN entities: its operations have direct and significant global impact, especially in relation to the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. Delegates should keep this in mind when working on the

⁶⁷ UN WFP, *Mid-Term Review of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, 2016, p. 4.

⁶⁸ Ibid.

⁶⁹ UN WFP, *Hunger Emergencies*, 2016; UN WFP, *The World Food Programme: Year in Review 2015*, p. 9.

⁷⁰ UN WFP, *Key Extracts of the Draft Management Plan (2017-2019)*, 2016, pp. 3-6.

⁷¹ FAO & UN WFP, *Monitoring food security in countries with conflict situations: A joint FAO/WFP update for the United Nations Security Council (July 2016)*, 2016; UN WFP, *Protracted Relief and Recovery*, 2016.

⁷² UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*, 2016, p. 11.

⁷³ Agence France-Presse, Lack of money threatens World Food Programme work in Niger, *MailOnline*, 2016; UN WFP, *Funding shortfall forces WFP to announce cutbacks to Syrian Food Assistance operations*, 2014; UN WFP, *WFP Forced to Make Deeper Cuts in Food Assistance for Syrian Refugees Due to Lack of Funding (For the Media)*, 2016.

⁷⁴ UN WFP, *WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020)*, 2015, pp. 3-4.

⁷⁵ Ibid.

⁷⁶ Ibid., p. 7.

⁷⁷ UN WFP, *Mid-Term Review of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, p. 28.

⁷⁸ UN WFP Office of Evaluation, *WFP's Evaluation Policy 2016-2021*.

⁷⁹ UN WFP, *Board Activities*, 2016.

⁸⁰ Ibid.; UN WFP, *Report of the joint meeting of the Executive Boards of UNDP/UNFPA/UNOPS, UNICEF, UN-Women and WFP (3 June 2016)*, 2016.

⁸¹ UN WFP, *Key Extracts of the Draft Management Plan (2017-2019)*, 2016; UN WFP, *WFP Calendar 2016*, 2016.

⁸² UN WFP, *Mid-Term Review of the WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, 2016, p. 3.

⁸³ UN WFP, *The World Food Programme: Year in Review 2015*, p. 6.

topics to be discussed: (1) Enhancing Food Procurement Strategies; (2) Improving Food Security to Support the Return, Reintegration, and Resettlement of Displaced Populations; and (3) Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience.

Annotated Bibliography

United Nations, General Assembly, Seventieth session. (2015). *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*. Retrieved 27 August 2016 from: <http://undocs.org/A/RES/70/1>

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which was adopted in late September 2015, redefines the work of the entire UN system. This subsequently affects the work of WFP and the manner in which the organization operates within the international system. Virtually all of WFP's operations have a direct or indirect relation with the SDGs. Thoroughly reviewing this document and applying its contents to further research will be crucial for delegates to accurately approach topics in the context of the SDGs.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2014). *General Regulations, General Rules, Financial Regulations, Rules of Procedure of the Executive Board*. Retrieved 25 August 2016 from:

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/govman/wfp244037.pdf>

This document provides the structure for how WFP operates. It outlines how the program is structured and its operational procedures. Furthermore, it demonstrates how agreements are operationalized and carried out to support food aid in countries, as well as the powers that WFP has in the administration and monitoring of these programs. Delegates will find this document useful in learning more about WFP's mandate, functions, and powers and how exactly its organizational segments function and operate.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Funding* [Website]. Retrieved 22 August 2016 from:

<http://www.wfp.org/funding>

Funding for WFP comes mainly from donors, including Member States and private donors. Because WFP is especially action-oriented, those sources are of highest importance for the successful execution of WFP's missions and the provision of aid to millions globally. As funding is often a complex issue within the UN system, and given the importance of funding to WFP, this source will guide delegates in gaining a better understanding of WFP's sources of revenue and its resulting operative possibilities.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Protracted Relief and Recovery (PRROs)* [Website]. Retrieved 26 August 2016 from: <https://www.wfp.org/operations/relief>

Protracted relief and recovery is one of the key activities conducted by WFP. Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs) go beyond the initial emergency response and provide longer-term support to people affected by disaster. For example, a PRRO may address a situation in which refugees are in long-lasting and intractable states of displacement living in camps. WFP's role is to provide basic services and access to food as food sources may not be readily available. This website will provide delegates with more information about what PRROs entail, as well as examples of PRROs in progress. Reviewing it will also provide an understanding of how WFP acquires and allocates funds for emergency relief and protracted recovery efforts.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*. Retrieved 26 August 2016 from: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/resources/wfp286248.pdf>

This current version of the Strategic Plan summarizes the vision, objectives, means, and strategies of WFP in streamlining its work around the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It clarifies what priorities WFP has in this process, why these are so important for WFP and its policy role, how these goals can be realistically implemented, and how this relates to the work WFP carries out in individual Member States. It is therefore an excellent source for delegates to get an introductory understanding of WFP and its structure, as well as an overview of current and upcoming policy priorities.

United Nations, World Food Programme, Office of Evaluation. (n.d.). *WFP's Evaluation Policy 2016-2021*. Retrieved 25 August 2016 from: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/reports/wfp279331.pdf>
This document sums up the new Evaluation System WFP is intending to implement in order to survey and improve its impact through identifying best practices. As WFP is one of the UN entities which is most directly involved in immediate action, it is important to understand the benchmarks it has to meet when operating in the field and how those operations can be improved to achieve sustainability and long-term resilience in local contexts. The policy offers a realistic insight into WFP's work and how it might be improved.

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I. Enhancing Food Procurement Strategies

“Let us never forget that we must not only plant our field of dreams but also ensure that every person on earth has access to adequate nutritious and affordable food.”⁸⁴

Introduction

Food security, as defined by the 1996 World Food Summit, “exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”⁸⁵ In 2015, nearly 1 in 9 people did not have access to enough food to live a healthy lifestyle.⁸⁶ In accordance with its primary mission to end hunger, the United Nations (UN) World Food Programme (WFP) is committed to securing adequate food resources for its operations in support of those in need, while maintaining both efficiency and affordability.⁸⁷ This process is also known as food procurement.⁸⁸ WFP implements many programs associated with food procurement, including Purchase for Progress (P4P), Forward Purchase Facility (FPF), and food rations.⁸⁹ WFP’s approach to food procurement is characterized by four objectives, which form the basis of its *Global Procurement Business Plan*: the realization of cost efficiency, a shorter procurement timeframe, more purchasing from smallholder farms, and ensuring procured food is safe and of high quality.⁹⁰ Continuous improvement of food procurement strategies in furtherance of these objectives is essential to WFP’s efforts to provide food aid and eradicate hunger.⁹¹

International and Regional Framework

In September 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which is centered on the idea of sustainability and includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be completed by the year 2030.⁹² SDG 2, which aims for the eradication of hunger, achievement of food security, and development of sustainable agriculture, is at the core of the operations of WFP.⁹³ The fifth draft of the *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)* specifies that WFP will continue to be involved in all domestic, regional, and international discussions specific to SDG 2.⁹⁴ WFP recognizes that due to the interrelated nature of the steps required to end hunger and poverty, it will contribute to meeting most SDGs in either a direct or indirect manner, using its mission of eradicating hunger as the cornerstone of this contribution.⁹⁵

In line with the guiding principles listed in General Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December 1991, the majority of WFP’s work is linked to natural disasters and humanitarian crises, all with the concepts of humanity, neutrality, and impartiality at its center.⁹⁶ This resolution also supports the fundamental premise that all emergency assistance should be conducted in such a way that it is constructive to “recovery and long-term development,” an idea reinforced within the goals outlined in the *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*.⁹⁷ General Assembly resolution 70/223 of 22 December 2015 urges continued and strengthened cooperation between WFP and other international and

⁸⁴ UN WFP, *Remarks of the WFP Executive Director for World Food Day 2010 in Rome*, 2010.

⁸⁵ FAO, *An Introduction to the Basic Concepts of Food Security*, 2008, p. 1.

⁸⁶ FAO, *The State of Food Insecurity in the World*, 2015, p. 8; World Hunger Education Service, *2016 World Hunger and Poverty Facts and Statistics*, 2016.

⁸⁷ UN WFP, *WFP Nutrition Policy (WFP/EB.1/2012/5-A)*, 2012, p. 20.

⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

⁸⁹ FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 4.

⁹⁰ UN WFP, *Food Procurement: Annual Report 2014*, 2014, p. 1.

⁹¹ UN General Assembly, *Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (A/RES/46/182)*, 1991.

⁹² UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

⁹³ *Ibid.*; UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*, 2016, p. 23.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁹⁶ UN General Assembly, *Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (A/RES/46/182)*, 1991; UN WFP, *World Food Programme: Update on Food Procurement*, 2016, p. 4.

⁹⁷ UN General Assembly, *Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations (A/RES/46/182)*, 1991; UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*, 2016, p. 28.

regional entities in order to increase effectiveness.⁹⁸ General Assembly resolution 70/223 supports the coordination between WFP and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) by calling attention to the importance of developing states determining their own food security strategies with the help of international aid.⁹⁹ General Assembly resolution 70/154 of 17 December 2015 encourages Member States to commit their support to all efforts designed to aid in the global food crisis, citing forced WFP cuts to aid in Southern Africa due to low funding as a primary concern.¹⁰⁰ This resolution also urges international organizations to continue their support of policies and projects aimed at increasing access to food.¹⁰¹

Role of the International System

WFP's procurement offices, which are headquartered in Rome, "are responsible for securing the food and goods and services needed to support the agency's global fight against hunger."¹⁰² WFP utilizes many programs, falling into four categories, to support its food procurement operations.¹⁰³ Categories of WFP programs include Emergency Operations (EMOPs), Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRROs), Development Projects (DEVs), and Special Operations (SOs).¹⁰⁴ P4P is an "innovative agricultural and market development support" DEV that works to expand procurement initiatives to assist smallholder farmers more effectively in over 20 countries.¹⁰⁵ WFP has used the success of P4P to begin other initiatives such as Purchase from Africans for Africa, or PAA.¹⁰⁶ FPF, a "global demand-driven financing approach," is an SO which works towards purchasing the most commonly utilized commodities preemptively.¹⁰⁷ The procurement teams working for WFP do not work alone; information is regularly shared between WFP's Food Aid Monitors, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) staff, and the Emergency Assessment Officers of the Strengthening Emergency Needs Assessment Capacity (SENAC) project.¹⁰⁸

Maintaining the balance between a need to react to sudden food insecurity after an emergency and the responsibility to protect local farmers by preventing market over-saturation is a complex task that requires many perspectives in order to prevent negative impacts on overall international food security.¹⁰⁹ The primary goal of WFP's food procurement programming is "to ensure that appropriate food commodities are available to the beneficiaries in a timely and cost-efficient manner."¹¹⁰ WFP is committed to procuring food from locations as close to the places of need as possible, meaning more than 75% of its food purchases each year originate in developing countries.¹¹¹ Recently, WFP has received a larger number of monetary donations as opposed to food donations, creating constraints on WFP operations.¹¹² Often cash donations are accompanied by certain stipulations as to where or how the money is used, which sometimes prevents WFP from making the most cost-effective use of the money or contributing aid to the areas most in need.¹¹³ However, when monetary donations are available and without restrictive guidelines, domestic food purchases can happen in a more cost-effective and timely manner.¹¹⁴

While WFP is the largest humanitarian organization actively fighting hunger, it is not the only one.¹¹⁵ The Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO) conducts audits on WFP, helping to ensure its usefulness and

⁹⁸ UN General Assembly, *Agriculture development, food security and nutrition (A/RES/70/223)*, 2015.

⁹⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁰ UN General Assembly, *The right to food (A/RES/70/154)*, 2015.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰² WFP, *Procurement*, 2016.

¹⁰³ FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 11.

¹⁰⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

¹⁰⁶ Purchase from Africans for Africa, *PAA Africa: Partnerships to overcome rural poverty and eradicate food and nutrition insecurity*, 2013.

¹⁰⁷ FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 7.

¹⁰⁸ UN WFP, *Market and Emergency Needs Assessments: Cairo Workshop March 2006*, 2006, p. 9.

¹⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 11.

¹¹⁰ UN WFP, *Food Procurement in Developing Countries*, 2006, p. 4.

¹¹¹ UN WFP, *World Food Programme: Update on Food Procurement*, 2016.

¹¹² UN WFP, *Food Procurement in Developing Countries*, 2006, p. 4.

¹¹³ *Ibid.*, p.17.

¹¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 16.

¹¹⁵ FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 2.

efficiency.¹¹⁶ WFP is the co-chair of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Needs Assessments Task Force, and it provides technical support and capacity development in the event that the IASC needs to deploy its Inter-Agency Rapid-Response Mechanism in response to a level-3 humanitarian crisis.¹¹⁷ The IASC also mandated the Cluster Approach, which coordinates both UN and non-UN organizations working together on humanitarian response.¹¹⁸ WFP, an expert in field capacity and humanitarian logistics, was chosen by the IASC to lead the Logistics Cluster, a group that has supported more than 400 organizations.¹¹⁹ The UN Development Programme (UNDP) works specifically with WFP and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on crisis responses to connect short-term humanitarian response with the rebuilding of local communities after disruptive events.¹²⁰

Food Safety and Quality Management System (FSQMS)

As set out in the *Global Procurement Business Plan*, WFP prioritizes safety and quality in food procurement to ensure suitability for distribution.¹²¹ Former WFP Executive Director Sheeran signed the Food Safety and Quality Management System (FSQMS) into effect on 30 June 2010.¹²² The FSQMS reinforces the capacity of WFP to safely and quickly procure quality, well-priced food products while maintaining ethical and donor-responsive commitments.¹²³ The FSQMS works at “protecting the health of beneficiaries, satisfying beneficiaries’ expectations and host government reputations, avoiding damage to WFP’s or donor’s reputations, and reducing pipeline breaks and financial losses...[by] reducing and preventing issues along the supply chain, from the farmers/suppliers to the beneficiaries.”¹²⁴ By working with local Food Safety Authorities, the FSQMS helps put feet on the ground in both donor and recipient states, therefore increasing communication between all involved parties.¹²⁵ In addition, FSQMS has worked to establish emergency protocols to be followed in the event of any food safety-related emergencies.¹²⁶ Finally, the FSQMS provides training to volunteers and employees on food safety and quality in an unprecedented and widespread capacity.¹²⁷ That same meeting directed that Food Quality Committees (FQCs) were to be established in existing Country Offices (COs), but the 2014 External Audit of Food Procurement of WFP by FAO’s Finance Committee found that many COs still lacked FQCs due to lack of financial resources.¹²⁸ The audit made many suggestions related to FQMS, including more consistent checks of quality with food suppliers, choosing inspectors based on capability or reliability rather than price, and the implementation of FQCs in the COs that still lacked them.¹²⁹ Functional COs are crucial for food procurement success in developing countries where knowledge and expertise is often otherwise lacking.¹³⁰ The audit does not, however, give specific recommendations on how these changes should occur, and WFP has yet to make them happen.¹³¹

¹¹⁶ FAO, *In Action*, 2016.

¹¹⁷ UN ECOSOC, *Annual report of the World Food Programme for 2012*, 2012, p. 9; IASC, *Inter-Agency Standing Committee*, 2016.

¹¹⁸ UN WFP, *Logistics Cluster Annual Report 2011*, 2011, p. 4.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, pp. 4-6.

¹²⁰ UNDP, *Crisis Response*, 2016; UN OCHA, *What We Do: Coordination*, 2016.

¹²¹ UN WFP, *Food Procurement: Annual Report 2014*, 2014, p. 1.

¹²² UN WFP, *Food Quality and Safety in WFP*, 2016; UN WFP, *Eleventh Meeting of the Executive Policy Council (30 June 2010) Decision: Food Safety and Quality Management System*, 2010.

¹²³ *Ibid.*

¹²⁴ UN WFP, *Food Quality and Safety in WFP*, 2016.

¹²⁵ UN WFP, *Eleventh Meeting of the Executive Policy Council (30 June 2010) Decision: Food Safety and Quality Management System*, 2010.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*

¹²⁷ *Ibid.*

¹²⁸ FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 31.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 32.

¹³⁰ UNCTAD, *Addressing the Global Food Crisis: Key trade, investment and commodity policies ensuring sustainable food security and alleviating poverty*, 2008.

¹³¹ FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 32.

Sustainable Food Systems

Sustainability implies a code of conduct between producer and consumer such that the product will be both a good deal financially and a responsible choice socially.¹³² A 2011 report by the Joint Inspection Unit found that UN organizations involved in procurement lacked a clear, environmentally friendly policy, which requires improvement.¹³³ In addition, international actors must work with smallholder farmers to enact policies that give them more choices to sell their goods at reasonable prices.¹³⁴ This can be accomplished by encouraging increased diversification of trade, investing in farmers' cooperatives, creation of producer marketing boards, and implementing incentives for procurement of food from small-scale farming operations.¹³⁵

With both significant purchasing power and expertise in logistics, WFP has an important opportunity to contribute to the long-term development of sustainable food systems in its areas of operation.¹³⁶ For example, P4P helps this process: WFP can assist smallholder farmers by choosing to purchase food from them, which generates “stable demand” as a foundation for entry into “formal markets.”¹³⁷ WFP can also create programs to teach skills and provide services required by smallholder farmers to progress beyond subsistence farming to generating a surplus for trade.¹³⁸ Through P4P, WFP can connect smallholder farmers directly to local markets, offer training, facilitate access to financial services, and provide improved household storage solutions.¹³⁹ In so doing, WFP can contribute to building local capacity and bolstering rural economies.¹⁴⁰ Simultaneously, WFP may act in an advisory capacity to assist national governments with the development of programs to benefit their smallholder farmers.¹⁴¹ The facets of sustainable procurement are often interrelated and cause a domino effect when implemented; locally procuring commodities in developing states can have positive effects on both economic and social development, while also reducing WFP's total overhead due to lower energy and transportation costs.¹⁴² In addition to saving time and money, the lower consumption of energy and fuel and the increased spending in low-income states are positive outcomes of responsible procurement strategies that promote sustainable development.¹⁴³

Enhancing Food Rations and Purchasing Strategies

It is often difficult for WFP to plan ahead for procurement because most of WFP's procurement endeavors are a direct response to natural disasters or other emergencies and therefore happen on short notice.¹⁴⁴ After a disaster, states are usually quick to contribute, but weeks often pass before funding is available for emergency response programs.¹⁴⁵ WFP has been criticized directly for that failure by FAO's Finance Committee in the past, and continues to work on planning strategies that will enable it to respond to crises more expediently.¹⁴⁶ WFP has expanded its purchasing strategies to include domestic governments in order to better facilitate the purchase of localized food products.¹⁴⁷ Through the initiative, 3% of all procurement spending went to smallholder farmers—a number expected to more than triple due to the newly implemented Patient Procurement Platform.¹⁴⁸

¹³² Food Alliance et al., *A Guide to Developing a Sustainable Food Purchasing Policy*, 2006, p. 5.

¹³³ UN Joint Inspection Unit, *Procurement reforms in the United Nations system*, 2011, p. 4.

¹³⁴ UN HRC, *Final report: The transformative potential of the right to food (A/HRC/25/57)*, 2014, p. 23.

¹³⁵ *Ibid.*, pp. 23-24.

¹³⁶ UN WFP, *USAID Says WFP Positioned to Build Sustainable Food Systems*, 2010.

¹³⁷ UN WFP, *Purchase for Progress Factsheet*, 2016.

¹³⁸ *Ibid.*

¹³⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁴¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁴² UN Joint Inspection Unit, *Procurement reforms in the United Nations system*, 2011, p. 29.

¹⁴³ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

¹⁴⁴ UN WFP, *Food Procurement in Developing Countries*, 2016, p. 20.

¹⁴⁵ UN HRC, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier De Schutter – Building resilience: a human rights framework for world food and nutrition security (A/HRC/9/23)*, 2008, p. 33.

¹⁴⁶ FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 2.

¹⁴⁷ UN WFP, *World Food Programme: Update on Food Procurement*, 2016, p. 3.

¹⁴⁸ *Ibid.*

The method by which food is acquired often affects the well-being of an economy; both are monitored by WFP throughout the procurement process.¹⁴⁹ The role of a food procurer is that of an active driver of the market, necessarily increasing both demand for and access to nutritional foods.¹⁵⁰ Import parity, the expected purchasing price, is the guideline used to examine the possibility of local procurement by comparing the costs of acquiring a food item from local sources versus the cost of acquiring the same food item from a regional or international seller.¹⁵¹ In addition, it is essential to monitor many different facets of procurement, such as supply, demand, market saturation, and locality of the good in question, in order to ensure WFP does not cause damage to local markets.¹⁵² Availability and reliability of information is an oft-faced challenge in developing states, and one that can severely limit WFP capabilities.¹⁵³ When prices begin to near the level of import parity, there is often a direct link to increased food insecurity.¹⁵⁴ This means WFP must balance the need for food with higher food prices in the local market, therefore often leading to the purchasing of food from regional or international sources rather than local ones.¹⁵⁵ However, careful monitoring by WFP procurement staff can prevent market oversaturation if this trend is noticed in time.¹⁵⁶

Mitigating the Negative Impact of WFP Strategies

There is a need for a broader range of partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other actors that will allow for greater strategic planning and positive outcomes for states, civil society, and civilians.¹⁵⁷ The R4 Rural Resistance Initiative, the Cash Learning Partnership, and P4P are examples of the types of outcomes fostered through NGO involvement.¹⁵⁸ However, WFP's support of farmers and farmers' groups has not always been positive for all involved.¹⁵⁹ Farmers who take part in available WFP programming have reported higher incomes and an overall increase in agricultural production.¹⁶⁰ The ability to invest in storage and cleaning equipment produced food products of a higher quality that eventually led to a higher profit margin from traders.¹⁶¹ However, WFP has not benefitted in the same way.¹⁶² A higher quality product to procure means higher prices, as well as a greater cost on the administrative end as more contracts are involved, which often leads to a transfer of costs from WFP beneficiaries to farmers supplying WFP.¹⁶³ Financial support to farmers creates a boom in the market, which allows farmers to make investments that they will likely be unable to maintain once the bust happens.¹⁶⁴ This is because WFP buys food largely in reaction to humanitarian crises and natural disasters; once the immediate need is filled, WFP scales back procurement, which leaves a hole in the market and a gap in supply and demand.¹⁶⁵ WFP can also have a negative impact on farmers and the local market if its support is not carefully monitored and weaned off slowly when it stops.¹⁶⁶ In addition, purchases by WFP at a value higher than the import parity at the beginning of a purchasing endeavor leads to higher prices domestically, ultimately lowering the amount of aid which WFP is able to offer those in need.¹⁶⁷ Food price volatility is a cause of stress and conflict to those who suffer its consequences.¹⁶⁸

¹⁴⁹ Sustainable Food Policy Project, *A Guide to Developing a Sustainable Food Purchasing Policy*, 2006, p. 5.

¹⁵⁰ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, *Improving the Food Environment Through Nutrition Standards: A Guide for Government Procurement*, 2011, pp. 3-4.

¹⁵¹ UN WFP, *Food Procurement in Developing Countries*, 2006, p. 14.

¹⁵² *Ibid.*, pp. 15-16.

¹⁵³ *Ibid.*, p. 15.

¹⁵⁴ *Ibid.*, pp. 15-16.

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁷ UN ECOSOC, *Annual report of the World Food Programme for 2012*, 2012, p. 17.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁵⁹ UN WFP, *Food Procurement in Developing Countries*, 2006, p. 24.

¹⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

¹⁶¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁶² *Ibid.*

¹⁶³ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁶⁸ World Bank, *World Development Report 2011: Conflict, Security, and Development*, 2011.

As small-scale farm holders are particularly at risk to food insecurity due to the rise in cost of production and fall of sale price, productive WFP partnerships with these farmers are crucial.¹⁶⁹

Conclusion

Food procurement is an essential part of WFP's work in responding to humanitarian crises, natural disasters, and environmental concerns.¹⁷⁰ With the adoption of the SDGs, a public eye has been cast upon both sustainability and the achievement of food security.¹⁷¹ FAO and the former Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier de Schutter, criticized WFP in the *2014 Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP* for acting reactively rather than strategically.¹⁷² The external audit conducted by FAO called for increased programming, better FQSMS inspectors, and the establishment of Food Quality Committees at the Committee Offices that still lack them, all of which will require additional financial backing.¹⁷³ Yet, WFP faces myriad obstacles in this endeavor: for instance, as noted in General Assembly resolution 70/154 of 2015, WFP remains in need of additional funding simply to carry out existing operations, much less to finance additional ones.¹⁷⁴ While WFP works in partnership with smallholder farmers, NGOs, and national governments, it lacks a mechanism to protect those same partnerships from market boom and bust during and after high-procurement periods.¹⁷⁵ The General Assembly has recently encouraged states and other international actors to continue support of WFP practices and programs, as funding is limited and cuts to existing programs have already begun.¹⁷⁶ With the support of the international community, WFP has a significant opportunity to enhance food procurement strategies, not only to achieve greater efficiency in responding to crises, but also to strengthen developing economies and contribute to sustainable development.

Further Research

As delegates move forward, an emphasis should be placed on the growing challenges of procuring food with less funding and an increased need for responses to both humanitarian and natural disasters. The criticisms faced by WFP have yet to be resolved, and as strategic planning becomes more important than ever due to food shortages, they must be addressed. Are the four objectives laid out by the *Global Procurement Business Plan* enough? How can WFP do more to achieve progress using these directives? In what ways can WFP address the FSQMS to improve it beyond or in addition to suggestions made by the external auditor? How can WFP work to implement those suggestions? What strides can be made by both donor and recipient states in order to assist with the food procurement process? How can WFP plan procurement for extreme events like humanitarian crises and natural disasters? How can humanitarian crises be managed to lessen the amount of aid WFP needs to facilitate? How can WFP better facilitate the amount of aid called for in a humanitarian crisis such as Syria? Is there a better way to prepare markets for the boom and bust that often comes alongside reactive purchasing in response to these events?

Annotated Bibliography

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2014). *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*. Retrieved 19 August 2016 from: <http://fao.org/docrep/meeting/030/mk302e.pdf>

This source is of particular use because it not only highlights the successes of the WFP, it also criticizes its shortcomings, therefore making it an excellent resource for delegates looking to identify issues upon which the committee can improve. In addition, this report highlights some programmatic and regional changes designed to have happened in 2010, and discusses the reasons these changes have not occurred. For this reason, delegates will find this source helpful to understand current flaws and limitations of WFP capacity.

¹⁶⁹ UN General Assembly, *The right to food (A/RES/63/187)*, 2008.

¹⁷⁰ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*, 2016, p. 22.

¹⁷¹ UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

¹⁷² FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 2.

¹⁷³ FAO, *Report of the External Auditor on Food Procurement in WFP*, 2014, p. 32.

¹⁷⁴ UN General Assembly, *The right to food (A/RES/70/154)*, 2015.

¹⁷⁵ UN WFP, *Food Procurement in Developing Countries*, 2006, p. 24.

¹⁷⁶ UN General Assembly, *The right to food (A/RES/70/154)*, 2015.

United Nations, Economic and Social Council. (2013). *Annual Report of the World Food Programme for 2012 (E/2013/14)*. Retrieved 01 October 2016 from: <http://www.undocs.org/E/2013/14>

This annual report of WFP goes into great detail in discussing WFP partnerships with NGOs and other international bodies. The reform of WFP interaction with NGOs that happened in 2012 is crucial to the understanding of the way in which WFP conducts interactions with NGOs today. Delegates should pay close attention to this segment of the report. This report also discusses in detail WFP's involvement with the IASC, with which delegates should be familiar.

United Nations, Joint Inspection Unit. (2011). *Procurement reforms in the United Nations system* [Report]. Retrieved 17 July 2016 from: https://www.unjiu.org/en/reports-notes/JIU%20Products/JIU_NOTE_2011_1_English.pdf

This document is an updated guide to procurement methods within the UN, and is essential to understanding current food procurement procedure and problems, as it breaks them down to a manageable outline. Delegates can use this source to best comprehend ways in which the UN facilitates procurement of food and other commodities. Sections 3 and 4 of this document speak specifically to this topic and should be a particular area of focus. Section 4, in particular, is one of the most useful in terms of discussing the sustainability practices related to procurement.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2006). *Food Procurement in Developing Countries* [Report]. Retrieved 27 September 2016 from:

[https://www.wfp.org/sites/default/files/Food%20Procurement%20in%20Developing%20Countries%20-%20\(2006\).pdf](https://www.wfp.org/sites/default/files/Food%20Procurement%20in%20Developing%20Countries%20-%20(2006).pdf)

This paper is a concise study in some of the more complicated intricacies of the food procurement process. In order to best understand market saturation, the usefulness of cash contributions, purchasing premiums, and import parity pricing, delegates are encouraged to pay close attention to detail in this document. At the end of this document, several conclusions are drawn regarding the current state of WFP procurement, including shortcomings in many areas such as benefiting smallholder farmers and an underdeveloped food processing capacity.

United Nations, World Food Programme (2006). *Market and Emergency Needs Assessments: Cairo Workshop March 2006*. Retrieved 30 September 2016 from:

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/ena/wfp095201.pdf>

This workshop was organized under SENAC as an effort to improve WFP's ability to assess humanitarian needs during extreme events, whether it is humanitarian crises or natural disasters. Sections regarding Market Impacts of Food Aid, The Role and Application of Economic Analysis in WFP, and Recent Market Studies and Food Procurement are most important. Delegates should be familiar with these concepts and review the "next steps" segment of this document to compare with the newest undertakings of WFP.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2010). *Eleventh Meeting of the Executive Policy Council (30 June 2010) Decision: Food Safety and Quality Management System*. Retrieved 22 August 2016 from:

http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp251080.pdf

This document, though brief, is perhaps the most important policy for the WFP's food procurement practices. This document provides for better communication, training, and preparedness for food safety disasters. In addition, it helps to protect the reputations of both donor and receiving States, as well as of WFP. Delegates should think in line with this document when making any recommendations for actions within the WFP.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2014). *Fighting Hunger Worldwide: Food Procurement Annual Report 2014*. Retrieved 13 July 2016 from:

http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp283498.pdf?_ga=1.71861147.902074926.1469065289

This most recent publication of the Annual Food Procurement Report from the WFP is an essential source for delegates in understanding the state of the WFP's operations. More specifically, this source spells out in depth the workings of food procurement as it relates to WFP. Delegates should be deeply familiar with this source. It explains WFP's procurement process in-



depth, and it is suggested that delegates spend extra time with it in order to best understand the current state of WFP practices.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Purchase for Progress Factsheet*. Retrieved 21 September 2016 from: http://www.wfp.org/sites/default/files/FINAL_P4P_Factsheet2016_WEB_3%20May.pdf

P4P is a program enacted by WFP that serves many purposes. P4P allows for partnerships not only between WFP and domestic governments, but also directly between smallholder farms and WFP. The direct partnerships between P4P and the farmers can encompass many things, including allowing WFP to provide training, education, logistical assistance, financial assistance, and to purchase directly from the farmers. This document provides a succinct overview of P4P and its objectives and shortcomings.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021): Fifth Draft*. Retrieved 27 September 2016 from: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/resources/wfp286248.pdf>

This current draft of the to be adopted Strategic Plan is paramount in understanding the interconnectedness between SDGs and WFP food procurement. This document also clearly outlines WFP core values, essential to any progress moving forward as a body. All action taken by WFP must align with these principles. While this document can be dense, the information within the plan details future goals for WFP. Delegates must read this draft in order to understand the future work of WFP.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *World Food Programme: Update on Food Procurement* [Report]. Retrieved 30 September 2016 from: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp282538.pdf>

This concise document describes the current state of WFP food procurement. Once delegates have researched the history of the topic and understand the premise of what WFP hopes to accomplish, this short update will provide current facts, figures, and statistics, as well as changes in policy, market, and global climate. This document is a good starting point when thinking about future policy goals for WFP.

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

“In a world of plenty, no one, not a single person, should go hungry. But almost 1 billion still do not have enough to eat. I want to see an end to hunger everywhere within my lifetime.”¹⁷⁷

Introduction

Displacement refers to the involuntary and forced movement of people from their local environment.¹⁷⁸ Conflict stemming from religious, political, or ethnic tensions is a common cause for displacement, but individuals may also be displaced by natural and anthropogenic disasters.¹⁷⁹ A displaced individual who has been forced to flee his or her country is considered a refugee; in contrast, internally displaced people (IDPs) have been forced to leave their homes but remain “within their own country.”¹⁸⁰ Displacement threatens food security by disrupting the ability of individuals to safely access, produce, prepare, and consume food.¹⁸¹ The World Food Programme (WFP) defines food security as the availability of and adequate access to nutritious food.¹⁸² Displaced populations face lasting challenges to restore food production, rebuild livelihoods, and rehabilitate public institutions destroyed by crisis or disaster.¹⁸³ Women, children, and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity during and after displacement.¹⁸⁴

Following the acute crisis, displaced populations resettle to new states, reintegrate into host states, return to their state of origin, or a combination of these strategies.¹⁸⁵ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) defines resettlement as the migration of refugees from one state to another state or the sustainable settlement of IDPs in another area of their home state.¹⁸⁶ When displaced individuals resettle to a new location in search of stability, safety, and protection, it comes with the opportunity to become a natural citizen.¹⁸⁷ Resettlement is a strategy to protect the life, liberty, health, and safety of refugees who need international protection.¹⁸⁸

Another solution is to integrate displaced populations back into their host community.¹⁸⁹ UNHCR defines reintegration as “the progressive establishment of conditions which enable returnees and their communities to exercise their social, economic, civil, political and cultural rights, and on that basis to enjoy peaceful, productive and dignified lives.”¹⁹⁰ Alternatively, displaced persons who are unable or unwilling to stay in their host country and are ineligible for resettlement may wish to return to their original location.¹⁹¹ Member States have designed “top-down” methodologies for reintegrating displaced populations in their communities of origin.¹⁹² These approaches often assume that previously displaced populations have enough confidence in the current environment and sufficient infrastructure in place to reintegrate and continue living a normal life.¹⁹³ Member States have a responsibility to

¹⁷⁷ UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, *Remarks at the Launch of the Zero Hunger Challenge*, 2012.

¹⁷⁸ UNESCO, *Displaced Person/ Displacement*, 2016; World Bank, *The Global Program on Forced Displacement (GPDF)*, 2016.

¹⁷⁹ ICVA, *NGO Key Messages for the 16-17 December 2015 High Commissioner's Dialogue on the Root Causes of Forced Displacement*, 2015; IOM, *Key Migration Terms*, 2016.

¹⁸⁰ *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, 1951; UNHCR, *Internally Displaced People*, 2016.

¹⁸¹ FAO, *Supporting Displaced People and Durable Solutions*, 2013.

¹⁸² UN WFP, *What is Food Security*, 2016.

¹⁸³ UN WFP, *Protracted Relief and Recovery*, 2016.

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¹⁸⁶ UNHCR, *UNHCR Resettlement Handbook*, 2011.

¹⁸⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸⁸ UNHCR, *Frequently Asked Questions about Resettlement*, 2013.

¹⁸⁹ UNHCR, *Solutions*, 2016.

¹⁹⁰ UNHCR, *UNHCR's Role in Support of the Return and Reintegration of Displaced Populations: Policy Framework and Implementation Strategy*, 2008.

¹⁹¹ IOM, *Key Migration Terms*, 2016.

¹⁹² Achieng et al., *How to Deal with People in Post Displacement – Reintegration*, 2014, p. 15

¹⁹³ *Ibid.*

guard and protect the human rights of IDPs, refugees, and stateless persons, but barriers to social inclusion and food security present a challenge to reintegration.¹⁹⁴

Durable solutions such as voluntary repatriation, local integration, or resettlement allow displaced populations to live safely and restructure their livelihoods.¹⁹⁵ In order to achieve durable solutions for displaced populations, UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) established eight benchmarks that align with adequate standards of living.¹⁹⁶ These include water, housing, education, healthcare, and food.¹⁹⁷ Displaced individuals who decide to resettle also benefit from cultural orientation, language training, and assistance with employment and education.¹⁹⁸ To help with repatriation, UNHCR and WFP facilitate food aid, education, and family reunification.¹⁹⁹ WFP has the responsibility to campaign and promote food assistance programs that support returning and reintegrated populations who have been displaced.²⁰⁰

International and Regional Framework

In 1951, Member States adopted the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*.²⁰¹ In addition to developing a formal definition for the term “refugee,” the Convention outlined the legal obligations of Member States to protect the fundamental human rights and freedoms of refugees.²⁰² States parties to the Convention have made a commitment to treat refugees as natural citizens in regards to laws, regulations, welfare, and social security.²⁰³ The Convention also requires States parties to provide food rations, housing, public education, and relief.²⁰⁴ The *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1967) expanded the definition of refugees and enumerated additional rights, such as freedom of movement, access to relief, and access to education.²⁰⁵ The 1998 *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* built upon existing legal frameworks for refugees and stateless persons to expand protections to IDPs.²⁰⁶

Regional organizations have made several important contributions to the normative framework for this topic. The African Union, formerly known as the Organization of African Unity, convened in 1969 to adopt the *Convention Governing the Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa*.²⁰⁷ The heads of African states recognized the unique challenges facing refugees and offered them assistance in the form of asylum or voluntary repatriation.²⁰⁸ In 1984, the Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America, Mexico and Panama adopted the *Cartagena Declaration on Refugees* in Colombia.²⁰⁹ The Declaration reiterated the responsibility of Member States to promote the protection of refugees and safeguard their human rights, while calling upon regional organizations to play a greater role in coordinating implementation of existing international commitments.²¹⁰ Additionally, the Cartagena Declaration expanded the regional definition of refugees to include individuals displaced by “generalized violence, foreign aggression, internal conflicts, massive violations of human rights or other circumstances which have seriously disturbed public order.”²¹¹

¹⁹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁹⁵ Refugee Council of Australia, *Durable Solutions*, 2013.

¹⁹⁶ UNDP & UNHCR, *Durable Solutions Preliminary Operational Guide*, 2016.

¹⁹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁹⁸ UNHCR, *Solutions*, 2016.

¹⁹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰⁰ UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, *Decisions of the Secretary-General – 4 October Meeting of the Policy Committee*, 2011.

²⁰¹ *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, 1951.

²⁰² Ibid.

²⁰³ Ibid.

²⁰⁴ Ibid.

²⁰⁵ UNHCR, *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*, 2016.

²⁰⁶ UN ECOSOC, *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, 1998.

²⁰⁷ OAU, *Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa*, 1969.

²⁰⁸ Ibid.; IOM, *Key Migration Terms*, 2016.

²⁰⁹ Colloquium on the International Protection of Refugees in Latin America, Mexico and Panama, *Cartagena Declaration on Refugees*, 1984.

²¹⁰ Ibid.

²¹¹ Ibid.; IOM, *Key Migration Terms*, 2016.

Recognizing the need for long-term solutions for post-displacement populations, the African Union adopted the *Policy on Post-Conflict Reconstruction and Development (PCRD)* in 2006.²¹² The PCRD serves as a guide to promoting sustainable development in areas of conflict.²¹³ The document promotes political, social, and economic reconstruction for previously displaced populations.²¹⁴ The African Union also expressly extended assistance to IDPs via the *African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa* (Kampala Convention) (2009).²¹⁵ In 2010, a cross-sectoral coordinating mechanism for humanitarian assistance known as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) published the *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*.²¹⁶ The Framework affirmed a series of guiding principles on internal displacement, emphasizing that IDPs have a right to durable solutions and often need support for sustainable reintegration, resettlement, or return.²¹⁷ The Framework notes that durable solutions should include everyone, regardless of age and gender, and that IDPs should have access to adequate standards of living that include water, education, healthcare, and food.²¹⁸ The Framework provides clarity on the concept of durable solutions and a general guideline on how to achieve relevant sustainable development objectives.²¹⁹ In 2016, UNDP and UNHCR published the *Durable Solutions Preliminary Operational Guide*, in which focused on key elements for durable solutions for post-displaced individuals.²²⁰ The guide presents nine steps to strategize on long term solutions for individuals who have resettled, reintegrated, or returned.²²¹

Several international instruments address the specific food security concerns of vulnerable populations, including formerly displaced persons. In 1996, the World Food Summit adopted the *Rome Declaration on World Food Security*.²²² Member States pledged to achieve food security and eradicate food hunger around the world with the objectives to promote sustainable food security, promote access for all, promote training skills to food security, and implement rural development strategies.²²³ Because of the global rise of food prices, the UN Chief Executives Board established the High-Level Task Force (HLTF) on the Global Food Security Crisis.²²⁴ The HLTF brought UN agencies and other organizations together to promote global food security.²²⁵ In 2010, the HLTF published the *Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action*, in which asks Member States to update how to strengthen food security and improve food and nutritional access.²²⁶

In 2012, Member States adopted the *Food Assistance Convention*, which focused on increasing food security for vulnerable individuals and Member States.²²⁷ The convention consists of 19 articles, of which seven discuss food security and providing food security for resettled displaced individuals and developing nations.²²⁸ The convention asks Member States to increase food assistance whenever possible and asks Member States to develop food assistance principles that can increase the available food assistance for vulnerable populations.²²⁹ On 25 September 2015, Member States adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, which includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).²³⁰ SDG 2 aims to “end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.”²³¹ Specific targets under SDG 2 include ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition, doubling agriculture productivity and incomes for smallholder farmers, ensuring sustainable food

²¹² African Union, *Policy on Post-Conflict reconstruction and Development (PCRD)*, 2006.

²¹³ *Ibid.*

²¹⁴ *Ibid.*

²¹⁵ African Union, *African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa*, 2009.

²¹⁶ Brookings Institution, *IASC Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*, 2010.

²¹⁷ *Ibid.*

²¹⁸ *Ibid.*

²¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²²⁰ UNDP & UNHCR, *Durable Solutions Preliminary Operational Guide*, 2016.

²²¹ *Ibid.*

²²² FAO, *Rome Declaration on World Food Security*, 1996.

²²³ *Ibid.*

²²⁴ UN DPI, *Establishing the HLTF in 2008*, 2016.

²²⁵ *Ibid.*

²²⁶ *Ibid.*

²²⁷ *Food Assistance Convention*, 2012.

²²⁸ *Ibid.*

²²⁹ *Ibid.*

²³⁰ UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

²³¹ *Ibid.*

production systems in the face of climate change, and maintaining genetic diversity of crops and livestock around the world.²³²

Role of the International System

WFP works with many partners to strengthen and enhance programs for returning and reintegrated displaced populations, including UNHCR, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the World Bank, and representatives of the private sector and civil society.²³³ WFP coordinates closely with UNHCR and FAO to promote food security among populations that have experienced displacement.²³⁴ WFP also partners with the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to collect, manage, and analyze data on hunger and food security.²³⁵

WFP’s mission is to end world hunger and ensure that all individuals, especially children and other vulnerable populations, have access to nutritious food.²³⁶ UNHCR has a mandate to assist and protect refugees displaced from their country of origin, while FAO works to eliminate hunger, combat poverty, and promote environmentally sustainable food systems.²³⁷ UNHCR has strategic objectives for food security among refugees, which include protecting food supplies, preventing malnutrition, monitoring and reporting food security, and strengthening strategic partnerships with food security programs.²³⁸ FAO works with WFP to support displaced populations in securing access to healthy food.²³⁹

WFP uses food aid to assist economic development, promote world food security, meet the needs of displaced populations, and respond to emergency food crises.²⁴⁰ WFP’s strategic plan for 2014-2017 focuses on supporting the international community in building capacity for food security.²⁴¹ WFP primarily works to provide returning, resettled, and reintegrated populations with food assistance programs.²⁴² This assistance may include initial food packages, social safety net programs, and infrastructure rehabilitation.²⁴³ WFP offers food and cash transfers to support livelihoods, mother-child nutrition, and school meal programs.²⁴⁴ To facilitate infrastructure rehabilitation, WFP manages logistics for food delivery and helps contribute to economic recovery.²⁴⁵ WFP also promotes local food production by connecting farmers to local markets.²⁴⁶

When Member States and individuals face an extended crisis, food security weakens and people’s livelihoods are less sustainable.²⁴⁷ WFP implements Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) to help returning or resettled displaced individuals sustain livelihoods, rebuild livelihoods, and stabilize food security.²⁴⁸ A PRRO may include food for recovery, food for education and training, relief for refugees and extended relief for displaced individuals.²⁴⁹ A PRRO provides food and assistance to formerly displaced individuals as they rebuild infrastructure,

²³² Ibid.

²³³ UNHCR, *Working in Partnership with Others*, 2007.

²³⁴ UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, *Decisions of the Secretary-General – 4 October Meeting of the Policy Committee*, 2011.

²³⁵ UN WFP, *Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping at a Glance*, 2015.

²³⁶ UN WFP, *Strategic Plan*, 2016.

²³⁷ UNHCR, *Note on the Mandate of the High Commissioner for Refugees and His Office*, 2016; FAO, *About FAO*, 2016.

²³⁸ UNHCR, *Guiding Principles and Strategic Plans for HIV and AIDS Malaria Control Nutrition and Food Security Reproductive Health Water and Sanitation*, 2008.

²³⁹ FAO, *Our Priorities The FAO Strategic Objectives*, 2013.

²⁴⁰ UN WFP, *Mission Statement*, 2016.

²⁴¹ UN WFP, *Food Security Analysis*, 2016.

²⁴² UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, *Decisions of the Secretary-General – 4 October Meeting of the Policy Committee*, 2011.

²⁴³ Ibid.

²⁴⁴ Ibid.

²⁴⁵ Ibid.

²⁴⁶ UN WFP, *P4P Overview*, 2016.

²⁴⁷ UN WFP, *Protracted Relief and Recovery*, 2016.

²⁴⁸ Ibid.

²⁴⁹ Ibid.

learn new techniques, and develop resilient community networks.²⁵⁰ WFP relies on voluntary contributions from Member States, individuals, and private sector donors to fund PRROs.²⁵¹ As of September 2016, 48 Member States had requested PRRO support from WFP.²⁵² WFP predicted that it would cost over \$14 billion USD to support these PRRO requests, but only received confirmed contributions of about \$5 billion USD.²⁵³

WFP analyzes and reports on food security for international development through the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA).²⁵⁴ WFP has completed over 80 surveys worldwide since 2003.²⁵⁵ The CFSVA survey reviews the overall state of food security in a specific country, identifying risks and causes of food insecurity.²⁵⁶ The CFSVA also presents a profile of vulnerable populations, including displaced persons.²⁵⁷ In July 2016, FAO and WFP reported to the Security Council on food security in countries affected by conflict.²⁵⁸ The report highlighted the impacts of conflict of food security and demonstrated the crucial role that food security plays in promoting peace.²⁵⁹ The report found that armed conflict, political instability, violence, and natural disasters left many individuals displaced or vulnerable to displacement; affected individuals require significant support to ensure food security.²⁶⁰ FAO and WFP identified millions of individuals in need of humanitarian food assistance, emphasizing that half of the world's poorest individuals live in states affected by conflict.²⁶¹

Empowering Smallholder Farmers

WFP supports formerly displaced populations with direct food rations, food for cash transfers, and assistance to local farmers.²⁶² To strengthen local capacity for food production and increase the local economy in post-displacement communities, WFP focuses on supporting smallholder farmers.²⁶³ Empowering smallholder farmers is a key component of WFP's work towards SDG 2 under target 2.3, which aims to “double the agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers.”²⁶⁴ In 2008, WFP implemented the Purchase for Progress (P4P) program.²⁶⁵ P4P connects smallholder farmers to local markets that allow farmers to grow their businesses and provide access to fresh food for returning refugees and IDPs.²⁶⁶ WFP has found that local smallholder farmers in local markets can be more effective than external programs in providing nutrition to returning or reintegrating populations.²⁶⁷ Investing in smallholder farmers has strengthened rural economies and increased the quality of life for returnees and resettled populations.²⁶⁸ WFP has expanded the P4P program to 35 Member States.²⁶⁹ As demonstrated by its work in Colombia, the P4P program allows displaced individuals to purchase food from smallholder farmers using electronic vouchers in exchange for money.²⁷⁰ Thus, WFP has created market opportunities for Colombian farmers and promoted access to fresh nutritious food for formerly displaced populations.²⁷¹

²⁵⁰ Ibid.

²⁵¹ UN WFP, *Resource Situation Summary*, 2016.

²⁵² Ibid.

²⁵³ Ibid.

²⁵⁴ UN WFP, *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)*, 2016.

²⁵⁵ Ibid.

²⁵⁶ Ibid.

²⁵⁷ Ibid.

²⁵⁸ FAO & UN WFP, *Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations*, 2016.

²⁵⁹ Ibid.

²⁶⁰ Ibid.

²⁶¹ Ibid.

²⁶² Global Protection Cluster, *Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict*, 2010.

²⁶³ Ibid.

²⁶⁴ UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

²⁶⁵ UN WFP, *P4P Overview*, 2016.

²⁶⁶ Ibid.

²⁶⁷ Ibid.

²⁶⁸ Ibid.

²⁶⁹ Ibid.

²⁷⁰ UN WFP, *Standard Project Report 2015: Colombia*, 2015.

²⁷¹ Ibid.

Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity

Women play a critical role in regards to food security and nutrition.²⁷² Investing in women who produce, distribute, and purchase food has clear benefits for improving nutrition and food security.²⁷³ In developing regions and countries affected by conflict, many women are responsible for raising small livestock, maintaining crops, and preparing meals for their families.²⁷⁴ Empowering women to control the household budget and food purchases gives children a better chance of survival.²⁷⁵ Greater access to education and training empower women to provide their children with better nutrition and healthcare.²⁷⁶ However, gender inequalities still exist and many women in food insecure regions have limited control over their family livelihood.²⁷⁷ In many communities, women and children eat leftover food from their male counterparts.²⁷⁸ Women, who are more vulnerable than men to malnutrition, are twice as likely to die from inadequate access to food.²⁷⁹ In resettled or reintegrated populations, infants are particularly at risk as many mothers are undernourished.²⁸⁰ Women and children may have inadequate access to food, nutrition, and healthcare after armed conflict and displacement.²⁸¹ FAO created specific targets in 2008 to support the needs of women and children with respect to food security and nutrition.²⁸² The targets include collecting gender-specific data, developing education initiatives on nutrition and food safety, improving the quality of available food, and promoting better policies for nutrition at national and local levels.²⁸³

Case Study: Haiti

Since 1969, WFP has worked in Haiti to increase food security for currently and formerly displaced populations.²⁸⁴ Haiti is the poorest Member State in the Americas and the second most densely populated in the Western Hemisphere.²⁸⁵ Out of 79 Member States in the 2012 Global Hunger Index, Haiti is ranked 77.²⁸⁶ Extreme weather events, natural disasters, and political instability have made Haitians uniquely vulnerable to displacement related food insecurity.²⁸⁷

In 2010, a massive earthquake in Haiti displaced over 1.5 million people.²⁸⁸ By 2012, more than 100,000 transitional shelters had been built across Haiti and 420,000 individuals had resettled in the United States of America.²⁸⁹ Extreme weather events in 2015 and 2016 further affected food security and agricultural production.²⁹⁰ A 2015 joint study by WFP and FAO discovered that epidemic drought put 60% of households at risk for food insecurity.²⁹¹ Crop production decreased significantly and farmers reported difficulty acquiring agriculture inputs for agriculture season.²⁹² Food inflation has increased by 15%, and the macroeconomic status of the Gourde currency is slowly deteriorating.²⁹³ Only 20% of farmers can depend on their own land, whereas the other 80% cannot produce enough to feed households.²⁹⁴ More than two million Haitians currently live in extreme food insecurity driven by extreme

²⁷² FAO, *FAO Programme: Food Security*, 2016.

²⁷³ Ameringen, What does women's empowerment have to do with nutrition?, *The Guardian*, 2014.

²⁷⁴ FAO, *FAO Programme: Food Security*, 2016.

²⁷⁵ FAO, *Peace and Food Security*, 2016.

²⁷⁶ FAO, *FAO Programme: Food Security*, 2016.

²⁷⁷ FAO, *Child Nutrition and Food Security During Armed Conflicts*.

²⁷⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁷⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁰ FAO, *Peace and Food Security*, 2016.

²⁸¹ FAO, *Child Nutrition and Food Security During Armed Conflicts*.

²⁸² FAO, *FAO Programme: Food Security*, 2016.

²⁸³ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁴ UN WFP, *The Republic of Haiti*, 2016.

²⁸⁵ FAO & UN WFP, *Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations*, 2016.

²⁸⁶ UN WFP, *The Republic of Haiti*, 2016.

²⁸⁷ FAO & UN WFP, *Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations*, 2016.

²⁸⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁸⁹ IOM, *IOM's Earthquake Response Creates Skills and Jobs to Drive the Recovery in Haiti*.

²⁹⁰ FAO & UN WFP, *Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations*, 2016.

²⁹¹ *Ibid.*

²⁹² *Ibid.*

²⁹³ *Ibid.*

²⁹⁴ *Ibid.*

weather events, import-dependent markets, and the overall deterioration of local infrastructure and economic stability.²⁹⁵ WFP analysts report that less than half of Haitians have adequate access to food; many individuals are at risk for malnutrition.²⁹⁶

WFP has partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, National Food Security Coordination Agency, and many other UN agencies to fight hunger and poverty while focusing on post-displacement programs in Haiti.²⁹⁷ In collaboration with the Haitian Government, WFP provides school meals, cash assistance, and training on nutrition, farming, and emergency preparedness.²⁹⁸ Over 1,700 public schools and 485,000 schoolchildren in Haiti receive daily hot meals from WFP.²⁹⁹ WFP has also implemented a pilot program to buy food from local farmers and distributes it to the schools.³⁰⁰ Under the food for assets initiative, WFP provides over 225,000 people with cash transfers to help with immediate food needs.³⁰¹

Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) is one of the core non-governmental organizations (NGOs) addressing food insecurity in Haiti.³⁰² CARE is supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), WFP, World Vision, and Action Against Hunger.³⁰³ CARE has created and implemented a new program entitled *Kore Lavi*, which improves access to locally produced food by providing households with electronic and paper food vouchers.³⁰⁴ Through this voucher program, over 100,000 individuals have access fresh fruits and vegetables.³⁰⁵ The program allows local farmers to receive a fair price for their crops and reinvest in the local community.³⁰⁶

Conclusion

Many formerly displaced people who have resettled, returned, and reintegrated continue to lack adequate access to food and live without proper nutrition.³⁰⁷ WFP aims to assist formerly displaced populations in achieving food security, end world hunger, coordinate with international stakeholders on food assistance programs, and report on lessons learned.³⁰⁸ In order to fulfill SDG 2, WFP and its partners across the international system must expand successful programs and find new strategies to increase food security for post-displacement populations. Empowering women and smallholder farmers will be critical to this work.³⁰⁹

Further Research

When considering a position on this topic, delegates should consider several questions. Does the current framework provide adequate safety for previously displaced populations in regards to food security? What has worked well so far to address food security in vulnerable populations and what strategies can be improved upon? What innovative solutions can WFP implement in the future? What must Member States do in order to meet their obligations under the SDGs and Zero Hunger Challenge? How can WFP assist Member States in ensuring adequate food security for post-displacement populations? How can WFP strengthen its partnership with other stakeholders? Looking into a few of these questions will help delegates structure their position and understand what they can do to assist the international community.

²⁹⁵ Ibid.

²⁹⁶ UN WFP, *The Republic of Haiti*, 2016.

²⁹⁷ Ibid.

²⁹⁸ Ibid.

²⁹⁹ Ibid.

³⁰⁰ Ibid.

³⁰¹ Ibid.

³⁰² CARE, *Haiti*, 2016.

³⁰³ CARE, *Mission and Vision*, 2016.

³⁰⁴ CARE, *Kore Lavi: A new way to do Food Aid*, 2015.

³⁰⁵ Ibid.

³⁰⁶ Ibid.

³⁰⁷ FAO, *Supporting Displaced People and Durable Solutions*, 2013.

³⁰⁸ UN WFP, *Strategic Plan*, 2016.

³⁰⁹ Global Protection Cluster, *Ending Displacement in the Aftermath of Conflict*, 2010; FAO, *FAO Programme: Food Security*, 2016.

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Achieng, S., et al. (2014). *How to Deal with People in Post Displacement – Reintegration: The Welcoming Capacity Approach*. Retrieved 13 August 2016 from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mj732e.pdf>

The report provides a great overview of food security issues facing internally displaced populations (IDPs), including strategies for sustainably reintegrating people. The report talks about why some displaced individuals are unwilling to return, factors that cause individuals to be displaced, and guiding principles for reintegrating IDPs. The document discusses food security in the context of broader reintegration questions, including population pressures, land scarcities, and lingering environmental risks.

Breene, K. (2016, January 18). Food Security and Why it Matters. *World Economic Forum*. Retrieved 20 July 2016 from: <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/01/food-security-and-why-it-matters/>

This article underlines why WFP must address this topic. The author highlights e important facts from the United Nations and directly ties this issue to the SDGs. This article discusses common threats to food security and how global stakeholders can respond. Additionally, it stresses what regions of the world are most vulnerable to food insecurity.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations & United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Monitoring Food Security in Countries with Conflict Situations* [Report]. Retrieved 18 August 2016 from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-c0335e.pdf>

This joint report by FAO and WFP draws some great analysis on several displaced populations facing food security challenges after a conflict situation. This report explains why Member States affected by conflict are vulnerable to food insecurity and how displaced individuals are uniquely affected. The report describes the progress of various Member States in addressing conflict-related food insecurity, what future responses are needed, and how to support displaced populations in those contexts.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2008). *Guiding Principles and Strategic Plans for: HIV and AIDS, Malaria Control, Nutrition and Food Security, Reproductive Health, Water and Sanitation*. Retrieved 16 August 2016 from: <http://www.unhcr.org/4b224d5f9.pdf>

This document by UNHCR draws attention to food security and nutrition as a component of health care throughout the displacement cycle. The fourth principle identifies the importance of strategizing for nutrition and food security. Although the strategic plans expired in 2012, this document is a great tool for delegates to understand how the UN system has historically addressed food security for currently and formerly displaced populations.

United Nations, Department of Public Information. (2015, November 2). *Social Protection, Agricultural Development Must Go Together, Speakers Stress as Second Committee Discusses Food Security, Nutrition* (GA/EF/3434) [Meetings Coverage]. Retrieved 19 July 2016 from: <http://www.un.org/press/en/2015/gaef3434.doc.htm>

This document talks about social development and social protection in regards to food security and nutrition. Meeting attendees elaborated on the role of social service programs in ending hunger and increasing food security. Social protection is a vital concern for displaced populations, who may lack adequate access to social services and institutions. As one of the three pillars of sustainability, social development is directly linked to the realization of SDG 2.

United Nations Development Programme & Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2016). *Durable Solutions Preliminary Operational Guide*. Retrieved 5 October 2016 from: <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/57441d774.pdf>

This report by UNHCR is a guide on strategies to support durable solutions for refugees and IDPs after displacement has ended. It is important for delegates to understand how and why durable solutions enable refugees to live a safe life and rebuild their livelihoods. This report focuses on returning refugees and highlights nine steps to develop lasting solutions for post-displaced populations. As this report demonstrates, food security is one factor necessary to ensure that returning refugees and IDPs have access to an adequate standard of living.



United Nations, General Assembly, Seventieth session. (2015). *Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*. Retrieved 19 July 2016 from: <http://undocs.org/A/RES/70/1>

This UN resolution contains the new agenda for sustainable development from 2015-2030. It is crucial for delegates to understand when it comes to food security. SDG 2, "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture," directly relates to this topic. Reviewing the specific targets under SDG 2 will allow delegates to tailor proposals to international priorities and commitments.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA)* [Website]. Retrieved 16 August 2016 from: <https://www.UN-WFP.org/food-security/assessments/comprehensive-food-security-vulnerability-analysis>

This website will help delegates understand how WFP identifies threats to food security at the local level. This website details the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis that WFP conducts in Member States at-risk of food insecurity. Additionally, it highlights reports from past surveys WFP has done. The survey provides a general understanding of the social, economic, and political context around a given country's food security situation, including food supplies, market stability, and nutrition levels.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Food Security Information Network* [Website]. Retrieved 18 July 2016 from: <http://www.fsincop.net/>

This website serves as a great resource for delegates to reference best practices, authoritative data sets, and technical reports on the status of food security around the world. This site serves as a knowledge platform for sustaining food security and nutrition, with a focus on state and regional systems. The site presents several reports and articles that delegates can reference for working papers.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *The Republic of Haiti* [Website]. Retrieved 25 September 2016 from: <https://www.wfp.org/countries/haiti>

Haiti offers a great case study in the Western Hemisphere for issues of food security faced by resettled and returned populations after displacement. This WFP site identifies current challenges and highlights what WFP has done thus far to secure adequate access to food and nutrition for post-displaced populations. Delegates should consider how programs might be expanded, improved upon, or implemented elsewhere.

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

“The effects of climate change on our ecosystems are already severe and widespread, and ensuring food security in the face of climate change is among the most daunting challenges facing humankind.”³¹⁰

Introduction

In 1992, the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) defined climate change as “a change of climate which is attributed directly or indirectly to human activity that alters the composition of the global atmosphere.”³¹¹ Climate change adversely affects natural systems, including agriculture and food production; changes to environmental conditions, which might appear to be beneficial at first, could later result in less productive crops.³¹² The projected long-term effects of climate change endanger food production on a large scale, and thereby increase the risk of food insecurity.³¹³ A 2015 study on the global effects of climate change on four basic crops, published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), shows that crop yields will decrease by 1% to 10% for several developing and especially least developed countries (LDCs) by the end of the century; in some regions, climate change is projected to lead to a decline of 10% to 30%.³¹⁴ While agriculture in high-altitude regions would initially benefit from a 1°C to 2°C temperature increase, temperature increases above 2°C would have negative effects on high-altitude regions as well.³¹⁵ This, together with a growing demand for food, threatens any progress on food security.³¹⁶

At the World Food Summit in 1996, food security was defined in a broad sense as: “when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”³¹⁷ This definition implies four important aspects of food security: access to food, availability of food, utilization of food, and the stability of all three aspects over time.³¹⁸ Climate change negatively affects all four dimensions of food security.³¹⁹ Such negative effects of climate change on food production and food availability, for instance, can be observed in rising temperatures, resulting in higher frequencies of droughts for already arid to semi-arid areas and thereby leading to a decrease of crop yields in such regions.³²⁰ Climate change also affects food access, particularly economic access.³²¹ Through decreased food production, farmers may have a reduced income, which limits their ability to invest in measures to prepare for climate shocks for instance.³²² Similarly, less food production also leads to an increase in food prices, which threatens low-income families and other populations who are already food insecure.³²³

In order to adapt to climate change and mitigate its adverse effects on food security, the international community must strengthen national capacity and increase resilience.³²⁴ Capacity generally refers to the self-reliance of people and institutions in successfully handling their affairs.³²⁵ Strengthening national capacity in relation to food security and climate change thus means “building on existing skills, knowledge, systems and institutions to enable

³¹⁰ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 1.

³¹¹ *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 1992, art. 1.

³¹² IPCC, *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report*, 2014, p. 2; FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 3.

³¹³ IPCC, *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report*, 2014, p. 13.

³¹⁴ Müller & Elliot, *The Global Gridded Crop Model Intercomparison: Approaches, insights and caveats for modelling climate change impacts on agriculture at the global scale*, 2015, p. 35.

³¹⁵ *Ibid.*

³¹⁶ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 30.

³¹⁷ UN World Food Summit, *Rome Declaration on World Food Security & World Food Summit Plan of Action*, 1996.

³¹⁸ FAO, *An Introduction to the Basic Concepts of Food Security*, 2008; Napoli, *Towards a Food Insecurity Multidimensional Index (FIMI)*, 2011, pp. 8.

³¹⁹ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 29.

³²⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 8.

³²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 30.

³²² *Ibid.*, p. 19.

³²³ *Ibid.*

³²⁴ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 35.

³²⁵ UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Capacity Development: An Update on Implementation*, 2009, p. 6.

governments to take responsibility for investing in and managing hunger solutions.”³²⁶ In contrast, building resilience means enhancing capacities in order to adapt to climate change and combat food insecurity stemming from climate-related hazards or shocks.³²⁷

In its *Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, the World Food Programme (WFP) has set its goal to support all efforts of communities and countries in resilience building, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation.³²⁸ For WFP, enhancing resilience means reducing disaster risks.³²⁹ A key aspect of resilience building for WFP is to support smallholder farmers, especially women.³³⁰ This is particularly important, as smallholder farmers and female farmers are among the most vulnerable populations affected by climate change.³³¹

International and Regional Framework

The UNFCCC process has brought forward several outcome documents that link food security and food production to climate change.³³² The Framework Convention adopted in 1992 calls upon States parties to ensure that food production is not threatened by climate change.³³³ Regarding financing of climate change adaptation within the UNFCCC framework, the *Cancun Agreements* (2010) established the Green Climate Fund as a financial support mechanism for projects and programs in developing countries.³³⁴ On 5 December 2015, the milestone *Paris Agreement* (2015) was adopted at the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties to UNFCCC (COP 21).³³⁵ In its preamble, the *Paris Agreement* identifies “safeguarding food security and ending hunger, and the particular vulnerabilities of food production systems” as priorities in the fight against climate change.³³⁶ The objectives, to which the conference parties committed in the *Paris Agreement*, include limiting the average increase of global temperature to 2°C below pre-industrial levels.³³⁷ On 4 November 2016, the *Paris Agreement* entered into force.³³⁸

The threat of climate change to food security is recognized in both the *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security* (2009) and the *Rome Declaration and Framework for Action on Nutrition* (2014) of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2).³³⁹ The *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security* highlights the risk of climate change to food security and agriculture, particularly for LDCs.³⁴⁰ It also introduces the *Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security*, of which principle 3 highlights a dual approach that incorporates short-term actions against food insecurity and likewise promotes sustainability in agriculture.³⁴¹ This principle particularly highlights the need to “take necessary steps to enable all farmers, particularly women and smallholder farmers from countries most vulnerable to climate change, to adapt to, and mitigate the impact of, climate change.”³⁴² The ICN2, held in Rome, Italy in 2014, also mentions the adverse effects of climate change on food security and nutrition in its *Rome Declaration on Nutrition*.³⁴³ The Declaration stresses the need to support concrete policies and programs in order to build and increase resilience of food supply and food availability within areas

³²⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

³²⁷ UN WFP, *Building Resilience through Asset Creation*, 2013, p. 1; FAO et al, *Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition: A Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership among the Rome-based Agencies*, 2015, p. 2.

³²⁸ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, 2013, p. 16.

³²⁹ UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: Building Food Security and Resilience*, 2012, p. 1.

³³⁰ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, 2013, p. 16.

³³¹ UN General Assembly, *Interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food (A/70/287)*, 2015, pp. 8.

³³² *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 1992, art. 2; *Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 1997, art. 2; COP 21, *Paris Agreement*, 2015.

³³³ *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 1992.

³³⁴ COP 16, *Cancun Agreements*, 2010, p. 17.

³³⁵ COP 21, *Paris Agreement*, 2015.

³³⁶ *Ibid.*

³³⁷ *Ibid.*, art. 2.

³³⁸ Secretariat of the UNFCCC, *Paris Agreement: Status of Ratification*, 2016.

³³⁹ FAO, *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security (WFFS 2009/2)*, 2009; UN Second International Conference on Nutrition, *Rome Declaration on Nutrition (ICN2 2014/2)*, 2014; UN Second International Conference on Nutrition, *Framework for Action (ICN2 2014/3 Corr. 1)*, 2014.

³⁴⁰ FAO, *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security (WFFS 2009/2)*, 2009, p. 2.

³⁴¹ *Ibid.*, p. 3.

³⁴² *Ibid.*, p. 5.

³⁴³ UN Second International Conference on Nutrition, *Rome Declaration on Nutrition (ICN2 2014/2)*, 2014, p. 2.

affected by climate change.³⁴⁴ Consequentially, the ICN2 introduced a *Framework for Action* in 2014 to ensure that the commitments made in its declaration are implemented.³⁴⁵ As such, the framework recommends government leaders to enhance the capacities of national institutions in regions affected by crises, particularly those at risk of the adverse effects of climate change.³⁴⁶

The *Sendai Declaration and Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030* (2015) is the follow-up document of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015* (2005).³⁴⁷ The Sendai Framework focuses on disaster risk management and building resilience.³⁴⁸ Stressing the linkage between sustainable development, food security, and climate change and climate variability, the Sendai Framework introduces four priority areas: understanding disaster risk, strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and enhancing preparedness for effective responses to disasters.³⁴⁹

Additional documents focus on the needs of small island developing states (SIDS), including the *SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway* (2014) and its *Milan Declaration on Enhancing Food Security and Climate Adaptation in Small Island Developing States* (2015).³⁵⁰ The SAMOA Pathway was an outcome document of the third International Conference on SIDS in 2014.³⁵¹ Leaders and representatives of SIDS highlighted the vulnerabilities of their countries, especially under the aspects of climate change and food security.³⁵² Following paragraph 61 of the SAMOA Pathway, the Milan Declaration, which was issued at the Ministerial Meeting on Enhancing Food Security and Climate Adaptation in SIDS, highlights the food and nutrition challenges under the aspect of climate within the SAMOA Pathway process.³⁵³ It plays a vital role in the introduction of an action program for SIDS as a collaborative effort between SIDS Member States, the United Nations (UN) system, regional intergovernmental bodies, development partners, and non-state actors.³⁵⁴

On 25 September 2015, the General Assembly adopted the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.³⁵⁵ Food security is linked to the 2030 Agenda through SDG 2, which aims to attain food security for all people and to support sustainable agriculture.³⁵⁶ Subsumed under SDG 2 are four targets to achieve zero hunger, end malnutrition, increase the productivity of smallholder farmers, and promote sustainable and resilient agriculture.³⁵⁷ Since all 17 SDGs are interdependent, SDG 13, the goal on combatting climate change, also pertains to SDG 2.³⁵⁸ Without immediate action against climate change, production of and access to food is at risk, which in turn threatens any progress on the 2030 Agenda.³⁵⁹

³⁴⁴ Ibid., p. 3.

³⁴⁵ Ibid.

³⁴⁶ Ibid.

³⁴⁷ UNISDR, *Summary of Outcomes: Training of Trainers Workshop for the Implementation of the Sendai Framework*, 2016.

³⁴⁸ Ibid.

³⁴⁹ UN General Assembly, *Sendai Declaration and Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (A/RES/69/283)*, 2015, p. 8.

³⁵⁰ *Milan Declaration on Enhancing Food Security and Climate Adaptation in Small Island Developing States, in the framework of the SAMOA Pathway*, 2015.

³⁵¹ UN General Assembly, *SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (A/RES/69/15)*, 2014, p. 1.

³⁵² Ibid., pp. 8-16.

³⁵³ Ibid., p. 15; *Milan Declaration on Enhancing Food Security and Climate Adaptation in Small Island Developing States, in the framework of the SAMOA Pathway*, 2015.

³⁵⁴ UN DESA, *Road Map to develop An Action Programme to address Food and Nutrition challenges facing Small Island Developing States (SIDS); Follow up Paragraph 61 of the S.A.M.O.A Pathway*, 2015.

³⁵⁵ UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

³⁵⁶ Ibid., p. 15.

³⁵⁷ Ibid.; UN WFP, *Sustainable Development Goals: Quick Guide for WFP Staff*, 2015.

³⁵⁸ UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015, pp. 23-31; FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016.

³⁵⁹ FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security*, 2016, p. v.

Role of the International System

The operational work of WFP consists of four major types: emergency operations, protracted relief and recovery operations, development operations, and special operations.³⁶⁰ The development operations provide the framework for WFP to combat food insecurity in relation to climate change risks.³⁶¹ The backbone of WFP's development operations consists of food security analysis, technical assistance, and capacity strengthening.³⁶² With food security analyses, WFP aims to collect data on the most food insecure people in a country and establish possible solutions for their hunger.³⁶³ Technical assistance and capacity strengthening are two complementary functions of WFP's work, especially in regard to WFP's resilience building initiatives, and they both rely on cooperation with targeted national governments as well as partners from civil society.³⁶⁴ This is highlighted in the *WFP Policy on Capacity Development* from 2009 as part of WFP's strategic priorities.³⁶⁵ Essentially, the success of WFP's operations is built on partnerships with national governments as well as other UN agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs).³⁶⁶

Within the UN system, WFP partners with two major international coordinating mechanisms: the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR).³⁶⁷ While the IASC focuses predominantly on disaster response and humanitarian aid in the aftermath of such disasters, it has also created a task force on climate change.³⁶⁸ The function of the IASC task force on climate change is, among others, to help integrate climate change adaption into IASC humanitarian response efforts and to promote awareness of the adverse effects of climate change on humanitarian issues, including food security.³⁶⁹ The IASC task force collaborates with the UNISDR on highlighting the link between disaster risk reduction and climate change adaption.³⁷⁰ UNISDR is the main coordinating system for the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and supports the implementation of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*.³⁷¹ The close collaboration with the two coordinating mechanisms is also highlighted in the 2012 *WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management*.³⁷²

WFP also collaborates with the other Rome-based agencies (RBAs): FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD).³⁷³ The mandates of the RBAs complement each other in order to strengthen resilience for food security and nutrition on a multilevel approach.³⁷⁴ While WFP focuses on responses to and prevention of emergencies through food aid and assistance, FAO serves as a hub for knowledge and expertise in the field of food and agriculture.³⁷⁵ IFAD works predominantly as a provider of financial support for projects aiming at helping low-income populations within the agricultural sector.³⁷⁶ With their complementary mandates, the RBAs have developed a conceptual framework for “[s]trengthening resilience for food security and nutrition.”³⁷⁷ This

³⁶⁰ UN WFP, *Operations*, 2016.

³⁶¹ *Ibid.*

³⁶² UN WFP, *Food Security Analysis: Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping at a Glance*, 2015, p. 1; UN WFP, *Country Capacity Strengthening*, 2016.

³⁶³ UN WFP, *Food Security Analysis: Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping at a Glance*, 2015, p. 1.

³⁶⁴ UN WFP, *Country Capacity Strengthening*, 2016; UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Capacity Development: An Update on Implementation*, 2009, p. 7.

³⁶⁵ UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Capacity Development: An Update on Implementation*, 2009, p. 7.

³⁶⁶ UN WFP, *Annual Evaluation Report, 2015*, 2016, p. 2.

³⁶⁷ UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: Building Food Security and Resilience*, 2012, p. 18.

³⁶⁸ IASC, *Membership and Structure*, 2016; IASC, *Addressing the Humanitarian Challenges of Climate Change: Regional and National Perspectives*, 2009, p. 9.

³⁶⁹ IASC, *Addressing the Humanitarian Challenges of Climate Change: Regional and National Perspectives*, 2009, p. 9.

³⁷⁰ *Ibid.*

³⁷¹ UNISDR, *We Coordinate*, 2016.

³⁷² UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: Building Food Security and Resilience*, 2012, p. 18.

³⁷³ UN WFP, *Rome-based agencies*, 2016.

³⁷⁴ FAO et al., *Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition: A Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership among the Rome-based Agencies*, 2015, p. 1.

³⁷⁵ UN WFP, *Our Work*, 2016; FAO, *How We Work*, 2016.

³⁷⁶ IFAD, *What We Do*, 2016.

³⁷⁷ FAO et al., *Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition: A Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership among the Rome-based Agencies*, 2015, p. 1.

framework functions as a guideline for the collaborative efforts between the RBAs.³⁷⁸ It further acknowledges the relationship between the work of the RBAs and the Sendai Framework, as well as the *Paris Agreement*.³⁷⁹ Additionally, close collaboration between the RBAs occurs through the platform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).³⁸⁰ The CFS functions as a forum for analyses of and recommendations for actions to be undertaken by the RBAs.³⁸¹ Alongside the collaboration between the RBAs, WFP also partners with other UN entities such as the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), among others.³⁸² The UN-Habitat partnership, for instance, has set out to help the Filipino government and its various local units in adapting to climate change and reducing disaster risk.³⁸³ Together with UNEP, WFP aims to support Sudanese communities in climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and capacity-building.³⁸⁴

The *WFP Policy on Capacity Development* stresses “the importance of working with civil society organizations in host nations because they can facilitate a sustained approach to national capacity development.”³⁸⁵ Partnerships with CSOs are crucial to building and strengthening national capacity.³⁸⁶ As such, partnerships with CSOs, in particular with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), are an integral part of the *WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)* and continue to be essential to the *Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*.³⁸⁷ Out of the more than 1,500 CSO partnerships, WFP mostly works with local NGOs, as they present great opportunities for local capacity building.³⁸⁸ However, there are opportunities for improving the nature of collaboration with local NGOs; some NGOs have noted that their relationship with WFP seemed to resemble more of a contract than a true partnership.³⁸⁹ As a result, WFP highlighted “the need for continued efforts to shift relationships with non-governmental partners from contractual to genuine” in their *2015 Annual Evaluation Report*.³⁹⁰

Disaster Risk Reduction

Climate change leads to an increasing number of extreme weather events and natural disasters.³⁹¹ With increasing global temperatures, droughts will become more intense and last longer in some regions, while other regions might suffer from more frequent and extreme rainfalls as well as floods.³⁹² Climate-related disasters drastically affect the agricultural sector in developing countries and thereby pose a large risk to their food security.³⁹³ LDCs and SIDS are particularly vulnerable to climate-related disasters and food insecurity.³⁹⁴ In combination with low capacities to adapt to climate change risks, this elevated vulnerability emphasizes the need for disaster risk reduction strategies for LDCs.³⁹⁵ The SAMOA Pathway aims to increase SIDS’ resilience and reduce their vulnerability to disasters.³⁹⁶ Similarly, SIDS intend to strengthen the resilience of their agriculture and fisheries to climate-related hazards.³⁹⁷ In the past, WFP has responded to emergencies resulting from natural disasters on SIDS.³⁹⁸ Although WFP has noted in

³⁷⁸ Ibid.

³⁷⁹ Ibid.

³⁸⁰ UN WFP, *Rome-based agencies*, 2016.

³⁸¹ Ibid.

³⁸² UN WFP, *Annual Performance Report for 2015*, 2016, p. 157.

³⁸³ UN WFP, *WFP and UN-Habitat Help Four Cities Prepare for Effects of Climate Change*, 2012.

³⁸⁴ UN WFP, *UNEP and WFP Team up to Help Tackle Climate Issues in Sudan*, 2015.

³⁸⁵ UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Capacity Development: An Update on Implementation*, 2009, p. 7.

³⁸⁶ Ibid.

³⁸⁷ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, 2013, p. 3; UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*, 2016, p. 2.

³⁸⁸ UN WFP, *WFP Corporate Partnerships Strategy (2014-2017)*, 2014, p. 18.

³⁸⁹ UN WFP, *Annual Evaluation Report, 2015*, 2016, p. 8.

³⁹⁰ Ibid., p. 9.

³⁹¹ UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: Building Food Security and Resilience*, 2012, p. 10.

³⁹² IPCC, *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report*, 2014, p. 10.

³⁹³ FAO, *The Impact of Disasters on Agriculture and Food Security*, 2015, p. xviii.

³⁹⁴ UNCTAD, *Least Developed Countries Series: Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security in LDCs*, 2011, p. 1; UN General Assembly, *SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (A/RES/69/15)*, 2014, p. 6; FAO, *The Role of Agriculture in the Development of Least-Developed Countries and Their Integration into the World Economy*, 2002, p. 3.

³⁹⁵ IPCC, *Climate Change 2014: Synthesis Report*, 2014, p. v.

³⁹⁶ UN General Assembly, *SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway (A/RES/69/15)*, 2014, p. 12.

³⁹⁷ Ibid., p. 16.

³⁹⁸ UN WFP, *Vanuatu: Reconnecting After Cyclone Pam*, 2015.

its *Strategic Plan (2017-2021)* that the 2030 Agenda calls for collaborative efforts on special challenges for SIDS and LDCs, WFP has not yet pursued concrete measures on building resilience in the face of food insecurity.³⁹⁹

With its expertise and capacities in disaster risk reduction, WFP is an important actor before and after emergencies.⁴⁰⁰ A prime example of a concrete initiative that contributes to disaster risk reduction for LDCs is the R4 Rural (R4) Initiative.⁴⁰¹ In 2011, in cooperation with Oxfam America, WFP established the R4 initiative in order to promote food and income security for vulnerable populations in rural areas, predominantly in African countries.⁴⁰² R4 “combines four risk management strategies: improved resource management through asset creation (risk reduction), insurance (risk transfer), livelihoods diversification and microcredit (prudent risk taking) and savings (risk reserves).”⁴⁰³ With R4, smallholder farmers in rural areas were introduced to Insurance-for-Assets schemes, which they pay for with their own labor.⁴⁰⁴ This provides a safety net for farmers in case of bad harvests resulting from climate variabilities.⁴⁰⁵ With R4, communities are less vulnerable to disaster risks and more resilient to food insecurity.⁴⁰⁶ In 2015 alone, R4 provided around 200,000 people in Ethiopia, Malawi, Senegal, and Zambia with up to \$2.2 million worth of insurance and reduced their risk of exposure to climate disasters.⁴⁰⁷ Relating to the *Paris Agreement*, R4 is regarded as a prime example of how to reduce disaster risks and build resilience for the most vulnerable people.⁴⁰⁸ WFP considers the integration of R4 into national safety nets to be crucial to the success of the initiative in strengthening national capacities.⁴⁰⁹ Part of the strategy of the initiative is to create an R4 advisory and technical service for governments in order to encourage the creation of similar initiatives in other countries.⁴¹⁰

At COP 21, WFP introduced its Food Security Climate Resilience (FoodSECuRE) Facility.⁴¹¹ FoodSECuRE is a tool, which sets out to build resilience against climate change within three phases.⁴¹² During the first phase, FoodSECuRE intends to reduce the adverse impacts of climate change on food security through climate forecasts and early warning systems.⁴¹³ This leads to action on resilience building and disaster preparedness.⁴¹⁴ The second phase consists of early response mechanisms, which build on existing government emergency response initiatives and thereby strengthen national capacities.⁴¹⁵ The third phase concentrates on the funding of resilience building initiatives in post-disaster scenarios in order to guarantee stable food security.⁴¹⁶ With FoodSECuRE, WFP is eligible for funding from the Green Climate Fund, for which the WFP became an accredited entity in March 2016.⁴¹⁷ The Green Climate Fund was instituted by the UNFCCC through the *Cancun Agreements* in order to help those countries that are threatened the most by climate change to adapt and build resilience.⁴¹⁸ Its financial support particularly focuses on LDCs, SIDS, and African states.⁴¹⁹

³⁹⁹ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*, 2016, p. 21; UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015, p. 13.

⁴⁰⁰ UN WFP, *WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: Building Food Security and Resilience*, 2012, p. 14.

⁴⁰¹ UN WFP, *R4 Rural Resilience Initiative: Annual Report January - December*, 2016.

⁴⁰² *Ibid.*, p. 6.

⁴⁰³ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 7.

⁴⁰⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁰⁷ UN WFP, *Annual Performance Report for 2015*, 2016, p. 9.

⁴⁰⁸ UN WFP, *R4 Rural Resilience Initiative: Annual Report January - December*, 2016, p. 3.

⁴⁰⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 23.

⁴¹⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹¹ UN WFP, *Update on WFP’s Role in Collective Humanitarian Response*, 2016, p. 6.

⁴¹² UN WFP, *FoodSECuRE - Food Security Climate Resilience Facility: Supporting community resilience-building before and after climatic shocks*, 2016.

⁴¹³ *Ibid.*

⁴¹⁴ *Ibid.*

⁴¹⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴¹⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴¹⁷ UN WFP, *Update on WFP’s Role in Collective Humanitarian Response*, 2016, p. 6; Green Climate Fund, *Accredited Entities: WFP*, 2016.

⁴¹⁸ Green Climate Fund, *The GCF Mission*, 2016.

⁴¹⁹ *Ibid.*

Challenges for Smallholder Farmers

Smallholder farmers in the developing world are responsible for feeding up to 2 billion people.⁴²⁰ Their vulnerability to climate shocks is particularly threatening to food production and security.⁴²¹ As a result, many of WFP's climate services aim at helping smallholder farmers.⁴²² While agriculture may be threatened by climate change, it is also one of the biggest contributors to climate change.⁴²³ This is highlighted in the *Paris Agreement*, which prioritizes food security while still recognizing the effects food production may have on climate change.⁴²⁴

Climate-smart Agriculture

Climate-smart agriculture (CSA) is an approach to integrating climate change adaptation as well as mitigation measures into food and agricultural systems.⁴²⁵ CSA has three main objectives: a sustainable increase in agricultural productivity, adaptation and resilience building to climate change on multiple levels, and a reduction of agricultural greenhouse gas emissions.⁴²⁶ CSA is also in line with the *Paris Agreement*, as it addresses the need for climate change adaptation in food production with the goal to reduce the contributions of agriculture to climate change.⁴²⁷ CSA could prove to be beneficial for smallholder farmers by increasing farm productivity in a sustainable manner.⁴²⁸ FAO introduced the Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Pilot Projects in 2011, which provided smallholder farmers with higher yields in addition to adapting their practices to climate change.⁴²⁹ WFP's work also includes several initiatives that aim at increasing agricultural productivity by enhancing resilience for smallholder farmers.⁴³⁰ However, few of those initiatives engage in reducing agricultural greenhouse gasses or any kind of emission reduction.⁴³¹ Thus, there is an opportunity for incorporating WFP programming on the reduction of agricultural greenhouse gasses in order to implement CSA practices in accordance with the *Paris Agreement*.⁴³²

Women as Smallholder Farmers

Women are important stakeholders in agriculture, particularly in developing countries.⁴³³ Yet, women smallholder farmers face more challenges than their male counterparts.⁴³⁴ For instance, women farmers have less access to credit due to legal barriers and cultural norms.⁴³⁵ This poses a challenge for women as smallholder farmers, since climate change adaptation and climate information require investments.⁴³⁶ Similarly, women face legal and regulatory challenges that prevent them from owning their own land.⁴³⁷ As a result, smallholder women farmers are, especially in rural areas, more severely affected socially and financially by climate change than men are.⁴³⁸ This also means that women farmers have to resort to practices and technologies that are susceptible to climate shocks.⁴³⁹ In February 2016, WFP introduced a *Gender Action Plan*, which promotes equal participation for women and men in food security and nutrition programs in accordance with the *WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020)*.⁴⁴⁰ In the past, WFP's focus

⁴²⁰ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 1.

⁴²¹ *Ibid.*, p. 21.

⁴²² UN WFP, *A Quick Guide to Climate Change*, 2016.

⁴²³ FAO, *Climate change mitigation and adaptation in agriculture, forestry and fisheries*.

⁴²⁴ COP 21, *Paris Agreement*, 2015, art. 2.

⁴²⁵ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 72.

⁴²⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴²⁷ COP 21, *Paris Agreement*, 2015, art. 2.

⁴²⁸ FAO, *Planning, implementing and evaluating Climate-Smart Agriculture in Smallholder Farming Systems: The experience of the MICCA pilot projects in Kenya and the United Republic of Tanzania*, 2016, p. xi.

⁴²⁹ *Ibid.*, p. xi.

⁴³⁰ UN WFP, *Climate Change Adaption*, 2016.

⁴³¹ *Ibid.*

⁴³² COP 21, *Paris Agreement*, 2015, art. 2.

⁴³³ FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture: Women in Agriculture*, 2011, p. 33.

⁴³⁴ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 28.

⁴³⁵ *Ibid.*; FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture: Women in Agriculture*, 2011, p. 33.

⁴³⁶ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 28.

⁴³⁷ *Ibid.*

⁴³⁸ *Ibid.*

⁴³⁹ FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security*, 2016, p. 49.

⁴⁴⁰ UN WFP, *Gender Action Plan: Walking the Talk*, 2016, p. 1; UN WFP, *WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020)*, 2015.

on gender equality has been deemed inadequate, and much of its gender-related programming is underfunded.⁴⁴¹ Thus, internal reports highlight the need for WFP to include women at all levels in its climate-adaptive initiatives.⁴⁴²

Conclusion

Climate change threatens food security.⁴⁴³ Increased frequencies of droughts and floods, caused by climate change, lead to a decrease in agricultural yields and a lack of sufficient access to food, which puts already food insecure populations at risk.⁴⁴⁴ Various international conventions and treaties provide a framework for WFP and its partners to address climate change, food security, and sustainable development.⁴⁴⁵ The goal for WFP within this framework is to build resilience, reduce disaster risks, and promote climate change adaptation, while achieving its mission to end hunger.⁴⁴⁶ It is crucial for WFP to include LDCs, SIDS, smallholder farmers, and women in their approach, as they are among the populations most vulnerable to the consequences of climate change.⁴⁴⁷ WFP has implemented a diverse pool of initiatives to target the adverse effects of climate change and increase resilience.⁴⁴⁸ However, WFP may improve its existing initiatives by incorporating gender equality, CSAs, the SDGs, and complementary stakeholder approaches into its work.⁴⁴⁹ Close collaboration with other RBAs and CSOs may be essential to the success of such goals.⁴⁵⁰

Further Research

When researching this topic, Member States should look for existing partnerships with WFP. What was the scope of this partnership? How did this initiative fare against the imminent challenges of climate change? Another important aspect to research is the integration of various framework documents into the work of WFP: How can the *SAMOA Pathway* be included in further initiatives? How can WFP target SIDS and ensure their food security in the face of climate change? Given that WFP has shown some deficiencies in its approach to gender equality, what can be done to integrate the *WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020)* into already existing initiatives? How does the *WFP Gender Action Plan* affect already existing initiatives? Lastly, Member States should also keep WFP's goal of capacity development in mind: How can WFP transition from contractual relationships to true partnerships with local NGOs?

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This FAO report considers the gender gap in agriculture. It presents a comprehensive assessment of the role women play in agriculture, while also addressing the issues and challenges they face. It further provides concrete measures for improving the situation of women in agriculture. For delegates, this report is essential to understanding how WFP can act on the occurring gender inequality in agriculture, especially with the WFP Gender Action Plan in mind.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2016). *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response* [Report]. Retrieved 18 July 2016 from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i5188e.pdf>

⁴⁴¹ Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network, *Institutional Report: World Food Programme (WFP)*, 2013, p. 24; UN WFP, *Annual Evaluation Report, 2015*, 2016, p. 7.

⁴⁴² UN WFP, *Annual Evaluation Report, 2015*, 2016, p. 3.

⁴⁴³ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 1.

⁴⁴⁴ FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security*, 2016, p. 5.

⁴⁴⁵ *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change*, 1992, Art. 2; COP 21, *Paris Agreement*, 2015; UN General Assembly, *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (A/RES/70/1)*, 2015.

⁴⁴⁶ UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2014-2017)*, 2013, p. 3.

⁴⁴⁷ FAO, *Climate Change and Food Security: Risks and Response*, 2016, p. 21.

⁴⁴⁸ UN WFP, *Climate Change Adaptation*, 2016; UN WFP, *Climate Resilience Initiatives*, 2016.

⁴⁴⁹ UN WFP, *Gender Action Plan: Walking the Talk*, 2016, p. 1; COP 21, *Paris Agreement*, 2015, art. 2; UN WFP, *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*, 2016, p. 9.

⁴⁵⁰ FAO et al., *Strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition: A Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership among the Rome-based Agencies*, 2015, p. 1

This 2016 Report by FAO allows delegates to gain a deeper understanding of how climate change affects food security and what can be done to mitigate the negative effects of climate change. This report is divided into two parts: one analysis part, which details the challenges posed by climate change on the food system, and a recommendations part, which introduces several lessons learned. It will be crucial for delegates to relate this report to the work of WFP.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. (2016). *The State of Food and Agriculture: Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security* [Report]. Retrieved 23 October 2016 from: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6030e.pdf>

This report by FAO builds on knowledge compiled in previous reports on the effects of climate change on agriculture. This newly published report particularly highlights the challenges of smallholder farmers and addresses capacity building in response to climate change. The report further devotes a section on financing of climate change action within agricultural systems. Delegates may profit from this report by dissecting the sections on climate-smart agriculture and financing for climate change. It is also important to refer this report back to WFP's work.

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations et al. (2015). *Strengthening Resilience for Food Security and Nutrition: A Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership among the Rome-based Agencies* [Concept Paper]. Retrieved 26 August 2016 from:

http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp276477.pdf

The Conceptual Framework for Collaboration and Partnership among the Rome-based Agencies is a document which showcases the collaborative efforts of the RBAs in enhancing resilience for food security. It provides delegates with a deeper understanding of how the RBAs complement each other. This is especially helpful since delegates will most likely seek collaboration within the network of the RBAs. It further highlights special cases of partnerships and possible synergies, particularly in relation to climate change initiatives.

United Nations, General Assembly, Sixty-ninth session. (2015). *Sendai Declaration and Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (A/RES/69/283)*. Retrieved 26 August 2016 from: <http://undocs.org/A/RES/69/283>

The Sendai Declaration and Framework are the outcome documents of the Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction. As such, they provide an important framework for all efforts by the international community and especially the UN system on disaster risk reduction. As climate change and food security are intrinsically linked to disaster risk reduction, it is absolutely crucial for delegates to understand the key aspects and priorities of the Sendai documents in order to incorporate them into the work of WFP.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2012). *WFP Policy on Disaster Risk Reduction and Management: Building Food Security and Resilience* [Report]. Retrieved 20 July 2016 from:

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/newsroom/wfp247914.pdf>

With disaster risk reduction being an important aspect of climate action by WFP, this policy report will help delegates understand the approach of WFP in disaster risk reduction. It provides delegates with important definitions in relation to disaster risks and also emphasizes the connection between food security, climate change, and disasters. It presents a basis for delegates to understand the many initiatives of WFP on disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. However, this report was issued in 2012, which is why delegates should also try to relate this report to the Sendai documents.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Annual Performance Report for 2015*. Retrieved 18 July 2016 from: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp282360.pdf>

This report provides delegates with a comprehensive overview of the work by WFP in 2015. From this report, delegates will be able to infer specific measures WFP took in order to work towards the achievement of its goal to end hunger, especially in regard to climate change. This report also highlights projects that pertain to disaster risk reduction and climate change, such as R4 and FoodSECuRE. An assessment of the strategic objectives of the WFP management plan is also provided. Particularly with the assessment of objective three, delegates will be able to understand some deficiencies of WFP's work in disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Climate Change Adaption* [Website]. Retrieved 27 September 2016 from: <http://www.wfp.org/climate-change/innovations/adaptation>

This website explains the importance of climate change adaption for food security. It presents a list of WFP initiatives that aim at increasing resilience for the most vulnerable populations. By using this list as a starting point in their research, delegates will be able to receive a comprehensive overview of WFP climate change adaption programs. This helps delegates understand what WFP has already done, and where in WFP's work improvements can be made.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *Gender Action Plan: Walking the Talk*. Retrieved 28 August 2016 from: <http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/eb/wfp279682.pdf>

The WFP Gender Action Plan was conceived in order to turn the WFP Gender Policy (2015-2020) into concrete measures and to better incorporate gender equality and women's empowerment into the work of WFP. The action plan suggests a two-layered approach, which aims to identify context and program-specific objectives relating to gender equality and then define concrete areas of action. For delegates, the WFP Gender Action Plan presents as a detailed guideline for implementing gender-sensitive approaches to their reassessment of the work of WFP.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *R4 Rural Resilience Initiative: Annual Report January – December* [Report]. Retrieved 25 September 2016 from:

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp284831.pdf>

This annual report evaluates the R4 initiative in 2015. It presents the current status of the initiative in Ethiopia, Senegal, Malawi, and Zambia. Additionally, the annual report showcases the measured results of the four risk management strategies of R4. In its conclusion, this report highlights several recommendations in going further with R4. Regarding the goal to strengthen national capacities, it is crucial for delegates to understand what WFP has achieved with R4 so far, while identifying certain areas of work as opportunities.

United Nations, World Food Programme. (2016). *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*. Retrieved 20 July 2016 from:

<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/resources/wfp285411.pdf>

The WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021) links the work of WFP to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. It provides delegates with a crucial overview of the strategic objectives of the WFP in the coming years. More importantly, however, this strategic plan also provides assessments of risks that could threaten the achievements of the WFP. This helps delegates understand possible institutional or programmatic constraints of WFP in coming up with action plans, especially regarding the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.

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