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Documentation of the Work of the World Food Programme (WFP)

Conference B

World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

Director	Robert Cahill
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Agenda

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

II. Enhancing Food Procurement Strategies

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
WFP/1/1	Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience	27 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 1 abstention
WFP/1/2	Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience	31 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 1 abstention
WFP/1/3	Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/4	Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/5	Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/6	Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 32 Member States. On Sunday, Member States spent the first half of the session on setting the agenda. The committee adopted the agenda as III, I, II, and it began discussion on the topic of "Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience."

On Monday, the Dais received six proposals, encompassing women smallholder farmers; infrastructure and technology; education, economic dimensions and climate change emergencies; adaption methods concerning agriculture and infrastructure; and climate-smart agriculture practices.

By Tuesday, Member States received all edited first drafts and continued to work in collaboration. During the sessions, Member States held substantial speeches regarding the various working groups and issues such as the lack of funding of WFP, partnerships with civil society, and evaluating the success of various WFP programs pertaining to climate change and food security.

On Wednesday, the body worked towards finalizing the drafts of their proposals, and by noon, six proposals became draft resolutions. A total of three draft resolutions had friendly amendments that set to clarify substantive matters. Around the early part of the afternoon, the committee went into voting procedure and adopted four draft resolutions by acclamation while one draft resolution was accepted with 27 affirmations, four oppositions, and one abstention, and another with 31 affirmations, zero opposition, and one abstention. The overall atmosphere resulted in collaboration and unity for further progress on climate change and action.

Code: WFP/1/1
Committee: World Food Programme
Topic: Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

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The World Food Programme,

Emphasizing the *International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR), which asserts that men, women, and children have the right to adequate food,

Recognizing that, according to the UN Women Watch article "Facts and Figures: Rural Women and the Millennium Development Goals," women make up 43% of the global agricultural workforce and up to 70% in some countries,

Fully aware that according to the 2014 report *Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use Emissions by Sources and Removals by Sinks* by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations (UN), agriculture is a significant contributor to climate change due to the share of 24% of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions produced by agricultural production,

Conscious that climate change affects agricultural production through increased temperatures, carbon dioxide within the environment, which negatively affects crop yields, and changes in the frequency and severity of droughts and floods that threaten food security,

Emphasizing that there are a wide variety of diverse issues that women farmers face in different countries with regards to legal barriers and cultural norms that systematically prohibit them from advancing in the agricultural industry that must be individually addressed by each Member State through their Country Strategic Plans,

Taking into consideration that, due to these issues, women farmers have less access to environmentally friendly agricultural factors of production and environmentally sustainable farming techniques, and, as a result, may take part in practices and technologies that contribute greatly to climate change,

Affirming the World Food Programme (WFP) *Gender Action Plan* (2016), which highlights equal participation of women in the agricultural sector,

Bearing in mind that the WFP *Gender Policy (2015-2020)* plan cites that a "one-size-fits-all" approach to women farmers may have limited field-based innovation and reduces the impetus to carry out gender analysis to adapt programs to their context,

Noting with appreciation the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as SOS Sahel, which works to promote sustainable natural resource management, diversified livelihoods, and the strengthening of food security and developing local formal groups in nations like Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan;

Encouraged by the success of formal farmers' groups, such as the Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania ('the National Networks of Farmer's Groups in Tanzania') to unite smallholder farmers in collective efforts for sustainable farming across Tanzania,

Commending FAO for their work on the Bangladesh Crop Diversification Project to provide women with new technologies, training, and skills on post-harvest techniques, marketing and bargaining,

Desiring to work with NGOs to implement smallholder farmer women's groups within local communities specifically focusing on promoting discussion and education about climate-smart agricultural methods, modeled

after the Action for Rural Women's Empowerment in Uganda, which supports 120 women farmers by organizing training on improved agricultural practices and organic methods,

Fully aware of the success of various facilitators of Participatory Tech Development programs, which utilize an approach that provides collaboration between researchers and farmers in the analysis of agricultural problems and testing of alternative farming practices, carried out by NGOs to provide environmentally friendly technologies and inputs to production to people, who are unable to access or afford such technologies,

1. *Recommends* Member States enact legislation that, to the best of their capacity, supports women as landowners and promotes gender equality, with additional policy development assistance provided by the United Nations Economic and Social Council and WFP;

2. *Decides to* continue to obtain gender analysis regarding the participation of farming activities in rural regions with particular attention to indigenous women in agriculture and the issues faced by them;

3. *Commits to* collaborate with FAO to address these gender discrepancies, identified by the analysis, by creating an education structure of formal groups for smallholder women farmers, modeled after the Bangladesh Crop Diversification Project and successful NGOs, such as the Action for Rural Women's Empowerment education structure, which will discuss:

    a. The effects of current agricultural methods in use and their contribution to climate change such as but not limited to methane releases from rice cultivation and enteric fermentation in cattle;

    b. Alternative, more environmentally friendly agricultural methods that will allow for similar or greater production yields, such as but not limited to crop rotation and development of community water management;

    c. Opportunities to participate in Participatory Tech Development programs by introducing methods to access NGO and other agency-led opportunities, such as but not limited to the Ambrosia PLC providing beekeeping materials to smallholder women farmers;

    d. African Agricultural Technology Foundation providing agriculture technologies for development;

    e. The development of women's legal literacy to create a better understanding of their legal rights within their country regarding but not limited to land ownership and access to loans and credit;

    f. How to access and be a part of local formal farmer's groups such as:

        i. the Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania ('the National Networks of Farmer's Groups in Tanzania');
        ii. The Action for Rural Women's Empowerment in Uganda;
        iii. Or other similar local entities;

    g. The importance of how to begin informal women's groups to further organically spread the information provided in the sessions to create more environmentally friendly practices;

    h. And any other topic deemed necessary depending upon the specific agricultural needs of the region;

4. *Encourages* Member States to implement said education structure with the advisory assistance of WFP, FAO, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), allowing States to individualize said structure to fit their needs regarding:

    a. Green farming methods;

    b. Cooperation with NGOs, such as SOS Sahel and Oxfam GB to facilitate the formation of women's self-help groups;

c. Examples of local formal farmer's groups they can advocate for;

d. And facilitators of the formal groups, using agents, such as but not limited to:

i. NGOs with similar minded goals;
ii. Local experts and educators on green farming and local agriculture;
iii. And participatory Tech Development researchers;

5. *Suggests* such groups for women farmers be facilitated by FAO and WFP in tandem with a partner program to implement gender-sensitive training for men, especially for community leaders, following The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) 2004 *Gender Sensitive Training Manual*, focusing on:

a. Legitimizing women as farmers by:

i. Facilitating thorough discussions and communication between genders;
ii. Mediating issues between genders;
iii. And encouraging the adoption of attitudes and behaviors that respect and value both genders equally;

b. And understanding the positive impact of gender-inclusive farming through:

i. Teaching about the economic and social value of women farmers;
ii. Examining statistics showing the benefit of including women in agricultural structures.

Code: WFP/1/2
Committee: World Food Programme
Topic: Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

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The World Food Programme,

Keeping in mind that climate change is now affecting many regions of the world, disrupting national economies, affecting lives, and costing people, communities, and countries,

Noting with deep concern the prevalent loss of crops due to weather disasters, climate changes and, the lack of proper storage facilities in vulnerable agricultural communities,

Fully aware of the potential of technology to increase sustainable agricultural policies and enhance the ability to combat the adverse effects of climate change on food security,

Emphasizing the vital role of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the promotion and proliferation of climate resilience practices as well as technologies in communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change,

Fully alarmed by the lack of infrastructures in developing states, rural areas, and other vulnerable countries inhibiting individuals and communities' ability to effectively respond to food insecurity and environmental issues created by climate change,

Remembering General Assembly resolution 71/191, which dictates that food is a human right,

Guided by the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* by contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 "Zero hunger," SDG 6 "Clean water and sanitation," SDG 12 "Responsible consumption and production," and SDG 13 "Climate action,"

Emphasizing the support for the WFP initiative Purchase for Progress (P4P), suggesting that 10% of WFP food purchase come from smallholder farmers,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 71/245 on "Agriculture Development, food security and nutrition", which emphasizes the importance of supporting joint responses to food insecure regions, such as sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia,

Having considered the urgency expressed in General Assembly resolution 69/283, which adopted the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*, expanding resilience efforts,

Recognizing the importance of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) to address the challenges for smallholder farmers, increase agricultural productivity, and enhance resilience to the threats of climate change,

Highlighting the importance of Information and Communications Technology (ICT) to improving states capacities to address and mitigate the effects of climate change in the context of food security,

Recalling the 14th Summit of the African Union, held in 2014 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on "Information and Communication Technologies: Challenges and Prospects for Development",

1. *Recognizes* the need for infrastructure advancements in community storage and resources to promote the resilience of smallholder farmers facing climate change, utilizing the recommended Official Development Assistance Gross National Income (ODA/GNI) target of 0.7% GNI investment as the primary mechanism for funding suggested infrastructure advancements by:

a. Calling for the expansion of community granary initiatives, including incorporating Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) program, Country Program (CP) in Cameroon, Purchase from Africans for Africa (PAA) through the development of a PrepStore program, which will:

    i. Rely on advancements in infrastructure to create new, and upgrade existing community storage facilities in developing countries to increase capacity for storing all types of crops, enhancing the capacity of community granaries;
    ii. Provide local and smallholder farmers the ability to prepare for detrimental weather through the provision of weather safe storage units for products beyond the current scope of grains to include fruits, vegetables, and other food products, additionally supporting the improvement of nutrition and levels of crop diversification in these areas;
    iii. And support resilience to severe weather occurrences through the construction of weather resistant food storage facilities at community and individual levels;

b. Recommending the further development of the P4P initiative, regarding the cost-sharing method of innovative crop cleaning machinery by:

    i. Expanding this initiative in other developing countries where communal access to agricultural machinery would improve the food security of small farmers and thereby strengthen resilience to climate change and natural disasters;
    ii. Utilizing community locations as access points to provide climate smart technologies to small farmers without the means of purchase for their own private use, which will allow for efficient agricultural production, reducing harmful emissions and preventing the overuse of natural resources;

c. And urging the need to improve the infrastructures for farmers in order to help them endure natural disasters by expanding the Emergency Operation (EMOP) program through:

    i. Encouraging governments to participate in the reconstruction of irrigation headworks, township roads, storage facilities, strengthening the program's operational capacity;
    ii. Promoting the construction of sustainable infrastructures through the EMOP program in order to prevent further damages;
    iii. And recommending the creation of recovery teams for food collection in areas affected by natural disasters;

2. *Encourages* Member States to endorse both local farmers and national agriculture, aimed at strengthening local farmers' resilience and national capacities in the face of possible food insecurity due to climate change by:

a. Hiring local farmers for any state-owned and large private farming activities for the purposes of developing this national infrastructure and ensuring its resilience;

b. Valorizing local and national agricultural products by lowering sales tax on local and national agricultural products;

c. Providing incentives for farmers to ensure success and resilience, such as:

    i. Using tax incentives for farmers, especially in the form of tax breaks and allowances for farmers, which contribute a significant portion of their own labor and capital towards a farming enterprise;
    ii. Offering lower and more preferable interest rates on agricultural loans;
    iii. Allowing for the refinancing and rescheduling of agricultural debt held by smallholding farmers;
    iv. Increasing the current projected rate of procurement spending beyond 9%, allowing for the more effective allotment of resources to ensure that secure and sustainable methods of spending are protected, while signaling WFP's continued devotion to protecting smallholder farmers access to the market;

v. And investing an allotment of the recommended budget expansion of procurement spending towards the specialized purchasing of farmland for smallholder farmers, increasing the group's resilience to global price volatility, while simultaneously increasing the carrying capacity of the region;

d. And providing tax incentives to organizations and corporations that purchase agricultural goods from local farmers;

3. *Endorses* the development and application of techniques that focus on managing water and land resources to address irrigation and flooding issues by:

a. Promoting the construction of dams in developing countries affected either by floods or water shortages by providing cash or vouchers, like the WFP did in its P4P initiative, in order to:

i. Regulate river flows to counteract floods;
ii. Prioritize the use of natural resources like water for basic needs and development;

b. Encouraging to expand the utilization of drip irrigation systems instead of the usage of sprinklers in order to directly water the soil without evaporation occurring during the irrigation process, which would:

i. Increase irrigation-efficiency by reducing the consumption of water;
ii. Be financed on a regional level especially regional banks;
iii. Be implemented in local communities with a partnership with local NGOs to build these drip irrigation systems;

c. Providing small scale storage systems to improve water security for smallholder farmers;

d. And promoting innovations to harvest and store drinking water following the example of the Warka Water Towers by:

i. Encouraging Member States to collaborate on the mass production of these towers;
ii. Transporting these structures in areas where access to clean and safe drinking water is limited;
iii. Helping communities to create a water-efficient vegetable garden at the base of the tower;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of promoting and developing climate-resilient technologies by:

a. Encouraging the participation of Member States in regional and national hydrological and meteorological data gathering systems, such as the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER), in order to:

i. Enhance the capacities of vulnerable communities in the face of climate related emergencies;
ii. Strengthen understanding of weather patterns to enhance productivity and decision making abilities;
iii. And ensure best practices and investments in climate related infrastructure and emergency response frameworks;

b. Investing in CSA, which includes:

i. Improving watershed management and accrued extensive research on how to implement sustainable land management;
ii. Advancing the research on wild edible plants which are resistant to droughts;
iii. Promoting a global knowledge hub regarding the best practices to bolster CSA;

5. *Further emphasizing* the importance of the use of drones as a tool in humanitarian assistance after a natural disaster in order to provide food and medical supplies in areas with a difficult access to road by building

partnerships with the private sector to build landing sites, the unmanned aerial vehicle and implement air corridors, which must receive prior clearance from each respective sovereign Member State before entering air space;

6. *Urges* Member States to strengthen the role of ICT in enhancing and ensuring resilience of vulnerable communities against food insecurity by:

    a. Encouraging Member States to participate and expand the mobile Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (mVAM);

    b. Supporting the utilization of sensor networks, which actively monitors environmental and soil condition in vulnerable communities to

        i. Periodically report groundwater, soil, air qualities;
        ii. Ensure best practices in groundwater and land management;
        iii. Strengthen understanding and preparation for the changing environmental condition as a result of climate change;

    c. Promoting the education and proliferation of ICT in communities vulnerable to the effects of climate change;

    d. And supporting an early warning system, aimed to improve the preparedness of countries to natural disasters and reduce the impacts of weather related emergencies;

7. *Promotes* agriculture- and water-related technology transfers through North-South Cooperation in order to improve productivity, sustainability, and the resilience of communities vulnerable to climate change in through

    a. International organizations, such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);

    b. Public and private investments in small-scale farming and water harvesting operations;

    c. And bilateral and multilateral cooperation between developed and developing states;

8. *Recommends* the utilization of more weather-based insurances for farmers in order to support farmers financially after a disaster that would:

    a. Promote a private-public partnership between national governments, private companies, and insurance-providing NGOs in order to strengthen national capacity;

    b. Allow smallholder farmers to invest in more diversified crops with a higher-yield potential;

    c. Use the meteorological data collected from national agencies to set the prices of these insurances;

    d. And make the payments either in food or in cash depending on the farmer’s capacity and availability;

9. *Recognizes* the importance of funding, especially for countries lacking the national capacity to implement sustainable practices in a timely fashion, by:
    a. Promoting the funding of government's initiatives for a more sustainable agriculture through the roles of organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Adaptation Fund (Climate Change technologies), Rome Based Agencies (RBAs), and New Development Bank (NDB);

    b. Encouraging developed Member States to attain the ODA/GNI target of .7% GNI investment into development assistance;

c. And emphasizing the importance of regional banks in their financial support toward local farmers especially through micro-financing, such as the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, Eurasian Development Bank, Development Bank of Latin America, and Islamic Development Bank;

10. *Invites* collaboration between Member States and RBAs to better facilitate international efforts to reduce food insecurity;

11. *Supports* the international community in strengthening partnerships with NGOs as community level actors in the development and distribution of climate resilient practices by:

    a. Promoting public and private partnerships, similar to the Dutch Energy Agreement for Sustainable Growth, aimed at promoting inclusion of the public sector into private organizations with the goal of effecting sustainable change with the support of all sectors;

    b. Cooperating with the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency to facilitate partnerships with public and private insurance providers with the goal of strengthening resilience for local, national, and regional communities;

    c. Utilizing frameworks similar to the Popular Coalition to Eradicate Hunger and Poverty to ensure the participation of NGOs in RBA initiatives;

    d. And seeking the proliferation of climate resilient infrastructure and technologies for communities negatively impacted by the effects of climate change through the Office for Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Code: WFP/1/3
Committee: World Food Programme
Topic: Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

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The World Food Programme,

Alarmed by the threats to national food production capacities caused by natural disasters which affect Member States to various degrees, especially those vulnerable to climate disasters such as small sharecropping farmers,

Reaffirming the World Food Programme (WFP) commitment to the *Paris Agreement* (2015) and the *Cancun Agreements* (2010) adopted by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC),

Recalling the mandate of WFP and the need for sufficient funding to perform its functions adequately,

Reiterating its commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with specific emphasis on SDG 2, 11, 12, and 13,

Deeply convinced that education and vocational training are some of the main keys to ensure sustainable agricultural practices to fight climate change and poverty,

Recognizing the success of programs such as Purchase for Progress (P4P) and the Rural Resilience Initiative (R4),

Endorsing the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) for the development and financing of projects that improve global food and nutrition security and Agricultural development,

1. *Recommends* that WFP country offices, in conjunction with other Rome-based agencies, continue to deploy localized mobile education programs for all individuals employed on farms taught by local specialists and expert technicians on:

    a. Sustainable eco-friendly production methods such as seasonal rotation and diversification of crops, soil testing, overusing soil, and best environment efficiency methods training;

    b. Equipping farmers with the most modern and effective techniques to maximized agricultural production as exemplified by the Food Security Development Programme Farmer Workshops;

    c. Diverse, culturally specific nutrition options with a focus on educating children;

    d. Legal rights relating to property ownership within national jurisdictions;

    e. Enhancing production methods for increased yields by educating smallholder farmers on their crop growth:

        i. Through climate smart agriculture;
        ii. Through localized data aggregation and research;

2. *Further recommends* IFAD to expand on its current microfinancing loan schemes with the aim of promoting more productive farming techniques by:

    a. Adopting high-performance agriculture methods including seasonal rotation, yield potential, seed quality, and drought resistant crops;

    b. Cooperating financially with:

i. The International Reconstruction Development Bank (IRDB) for Member States with middle income economies;
ii. The International Development Association (IDA) for Member States with low income economies;

3. *Expresses its hope* that every Member State develops a strategic plan outlining actions to counter climate change that strengthens their national capacity and resilience, including, but not limited to:

    a. Food security plans, climate change analyses, adaptation programming, good practices in food security, early action for drought risk management, and strategic planning for food shortages;

    b. Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) that create links between national and international sources of finance by:

        i. Further coordination between sectors dealing with climate change, agricultural development, and food security at the national, regional and local level by identifying knowledge gaps in the local agriculture sectors;
        ii. Investing in planning support per aiding participating Member States in providing evidence-based practices and policies;

4. *Supports* the improvement of the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) Programme which currently helps people who are facing a protracted crisis particularly with regards to natural disasters that disrupts food production and destroy the foundations of people's livelihoods;

5. *Recommends* an investigation of a potential expansion of programs and projects such as the R4, P4P, and Mitigation of Climate Change in Agriculture (MICCA) Pilot Projects to more regions of the world;

6. *Stresses* the need for more funds to be allocated to WFP to deal with food production problems caused by climate change and recommends WFP donor Member States to increase their monetary contributions in accordance with their economic capabilities;

7. *Encourages* Member States to take preventative and protective measures as a precaution to the challenges faced by smallholder and sharecropping farmers, caused by climate change disasters such as displacement and increased food insecurity.

Code: WFP/1/4
Committee: World Food Programme
Topic: Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

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The World Food Programme,

Recognizing the importance of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices in enhancing smallholder farmers' ability to be resilient to the effects of climate change, placing priority on smallholder farmers as to boost local economies and infrastructure of global food sustainability,

Directing attention to previous resolutions such as General Assembly resolution 71/245, which emphasizes development of agriculture, food security, and adequate levels of nutrition and also General Assembly resolution 66/220 which emphasizes the empowerment of smallholder farmers,

Recognizing Strategic Objective 4 from the WFP's Strategic Plan (2017-2021) as guides for focusing on regional, national, and local infrastructures to empower the smallholder farmer,

Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 for ending hunger, achieving food security, and promoting sustainable agriculture, specifically, Target 2.3, which aims to increase the productivity of smallholder farmers,

Encouraging initiatives such as the MICCA (Mitigation of Climate Change In Agriculture) initiative and pilot studies designed to promote and develop an integrated package of CSA practices and technologies as well as the MOPAN (Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network) assessments aiming at promoting effectiveness in strengthening resilience and achieving food security,

Guided by WFP General Regulations, specifically general rule XII.4, responsibility for optimum use of resources, and general rule XII.6, safeguarding exporters, international trade, and producers in recipient countries,

Fully aware of the 2006 WFP report on Food Procurement in Developing Countries which details WFP food aid interventions and Purchase for Progress' (P4P) negative effects on WFP administrative efficiency and local agricultural markets,

Noting that the 2016 Africa Report for Internal Displacement for demonstrating the imminent need for comprehensive data gathering methods related to the prevention and relief of severe crises and emphasizing the necessity of effective communication strategies between agencies in the field and Member States in understanding the multi-causal foundations of food insecurity,

Contemplating that WFP is a major buyer of staple food, 80 percent of which comes from developing countries for a cash value of over 1 billion USD a year according to the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021),

1. *Invites* Member States to integrate resilience targets by focusing attention on community-based action and strengthening government capacities as well as coordinating action on disaster and risk management through initiatives such as the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) by:

    a. Providing knowledge on CSA and its impact in resilience of smallholder farmers documented and shared with national and international organizations through shared regional information services;

    b. Utilizing strategic investments focused on methods to move smallholder out of subsistence agriculture as part of a long-term transformation of the agricultural sector by introducing new adaptations such as improved crop variety;

2. *Intends on* establishing broader databases regarding climate-smart practices that are accessible to smallholder farmers, partners, and other local actors to share expertise and knowledge through the promotion of technological expansions, accessibility, and affordability through the use of:

    a. The Global Seed Vault to improve the diversity of crops and other food sources and the Arctic World Archive to document and research the protection of current crop species that are vulnerable to natural disasters;

    b. The expertise of the Canadian Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations to mitigate the effects of climate change on crops and implement new seed transfer policies;

3. *Encourages* the use of the Australian International Centre for Food Security as a model for the dispersion of information concerning climate smart technological development so that scientists will have access to technology to develop drought resistant crop varieties which will assist communities in confronting the long-term challenges posed by climate change;

4. *Recommends* Member States to promote cooperation between local-based communities and global actors providing expertise in the development of CSA and its practices as this promotes the importance of the private sector in relation to government and donor funded programs to allow for scalable pilot programs such as L'Equipe OGarden;

5. *Endorses* collaboration with L'Equipe OGarden to further research on innovative technologies surrounding food sustainability such as the Revolving Garden and vertical farming, emphasizing that innovations be utilized to increase food procurement for rural populations and farmers facing food insecurity throughout the global community by:

    a. Emphasizing innovative technologies such as indoor farming that produces crops within 40 days using little surface area and few resources;

    b. Utilizing partnership funds that will provide for innovations for large production in order to support small-scale farmers to improve resilience of the effects of climate change;

6. *Stresses* the importance of market analysis and data collection measures to be used with the intention of bolstering the ability of smallholder farmers to access local and interregional markets by better allowing the WFP to utilize state-based monthly price and market bulletins as well as the *Shock Impact Simulation Model* in order to create prudent purchasing strategies as to allow the WFP to mitigate its negative impact on smallholder farmers and local agricultural markets;

7. *Decides* to expand the *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis* to directly connect with smallholder farmers in order to:

    a. Connect with smallholder farmers to which the WFP is considering to award or allocate contracts for food purchases;

    b. Communicate WFP expectations of complete financial transparency;

    c. Collect the financial data surrounding each smallholder farmer currently under contract or under consideration for the allocation of a WFP food procurement contract;

8. *Encourages* national governments and the private sector to purchase food in ways that benefit smallholders by taking part in WFP initiatives that are responding to climate change such as Climate Services for Africa Project and Livelihoods, Climate Adaptation Management and Innovation Initiative (C-ADAPT), and Rural Resilience Initiative (R4);

9. *Calls upon* Member States to support the importance of global partnerships and collaboration with UN bodies, such as the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the United Nations

Environment Programme (UNEP) and financial mechanisms such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the Global Environment Facility.

Code: WFP/1/5
Committee: World Food Programme
Topic: Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

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The World Food Programme,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

Recognizing the importance of alacrity when responding to the impacts of climate change as promoted by the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 13,

Noting the rise in global food prices based on the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO*)* global food price index,

Reiterating that humanitarian aid and development assistance for the agricultural sectors is smaller than the needs of the sector, with only 3.4% of humanitarian aid allocated towards agriculture despite absorbing 22% of the damage and costs caused by natural disasters;

Realizing the impacts of climate change and risks on the most food insecure populations as outlined in the World Food Programme's (WFP) 2016 *Two Minutes on Climate Change and Hunger*,

Viewing with appreciation global efforts to expedite emergency responses and implement early response mechanisms,

Taking into consideration that emergencies within each country involve a myriad of unique and complex factors, thereby requiring context-sensitive emergency responses,

Highlighting the *Sendai Declaration and Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (2015), which calls attention to the importance of disaster risk management and building national resilience,

Acknowledging the need for the expansion of *Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis* (CFSVA) capacity to predict and warn against climate disaster internationally and regionally,

Recognizing the findings of the *World Economic and Social Survey* (2016)*,* which outlines how climate-related disasters disproportionately affect the poorest populations, who are less likely to have access to disaster mitigation technologies and resources,

Fully aware that each year, up to 90% of natural disasters are extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change; affecting vulnerable populations through the destruction of land, livestock, crops, infrastructure and food storage, and restricting people's access to markets,

Underlining the unintended effects of trade barriers on non-target populations, including inhibiting domestic agricultural production and the poor's access to affordable and nutritious food, thereby decreasing state capacity to respond to climate change,

Expresses appreciation to FAO for its contribution to the mission of the WFP by providing annual audits of WFP assessment mechanisms such as the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis,

Commending the partnership between the World Food Programme and Caritas Internationalis to improve preparedness for emergency responses by implementing a mobile data collection system to gather food security data at the community level,

Further recalling the successes of two innovative programs Climate Adaptation Management and Innovative Initiative (C-ADAPT) and Consolidated Livelihood Exercise for Analyzing Resilience (CLEAR) developed through collaboration with Member States to make scientific research and data collection to build better models of emergencies preparedness and responses in several countries in Asia and Africa,

1. *Suggests* Member States establish emergency response mechanisms to help communities disproportionately affected by climate related disasters through:

    a. Improving the capacity of national food reserves for immediate disaster relief by:

        i. Adopting technological advances to properly store food;
        ii. Decreasing dependence on international food aid in order to provide immediate aid to victims;

    b. Re-emphasizing the importance of resource allocation to national public food distribution systems (PFDS) especially for marginalized groups in society by:

        i. Helping stabilize food price shocks sensitive to natural disasters and globalizing markets;
        ii. Fortifying the social safety nets that rural farmers and the urban poor primarily rely upon;
        iii. Ensuring a mix of both cash and food transfers to guard against market volatility in the aftermath of natural disasters;
        iv. Emphasizing on providing micronutrient-fortified foods;

2. *Affirming* the need to expand upon the Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis (CFSVA) in assessing food insecurity through:

    a. Developing the capacity to predict climate disaster internationally and regionally through better coordination with the Food and Security Monitoring System (FSMS), accounting for the vulnerability of remote communities operating under:

        i. Sharecropping systems;
        ii. Commercial farming;
        iii. Household farming;

    b. Strengthening coordination with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) through:

        i. Engagement with the task force on climate change;
        ii. Utilization of radio and other technical tools to increase awareness of the adverse effects of climate change on food security;

3. *Encourages* regional and international partnerships to increase transparency and ensure that prevention, prediction, and assessment of natural disasters takes place in developed and developing states through:

    a. Utilization of Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) which rapidly informs decision-makers;

    b. The establishment of the bi-annual World Climate Change and Food Security Summit to improve global coordination on emergency preparedness and address food security concerns, to be held in Tehran in April 2018 and Panama City in October 2019:

        i. Hereafter, the meeting date and host city will be decided by the Committee on Conferences of the General Assembly during the Assembly's regular session in September;
        ii. Attendees would include Member States, impacted Non-Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), and private actors invited by the WFP, to ensure all sectors involved in humanitarian responses are represented;

4. *Further recommends* Member States contribute an appropriate percentage of funding in accordance with their financial capabilities to the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), to be invested in environmentally sound emergency relief mechanisms including:

    a. The liberalization of food distribution as a caveat of funding;

    b. The allocation of resources towards engineering:

        i. Irrigation systems;
        ii. Drought-resistant crops;
        iii. Safe water;
        iv. Food reserves such as storage and aerated silos;

5. *Encourages* the liberalization of world and regional trade in order to alleviate further stress on domestic food procurement networks and in the interest of all Member States through the World Trade Organization (WTO) with:

    a. Dialogue mediated through WTO and other entities;

    b. Economic dealings aimed at fulfilling the mission of the WTO aimed at encouraging smooth and free trade by:

        i. Providing a platform for the negotiation of trade;
        ii. Promoting lower trade barriers;
        iii. Shorten the delivery time of humanitarian aid by developing and utilizing new, crisis-specific transportation tools;
        iv. Leveraging tariffs to maximize gains for developing countries;

6. *Suggests* further establishment of innovative programs like C-ADAPT and CLEAR to help better understand the risks posed by climate change on the most food insecure populations and operationalize analyses by:

    a. Providing climate change adaptation programming to governments and international organizations;

    b. Identifying the impact of climate change on people's livelihood and ability to be food secure;

    c. Evaluating the efficacy of climate adaptation and resilience building programs to improve adaptation action;

7. *Suggests* Member States reallocate resources towards a Global Climate Change Preparedness Fund to protect food security from natural disasters through:

    a. Reallocating greater humanitarian aid to the agricultural sector;

    b. Reallocating resources in accordance with individual Member States' financial capabilities;

8. *Further invites* Member States, with the support of the international community, to solidify communication lines with localities in order to amass more accurate data concerning climate change's effect on domestic markets pertinent to the maintenance of food prices on an international scale in order to:

    a. Address decreased supply in disaster-ridden areas;

    b. Ensure affected people have access to affordable food;

9. *Emphasizing* the need for early warning systems for natural disasters such as droughts at national, regional and international levels, to aid countries that are particularly vulnerable to food emergencies and mobilize the international community in advance;

10. *Encouraging* regional cooperation between Member States to collect data on the effects of climate change on food security, including natural disasters, to help strengthen collective capacity to prevent famine and mitigate food shortages;

11. *Advises* the international community to recognize the effects climate change has on the agricultural production of countries already burdened by sanctions and other trade barriers, inhibiting access to food;

12. *Encourages* the prioritization of populations threatened by food insecurity in the budgeting of the Immediate Response Account (IRA);

13. *Draws attention to* the collaboration between WFP and Caritas to use mobile data collection technology to collect food security data to prepare for emergencies and natural disasters;

14. *Recommends* that similar data collection technologies implemented globally to better predict and prepare for natural disasters.

Code: WFP/1/6
Committee: World Food Programme
Topic: Climate Change and Food Security: Strengthening National Capacity and Resilience

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The World Food Programme,

Acknowledging that Member States have implemented national and regional frameworks to promote national capacity-building and resiliency in response to the detrimental effects brought on by climate change,

Noting with appreciation the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in backing countries to ensure that climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and smallholder farmers are included in development planning processes and decision making now and in the future,

Considering the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,* which prioritizes sustainable development concerning climate change, economic growth, and investments in infrastructure, to increase the productivity and preservation of smallholder farms,

Approving of the efforts made towards adapting agriculture through means of agrobiodiversity,

Reaffirming the need for a forum, for funding, and for policy in order to promote a better understanding of the availability of regional resources that are open to the international community,

Recalling the goals of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) in order to strengthen the resilience of nations and communities affected by natural disasters and climate change,

Fully aware of the success of Carbon Capture and Storage projects (CCS), its ability to capture up to 90% of carbon dioxide emissions from various industries, and the added use of CCS projects to promote the reintegration of the storage properties into agricultural regions,

1. *Highlights* the immediate climate response frameworks of national institutions which ensure their sustainability, such as the *Humanitarian Implementation Plan 2015 (HIP)* by:

    a. Developing disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies within the context of an existing development strategy;

    b. Promoting a state's role in DRR and climate change adaptation;

    c. And assessing livelihood and assets of the targeted vulnerable population;

2. *Proclaims* its support for programs, which promote and follow the same guidelines for managing terrains, as those incorporated in CSA through means of intervention on the part of the FAO, specifically for developing nations;

3. *Endorses* the Studying, Structures, and Application (SSA) Plan, which is the studying of terrains of smallholder farms to determine how weather affects yield on a bi-yearly scale as well as the planning of structures to be engineered in the most cost efficient way to provide proper coverage to ensure yields and application of these structures, such as smart houses, to secure the success of these farms by:

    a. Using Smart Houses that are proven to improve yield up to 70%, use up to 70% less water than a standard farm or greenhouse, and have been able to withstand extreme weather conditions (i.e. hurricane, drought, and floods);

b. Further implementing Smart Houses and similar applications that are cost effective and have proven to grant smallholder farmers a yield that is equivalent to the cost of installing these climate-smart infrastructures within just a two- to three-year period;

4. *Reminds* Member States to consider the effects of climate change, concerning the maintenance, conservation, and protection of agricultural ecosystems in order to further promote agrobiodiversity in the fight against climate change in hopes of achieving international food security through:

    a. Maintenance of agricultural resources, such as terrain, on-farm buildings and facilities, and farming technology by means of monitoring agricultural practices used by farmers;

    b. Conservation of agricultural ecosystems in reference to the *Ramsar Convention*;

5. *Expresses its hope* for constructive collaboration between Member States and the World Bank in order to coordinate, sustain, and promote constructive programs, which target the integration of climate change adaptation measures, concerning food and agricultural systems;

6. *Recommends* the institutionalization and strengthening of existing national and regional disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans through inter-agency collaborations that would ensure proper implementation and to further increase national capacity and resilience by:

    a. Providing information on how actions are integrated with other actors present in the region;

    b. Bolstering government services, development actors, and different sectors;

    c. Strengthening quality aspects of education during emergencies, including capacity building for teachers;

7. *Encourages* the further implementation of CCS Projects that have proven to decrease harmful emissions into the atmosphere, while using stored carbon dioxide to be reintegrated into agricultural soil to promote the increase in yields and being directly funded by independent firms, such as the Emirates Steel Industries and the Kemper County Energy Facility, with an estimate of USD 10 million for production cost.