

NMUN•NY 2018



18 – 22 MARCH 2018

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



Conference A

World Food Programme (WFP)

Committee Staff

Director	Danielle Erica Curtis
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Chair	Esther Alexandra Bickel

Agenda

- I. Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity
- II. Utilizing Technology and Innovation to Combat Hunger
- III. Alleviating Hunger Through the Strengthening of Global Partnership

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
WFP/1/1	Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity	Adopted without a vote
WFP/1/2	Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity	25 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 abstentions
WFP/1/3	Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity	26 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions
WFP/1/4	Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity	25 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 3 abstentions
WFP/1/5	Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity	26 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Alleviating Hunger Through the Strengthening of Global Partnership
- II. Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity
- III. Utilizing Technology and Innovation to Combat Hunger

The session was attended by representatives of 28 Member States and 1 non-governmental organization.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity.” By Monday, the Dais received 6 proposals covering various topics, ranging from mechanisms to involve women in regional and local chains of food supply, to the inclusion of women in the agricultural industry to eradicate hunger and enhance food availability at all levels. Delegates also proposed innovative alternatives to enrich WFP’s initiatives with a gender-based crosscutting directive to include women in educational frameworks for business and entrepreneurship, broaden food-assistance missions at the regional level, strengthen financing platforms to guarantee food access for all, and integrate women in multilateral programs of innovation for food assistance and food supply.

On Tuesday, two working papers about providing financial and business opportunities for women in rural areas to eradicate hunger were merged. The flow of the debate evidenced an atmosphere of cooperation, collaboration, and diplomacy. The spirit of consensus at WFP remained as the basis during informal negotiations. On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 2 of which had amendments. One of the draft resolutions was adopted by acclamation, while the rest were adopted with outstanding support of the whole body. After voting procedure, Member States started discussing and working on the second topic of the agenda. Overall, the committee addressed the topics with conviction, responsibility, and respect; the delegates enriched the debate with interesting perspectives towards the enhancement of WFP’s work in the eradication of hunger.



Code: WFP/1/1

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the purposes and principles enshrined in the *Charter of the United Nations*, established in 1945, which
4 guarantees the equal rights of men and women,

5
6 *Guided by the WFP Strategic Plan 2017-2021 and the Gender Policy 2015-2020,*

7
8 *Aware of* the importance of the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*
9 (CEDAW) of 1979 to combat the deep-rooted stereotypes about women's responsibilities within the family and
10 communities,

11
12 *Considering* General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2017), "Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
13 Development," that established the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and more specifically, SDG 2, Zero
14 Hunger, and SDG 5, Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment,

15
16 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 72/215 (2018), "Agricultural technology for sustainable development,"
17 about agricultural technology for sustainable development, and welcoming the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative
18 launched by the Secretary-General at the United Nations (UN) Conference on Sustainable Development as a vision
19 for a future free from hunger, and *recalling* the *Rome Declaration on Nutrition*, adopted at the Second International
20 Conference on Nutrition in 2014,

21
22 *Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 71/245 (2016), "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition"
23 which reiterates the essential contributions of women to combat world hunger and underlines the situation of women
24 in rural areas, and General Assembly resolution 70/132 (2015), "Improvement of the situation of women and girls in
25 rural areas," which gives attention to the critical role of rural women in achieving food security, notably through
26 smallholder female farmers, and General Assembly resolution 64/215 (2010), "Legal Empowerment of the poor and
27 eradication of poverty," which recognizes the relevance of women's legal awareness, resources and access related to
28 food security, employment, and land,

29
30 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of equal rights of men and women in the food and agriculture sector, as reinforced
31 in the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) and General Assembly resolution 71/245 (2016),

32
33 *Bearing in mind* the Rural Women Empowerment Programme (RWEE) organized by the Food and Agriculture
34 Organization of the UN (FAO) in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP), the International Fund for
35 Agriculture and Development (IFAD), and the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
36 (UN-Women), and its great impacts on rural women in Rwanda, and *recognizing* this program as a key factor in
37 making women full participants in their communities, in creating job opportunities for women, and providing them
38 with social and environmental capital,

39
40 *Taking into consideration* the Food for Education (FFE) component of WFP's Country Programme, which provides
41 that female school enrollment has increased by 80% by encouraging school attendance through food incentives,

42
43 *Considering* that women are the key to fostering sustainable agricultural diversification of the world's food
44 production, and that their empowerment is based on the opportunity to have a decent job and improvement of labor
45 force in agricultural matters, which stands at 43% in developing countries,

46
47 *Noting* that education is a key factor to reducing child malnutrition over time as, considered by *The State of Food*
48 *Security in the World*, study showing that women's education contributes to 43% of the reduction in child
49 malnutrition over time, conducted by FAO on May 2015,

50

51 *Observing* the great impact of sustainable agricultural practices, such as traditional seed supply systems and access
52 to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, education, and training,
53

54 *Keeping in mind* the initiative generated by FAO, IFAD, and WFP titled “Accelerating Progress towards the
55 Economic Empowerment of Rural Women,”
56

57 *Further keeping in mind* WFP’s initiative Purchase for Progress (P4P), that connects smallholder farmers to markets,
58 giving them an opportunity to grow their businesses and improve their lives and those of their entire communities,
59

60 *Acknowledging* the UN International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (UN-
61 INSTRAW) as the most important organization focused mainly on research and training programs to achieve gender
62 equality and women’s empowerment, and the valuable contribution this program could make to providing food
63 security to women,
64

65 1. *Strongly considers* the creation of the Rural Women Empowerment Programme (RWEP) in rural areas to
66 empower rural women for the sake of encouraging them to participate in food assistance-related missions, and
67 to integrate them into the agricultural sector inspired by, and working under a modified and enhanced previous
68 structure of the RWEE:
69

70 a. Monitored by Member States in cooperation with WFP, FAP, and UN-Women;

71
72 b. In partnership with local agencies working in the field of agriculture, women empowerment, and food
73 assistance, alongside educational experts from INSTRAW, in collaboration with local non-
74 governmental organizations (NGOs) and regional programs, such as the Asian University for Women
75 in Asia, and legal and paralegal experts and advisors from local communities such as the CFJJ/FAO’s
76 joint trained group of paralegals working for the local NGO AMUDEIA in Sierra Leone;
77

78 c. Funded through a multilateral fund to contribute even more effectively in improving the situation of
79 both disadvantaged women, and global food security, and including:
80

81 i. Encouraging the Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) of WFP to allocate the
82 necessary part of the annual WFP budget to the RWEP;

83 ii. Appreciating funds from private stakeholders, as well as NGOs, such as collaborative funds
84 like BackHer and IFAD;
85

86 2. *Strongly recommends* the future board of the RWEP to implement a first segment within the RWEP called
87 “Educate Rural Women” to educate rural women through training in the agriculture sector, and establish a
88 gender-integrated society in:
89

90 a. Literacy and writing with a focus on nonfiction, related to running an agricultural business such as the
91 courses implemented in the RWEE;

92
93 b. Basic financial knowledge, business skills, and microfinancing;

94
95 c. Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM);
96

97 3. *Further recommends* the implementation of a second segment within the RWEP that would be called “Women
98 in Agriculture,” to empower rural women by enhancing their skills and giving them tools to participate more in
99 food assistance-related missions and projects, by:
100

101 a. Integrating a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of
102 development policies and programs, including budget policies, paying increased attention to the needs
103 of rural women to ensure that they benefit from policies and programs adopted in all spheres and that
104 the disproportionate number of rural women living in poverty is reduced;
105

- 106 b. Encouraging the integration of a gender perspective in macroeconomic policies and developing
107 appropriate social support systems;
108
- 109 c. Recommending the implementation of agriculture workshops monitored by local agriculturists and
110 experts with online trainings provided by FAO in cooperation with the UN Institute for Training and
111 Research (UNITAR) in addressing rural women between the UN, private sectors, and NGOs, to boost
112 women's competencies and skills in the empowerment of women in agriculture and food issues, by:
113
- 114 i. Expanding of women access to land and rural finance, which is critical to closing the
115 productivity gap between men and women;
116 ii. Improving rural women's access to training and information, since knowledge of farming is
117 critical to productivity;
118 iii. Promoting food farms by involving students with land and equality between women and men
119 in rural work, such as the Farms to School Canada initiative;
120
- 121 d. Calling upon the inclusion of workshop projects within the RWEP initiative such as Kenya Agriculture
122 Productivity and Agribusiness Project (KAPAP), created for women centered on agricultural
123 production methods, technology, and innovation in agriculture and nutrition security, that includes:
124
- 125 i. A transparent platform available to every member of the group in order to ensure the highest
126 degree of technology and innovation;
127 ii. Teachings by professionals working in collaboration with UN-INSTRAW and specialized in
128 agricultural production, nutrition, food security, and women's development, that specifically
129 understand the climate and culture of the area;
130 iii. A strong emphasis on teaching women and encouraging them to develop tools to be
131 innovative in the agricultural field;
132 iv. Teaching women basic skills concerning farming, business, and health constraints, as in the
133 National Action Plans of France and of the United Kingdom;
134 v. Collaborating with NGOs, public and private sectors, to create better programs in the
135 educational sector focused on empowering women;
136
- 137 4. *Further invites* the implementation of a third segment within the RWEP called "Women's Access to Justice" to
138 empower rural women by giving workshops addressing the right to food, as well as rural women's rights and
139 issues, and an advocacy platform within the RWEP monitored by legal experts, and offering:
140
- 141 a. Legal services and juridical hearings with the assistance of the UN Alliance of Civilizations (UNAoC)
142 to assemble rural women and promote their empowerment in food assistance, and to give them a voice
143 to improve their visibility in juridical cases which would enable them to have access to justice;
144
- 145 b. Courses and workshops on the subjects of the right to food, property rights, agri-business law, and
146 agriculture law;
147
- 148 c. A research platform in partnership with UN-INSTRAW on national agriculture legal framework, rural
149 women's rights, and their access to justice;
150
- 151 d. Establishment of a legal support through civil society organization-based (CSO) legal support services:
152 legal clinics, legal aid, paralegals, or community legal assistance, such as Latin American Women's
153 Aid (LAWA), Women's Legal Centre (WLC), and the Asian Law Alliance, to ensure women's rights,
154 all services should target food insecure women;
155
- 156 e. Legal services, judicial hearings, and support that will not touch upon state sovereignty and need to be
157 permitted, evaluated, and made transparent by and to the regional and national authorities;
158
- 159 5. *Proposes* extending and modifying the program FFE, already operating in many countries, combining existing
160 Food assistance mechanisms of WFP with educational measures for adults, especially women, and to implement
161 these initiatives into the RWEP:

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- a. Enabling women to contribute more to food security as a key priority for the FFE, by strengthening their role in society and bolstering their independence through skills and knowledge;
 - b. Adding to food assistance programs by rewarding workshop and training attendance with additional food supply, distributed through cash-based transfer systems;
 - c. Rewarding different kinds of workshops like gender sensitivity-training, sexual education, budgeting training, as well as health and nutrition trainings by:
 - i. Aiming at the inclusion of local NGOs and civil-societies;
 - ii. Executing workshops by experts who will be selected from related programs of the UN, such as the Rome-based Agencies, as well as governments and local NGOs;
 - iii. Accomplishing gender sensitivity trainings through a cooperation with UN-INSTRAW and UN-Women,
 - iv. Encouraging the World Bank Group (WBG) to provide knowledge and skilled teachers on budgeting and entrepreneurship;
 - v. Inviting WFP and the World Health Organization (WHO) to lead the health and nutrition sector, by creating a curriculum specializing on family nutrition and general health concerns of the region;
 - f. Enabling women to grow their own household gardens and improve their nutrition and food variety by using their own vegetables and fruit, through education during these workshops;
 - g. Functioning under the Executive Board of WFP and reports annually about the achieved progress in the operating countries;
 - h. Working upon request of the country in need of food assistance, and operates according to the financial background of the programme and other funding opportunities, as well as their need for food assistance evaluated by the Executive Board of WFP;
 - i. Relying on financial resources, such as the annual budget of WFP, local governments, as well as funding of NGOs and private stakeholders, moreover, all Member States capable of are encouraged to provide bilateral funding;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of raising awareness within the program about the fundamental role of women in the economy, by:
- a. Improving partnerships with local governments in order to recommend policies of education for generations that underline the great advantages that come from a major integration of women in the agricultural economy;
 - b. Encouraging a gender-specific education directed to women all around the world, especially those who live in underdeveloped countries, that can help them become aware of their agricultural skills, abilities, and importance in the aforementioned field, by sending experts from developed countries in order to teach women the use of modern technologies and production processes;
7. *Establishes* a Gender Experts Unit within the program, that encourages local NGOs to train women in food innovations and production, by:
- a. Ensuring the rights of rural women in acquiring the best practices in agriculture and farming, by participating in capacity building measures and trainings;
 - b. Assuring that women will benefit and reduce the burden of labor by identifying the lines of action with respect to food innovations;

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- c. Implementing gender equality policies in research and higher education, by involving universities and research centers to educate women on techniques and methods on food fermentation and storage to ensure food longevity.



Code: WFP/1/2

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/245 (2016), which states the central contribution of women to ending
4 hunger, and resolution 64/140 (2010) on the improvement of the situation of women in rural areas, as well as Human
5 Rights Council (HRC) resolution 7/14 (2008), which stresses the right of food for all,

6
7 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 70/1, “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
8 Development” (2015), in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 to end hunger, achieve food security
9 and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture, and SDG 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all
10 women and girls,

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12 *Further recalling* the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995) that officially acknowledges the vital role
13 of women to combat food insecurity, as well as the International Labour Organization (ILO) *Declaration on*
14 *Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work* (1998), which stresses the importance of the elimination of
15 discrimination of women in the workplace,

16
17 *Noting with concern* the specific problems female farmers face when trying to gain access to domestic agricultural
18 markets and the resulting gender productivity gap, for instance the increasing number of women having to take over
19 family farms in rural areas as a result of urbanization, and women’s additional tasks as caregivers, as stated within
20 report 25/57 (2014) to the HRC by the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, Olivier de Schutter,

21
22 *Appreciating* the results of the *Financial Framework Review* (2016), that follows consequently the *Integrated Road*
23 *Map* (2016), shifting the focus of the World Food Programme’s (WFP) Policy on Country Strategic Plans towards a
24 more country-based budgeting rather than project- or operation-based budgeting,

25
26 *Noting with gratitude* the ongoing monetary support of more than \$ 85 million in 2017 contributed by the United
27 Nations Central (UN) Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to WFP,

28
29 *Lauding* the work of the Office of the Gender Adviser of the UN for their continuous fight for gender parity within
30 the UN system, and the impact of the *WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020* aiming at combatting the causes of the
31 aforementioned gender productivity gap,

32
33 *Convinced* that financial incentives for actors of the private sector play a detrimental role in bridging the gender
34 productivity gap, which is still prevalent all around the world, especially in rural areas, where such incentives are
35 necessary to bridge such gaps, as shown within the World Bank Group study, *Equality for Women – Where do we*
36 *stand on Millennium Development Goal 3* (2008),

37
38 *Confident* that the cutting-edge approaches of the WFP’s Innovation Accelerator can be vital for advancing the
39 agenda of the empowerment of women, particularly the Farm to Market Alliance (FtMA), currently active in four
40 countries in the African continent, which assists rural smallholders to connect with retailers, and facilitates the
41 establishment of long-term contracts between both parties,

42
43 *Expressing its concern* that the current structure of the FtMA inadvertently favors male farmers, failing to close the
44 productivity gap between men and women, and does not include the gender sensitivity necessary to inform
45 governments, communities, and retailers about the potential of female smallholders,

46
47 *Deeply convinced* that including a gender perspective to the FtMA, and eventually the WFP Innovation Accelerator
48 itself, will bridge this gap in the agricultural working force and will propel growth, equal opportunities and
49 ultimately combat food insecurity,

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- 51 1. *Recommends* the Global Steering Committee of the FtMA to establish a Commissioner for Gender Affairs
52 within its current organizational framework, whose tasks will include:
53
- 54 a. Raising awareness within the FtMA for the specific problems women face, as mentioned in the report
55 25/57 (2014) to the HRC of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, when intending to get access
56 to the FtMA framework and the general issues women face when trying to bargain within local
57 markets, especially, but not limited to: not being seen as possessing the same capacities as their male
58 counterparts, entering into contract with retailers, and combining their caregiving and agricultural
59 duties;
 - 60 b. Drafting the outline for gender-sensitivity trainings for retailers who form part of the FtMA
61 framework, which will focus on the impact the empowerment of women can have on food supply in
62 their surroundings;
 - 63 c. Monitoring whether the retailers partnered with the FtMA take measures to fairly allocate economic
64 resources, such as agricultural machinery and seeds among men and women;
 - 65 d. Evaluating, with help of the local FtMA representatives and the data these representatives collect,
66 where monetary incentives for the aforementioned retailers are necessary;
- 67
- 68 2. *Further recommends* the Global Steering Committee of the FtMA to supply the Commissioner for Gender
69 Affairs with the necessary infrastructure and staff to fulfill its tasks, this being:
70
- 71 a. An office as part of the consortium of the WFP Innovation Accelerator;
 - 72 b. An initial 10 members to this office who will support the Commissioner for Gender Affairs to fulfill
73 his or her tasks, for instance by tracking the amount of female and male farmers within the FtMA,
74 promoting the gender perspective within the FtMA, and monitoring the upholding of working rights
75 for women in line with the principles of the ILO *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at*
76 *Work*;
 - 77 c. Newly appointed Gender Advisers to the FtMA for every country in which the FtMA is and will be
78 active, trained by the Office of the Gender Adviser of the UN;
- 79
- 80 3. *Advises* to use the regular annual WFP funding mechanisms of contributions by Member States, international
81 organizations, private individuals, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for these purposes;
82
- 83 4. *Recommends* all Member States to keep up their financial involvement for the WFP and consider increasing
84 previously mentioned contributions;
85
- 86 5. *Invites* the Special Rapporteur on the right to food to monitor the efforts of the FtMA to include the proposed
87 gender perspective and report annually on his or her findings;
88
- 89 6. *Suggests* the board of the WFP Innovation Accelerator to closely monitor the implementation of the gender
90 perspective within the FtMA, to incorporate the experiences and best practices extracted from the FtMA, and
91 the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the right to food, into their already existing as well as future projects;
92
- 93 7. *Encourages* the UN Member States and partners to maintain and work on increasing their efforts towards the
94 empowerment of women to combat food insecurity.
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ANNEX

1. *Expresses its readiness* to increase the geographical reach of the FtMA, once the aforementioned gender perspective has been sufficiently implemented, as decided upon by the Commissioner for Gender Affairs.



Code: WFP/1/3

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity

1 *The World Food Programme,*
2
3 *Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations*, established in 1945 which guarantees the equal rights of men and
4 women,
5
6 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/1 of September 2015, entitled “Transforming our world: the 2030
7 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” in which it adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and targets,
8
9 *Specifically highlighting* SDG 2 “Zero Hunger,” SDG 4 “Quality Education,” and SDG 5 “Gender Equality,”
10
11 *Bearing in mind* the 1995 *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* that acknowledges women’s vital role in
12 ensuring food security, and calling for the elimination of discrimination against women in food allocation,
13
14 *Guided by the WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020*, that reaffirms the vital role of not only women but also men in the
15 design and implementation of gender-transformative programs and policies,
16
17 *Guided by the WFP Strategic Plan (2017-2021)*, that aligns the World Food Programme (WFP) with the *2030*
18 *Agenda for Sustainable Development*, focusing on ending hunger and contributing to revitalized global partnerships
19 to implement the SDGs,
20
21 *Deeply conscious* of importance of the General Assembly resolution 70/154 of March 2016 on the “Right to Food,”
22 that ensures full and equal realization of women’s right to food by empowering women and strengthening their role
23 in decision-making, as well as Human Rights Council report 22/50 of December 2012 on *Women’s rights and the*
24 *right to food*, that discuss the various forms of discrimination women face regarding the right to food,
25
26 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 71/245 of February 2017 entitled “Agriculture development, food security
27 and nutrition,” which reiterates the essential contributions of women to combat world hunger and underlines the
28 situation of women in rural areas, General Assembly resolution 70/132 of February 2016 on “Improvement of the
29 situation of women and girls in rural areas,” which gives attention to the fundamental role of women smallholder
30 farmers in achieving food security,
31
32 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 70/219 of February 2016 on “Women in Development,” calling for the
33 strengthening of global efforts to empower women in the field of food assistance, by involving them in food-
34 distribution committees and including them in the development of social economies and communities,
35
36 *Welcoming* the promotion of integrating women into the workforce, especially in the agricultural sector, as the
37 economy can expand when women are enabled to contribute,
38
39 *Declaring* that women are too often overworked, underpaid, and are statistically less likely to own land,
40
41 *Noting with concern* that in 2010 the Gender and Land Rights Database of the Food and Agriculture Organisation
42 (FAO) of the United Nations (UN) only 20% of land owners were women, due to a range of legal and cultural
43 constraints in land inheritance and ownership,
44
45 *Emphasizing* that women tend to have less access to formal financial institutions and saving mechanisms, while 55%
46 of men report having an account at a formal financial institution, only 47% of women worldwide do, according to
47 the World Bank Index,
48

49 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 67/202 of February 2013 on “Entrepreneurship for development,” aimed
50 to create enabling environments that help entrepreneurs develop and extend their activities along with empowering
51 women,
52

53 *Recalling* the report of the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) on rural women entrepreneurship,
54 that intensifies women sustainability by enhancing their skills and capabilities in financial, technical, and managerial
55 aspects,
56

57 *Affirming* the importance of women in achieving food security through intensifying their skills and capabilities in
58 the decision-making spheres, and giving women equal opportunities in the workplace to combat food insecurity,
59

60 *Declaring with great appreciation* the contributions made by WFP through collaboration with Oxfam, in the R4
61 initiative that describes the inequalities of agricultural capital security, acknowledges that women make up to 60%
62 of smallholders, while recognizing that their capacity is limited by the financial risks involved with entering the food
63 production industry,
64

65 *Recalling* UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2008/18 of July 2008, entitled “Promoting full
66 employment and decent work for all,” for the creation of greater and equal work opportunities for men and women,
67 conventions concerning the employment rights of women, to promote and protect the rights of women workers,
68

69 *Emphasizing* the strong connection between social insecurities, gender-based discrimination, and the unavailability
70 for women to provide sufficient nourishment for their families to end hunger,
71

- 72 1. *Reminds* Member States that the lack of gender equality and women’s empowerment means that women and
73 girls are often more vulnerable in humanitarian situations, progress is hindered in all areas of sustainable
74 development, since it affects all aspects of development and human well-being;
75
- 76 2. *Calls upon* Member States to integrate gender equality and women’s empowerment frameworks into all of their
77 work and activities, as encouraged in the *WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020* and the *WFP Strategic Plan (2017-
78 2021)*;
79
- 80 3. *Solemnly affirms* that women have a crucial role to play in defeating hunger and that mothers, farmers, teachers,
81 and entrepreneurs are key to building a future free of malnutrition, since there is a relationship between gender-
82 based discrimination and the different channels through which households and individuals access food;
83
- 84 4. *Considers* that participating fully in agricultural business and economic life, specifically related to agriculture,
85 can accelerate women and girl’s empowerment, and is essential to bring the number of hungry people in the
86 world down by 100-150 million people;
87
- 88 5. *Affirms* the need for Member States to assist women in combatting food insecurity through business
89 opportunities in the agricultural sector by means that include, but are not limited to:
90
 - 91 a. Reducing or removing policy barriers women face in their empowerment, as well as incorporating the
92 *WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020* into national policies, by:
93
 - 94 i. *Recalling* objective 2 of the *WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020*, which states the importance of
95 providing equal property ownership and inheritance rights for men and women;
 - 96 ii. *Calling upon* Member States to address policies with the aim of reducing barriers that restrict
97 women to access resources, because if women had the same access to productive resources as
98 men, they could increase yields on their farms by 20-30% which will, in turn, reduce the
99 number of hungry people in the world by 12-17%, as stated in the report, *Gender Equality
100 and Food Security: Women’s Empowerment as a Tool against Hunger*, of FAO and the Asian
101 Development Bank;
 - 102 iii. *Encouraging* Member States to include the *Education 2030: Incheon Declaration and
103 Framework for Action for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 4 (2015)* in
104 their national policy, especially regarding the statement that “education is the most powerful

- 105 means of achieving gender equality, of enabling girls and women to fully participate socially
106 and politically, and of empowering them economically,” in order to establish knowledge on
107 healthy nutrition to build the capacity of women to progress in food management and
108 entrepreneurship in the agricultural and food sector;
- 109 iv. Focusing on the misappropriation of resources and funding that can lead to weaker female
110 empowerment, while increasing extreme gender inequalities in the realm of agriculture;
111
- 112 b. Providing economic resources to women smallholder farmers in the agricultural sector, including, but
113 not limited to:
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- 115 i. The supply and usage of micro finance instruments to empower women to allow them to gain
116 access to financial resources by collaborating and expanding on the work of programs such as
117 the Hunger Project’s Microfinance Program, and microfinance instruments by the World
118 Bank, in order to:
- 119 1. Invest in technologies that promote measures to stabilize food security for families
120 and local communities, to increase agricultural productivity and to free up capacities;
121 2. Encourage entrepreneurial activities that develop financial resources of small income
122 families;
123 3. Promote increased open market engagement by regional and international businesses
124 for economic sustainability, by benchmarking and illustrating profitability
125 opportunities in the long run;
- 126 ii. Promoting Purchase for Progress (P4P), which focuses on promoting female smallholder
127 farmers’ entrepreneurship, as well as addressing long-term nutrition needs, and that will ease
128 their access to markets;
129
- 130 c. Creating entrepreneurship and work opportunities for women in the agricultural sector, through:
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- 132 i. Having the WFP Innovation Accelerator support more women through financial support,
133 access to a network of experts, and a global field reach, which will allow them to identify,
134 nurture, and scale bold solutions to hunger globally;
- 135 ii. Promoting UNIDO’s Rural and Women Entrepreneurship (RWE) Development Programme,
136 that includes:
- 137 1. Elements of a “bottom-up growth strategy” to enable women to participate in the
138 mainstream economy, in order for women to become entrepreneurs in the
139 agricultural sector to alleviate hunger;
- 140 2. Specific methodologies and manuals for women entrepreneurship development, such
141 as a training program for women entrepreneurs in food processing, that emphasizes
142 confidence building for managing their own assets;
- 143 3. Building the capabilities and skills of women in the entrepreneurial sector and to
144 increase their knowledge, regarding subjects related to food security, by
145 collaborating with the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of
146 Women (UN-Women), the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the Commission on
147 the Status of Women in education;
- 148 4. The development of the policy advocacy, and the collective self-help capacities of
149 rural and women entrepreneurs to allow them to carry out partnerships to reduce
150 inequalities;
- 151 iii. Further focusing on helping women farmers to receive the appropriate information,
152 investment, and support, to have the capacity to produce and sell marketable surplus for
153 increased incomes, while connecting them to markets, through programs like the Farm to
154 Market Alliance;
- 155 iv. Promoting the Accelerating Progress toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women
156 (RWEE) program from UN-Women, FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural
157 Development (IFAD), and WFP, which aims at increasing the productive potential of women
158 smallholder farmers through their access to and control over productive resources and
159 services critical to food security and nutrition;

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- v. Continuing to utilize risk reduction services, such as the R4 initiative, to incentivize smallholder farmers to begin food production through humanitarian aid for the initial stages of the project, partnerships with Oxfam, and suggests a partnership with FAO to install a regional farming insurance system that, will gradually form by strong domestic alliances through active citizens;
 - vi. Establishing a partnership, based on the *WFP Corporate Partnership Strategy (2014-2017)*, between WFP, FAO and the International Labour Organization (ILO) to promote *The Sustainable Enterprise Programme: Strategic Framework*, with the aim of allowing women to access markets, which will give women opportunities for economic independence to accelerate progress towards Zero Hunger, and that will:
 - 1. Create an enabling environment for sustainable enterprises and employment, to encourage investment and entrepreneurship to women;
 - 2. Encourage entrepreneurship and business development, that address the role of the entrepreneur and the creation of businesses that lead to more and better jobs, especially for women and young people, using the example of the Empowering Woman Farmers with Agricultural Business Management Training (EMWOFA);
 - vii. Putting forward sustainable and responsible workplaces, concentrating on conditions of work and the quality of the working environment, this would allow for women to have an easier access to food for the table, as they will have job security and, with it, they can purchase more nutritious foods to help eliminate hunger;
- d. Addressing social issues by recommending all willing Member States to implement secure fair distribution, and allowing all individuals to purchase the necessary food by:
- i. Encouraging women to actively fight against discrimination at workplaces, educational institutions, or other places, in relation to inaccessibility of financial means, by establishing campaigns in close cooperation with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
 - ii. Establishing social security programs at a national level, such as maternity protection, adequate medical attention for mother-and-child-practice, and adequate physical work encumbrances, and encourage Member States to have their national businesses abide by such social security programs, so that all genders can work and secure essential resources according to their physical endowments, as defined in the *WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020*;
6. *Invites* Member States to achieve food security by empowering women through business opportunities in the agricultural sector.



Code: WFP/1/4

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity

1 *The World Food Programme,*

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3 *Encouraged* by General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), “Transforming our World: 2030 Agenda for Sustainable
4 Development” (2030 Agenda), in particular Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, which focuses on ending
5 hunger and achieving food security, and SDG 5, which promotes the empowerment of women,

6
7 *Acknowledging* the creation of the World Food Programme (WFP) Innovation Accelerator (2017) program, which
8 has reached approximately 144,000 individuals globally in terms of food aid and assistance,

9
10 *Recognizing* the efforts of the United Nations (UN) Evaluation Group (UNEG), the interagency network bringing
11 together the evaluation units of the UN System,

12
13 *Drawing attention to* the importance of the joint venture between the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of
14 the UN and the Food Agricultural Development (FAD) in the creation of multiple opportunities of employment for
15 women in the food, farming, and agricultural sector,

16
17 *Emphasizing* WFP’s publication on *South-South and Triangular Cooperation for Food Security and Nutrition*
18 (2015), which forms partnerships between developed and developing countries to promote progress towards SDG 2,
19 promoting zero hunger,

20
21 *Noting* the Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQUAS) (2016) put forth by WFP, that provides a transparent
22 quality assurance reports highlighting facts, forecasts, and presenting data related to the conditions in the agriculture
23 industry,

24
25 *Expressing* appreciation for the Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD), which aims to
26 promote social justice through food sustainability, promoting justice through long-term and sustainable development
27 regarding food security, women’s rights, and peacebuilding, specifically throughout the African continent,

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29 1. *Recommends* the creation of opportunities and inclusive initiatives, like programs and internships, for women to
30 gain employment in sustainable farming practices at a regional discretion in the food and agricultural industry,
31 through multilateral partnerships with state governments and the Global Forum on Agricultural Research to
32 uphold the Gender in Agriculture Partnership (GAP) initiative, along with the private sector;
- 33
34 2. *Encourages* the creation of opportunities that promote career and growth of women in the food and agriculture
35 field, with the help of the Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education to be assessed by EQUAS, to
36 provide opportunities in fields such as, but not limited to:
- 37
38 a. Subsistence (everyday) and commercial farming;
- 39
40 b. Fish, dairy, poultry, and meat farming;
- 41
42 c. On-farm renewable energy;
- 43
44 d. Pest and weed management;
- 45
46 e. Pastured livestock and rotational grazing;
- 47
48 3. *Expresses its hope* in the active collaboration of WFP with the joint venture initiative between the FAO and the
49 FAD, by further extending an invitation of participation to all other Member States and organizations, instead of
50 being constricted to their current seven, in order to be more accessible in the creation of:

- 51
52 a. Farming internships;
53
54 b. Jobs for women at a regional to a national level;
55
- 56 4. *Further invites* ACORD to collaborate with WFP in creating an organizational objective for the development of
57 women in the food sector:
58
- 59 a. Initiating a volunteer program within the agency where women from developing nations enter areas of
60 insecurity and assist vulnerable women in regard to, but not limited to:
61
- 62 i. Allow a support system, which helps to register land, educate on topics of entitlement and
63 land ownership policies;
64 ii. Provide counseling opportunities on the state's requirements of the allocation of agricultural
65 resources, referencing the implementation of the *Maputo Declaration* (2003);
66 iii. Host public speaking events for female-led civil societies, aiming to unify and encourage
67 them to be active in agriculture in their community;
68 iv. Develop global communication between volunteers and women in need, as participants will
69 include people from all over the world;
70
- 71 b. This project will be accomplished through a shared contribution of ACORD and WFP's funding, in
72 order to reach the initiative's goals;
73
- 74 5. *Urges* the addition of a data-driven process that accumulates statistics, figures, and numerical data, funded
75 through and monitored by EQUAS, that works towards helping women in achieving a better understanding of
76 initiatives of WFP, through means such as, but not limited to:
77
- 78 a. Measuring the before and after performance ratio of women in the agricultural industry through the
79 adoption of initiatives proposed in this paper;
80
- 81 b. Setting realistic goals, rewards, and incentives for women involved in these programs, in order to
82 sustainably achieve the eradication of hunger;
83
- 84 c. Creating a standardized system of evaluation within various agricultural demographics, so women are
85 made aware of the differences within various sectors of the agricultural industry;
86
- 87 6. *Encourages* WFP to reach out to regional leaders, such as local representatives, in order to establish a
88 relationship between various stakeholders like civil societies and state actors, who will analyze farming and
89 agricultural conditions on a more territorial basis, in order to acquire a better understanding of the agricultural
90 sector, by:
91
- 92 a. Analyzing quantitative data collection through UNEG frameworks on the status of women, provided
93 with incentives in terms of productivity and sustainability, through:
94
- 95 i. Data that will be made available to potential donors and partners as evidence for effective
96 actions;
97
- 98 b. Allowing civil societies to have direct interaction with their regional leaders while allowing WFP to
99 observe productivity and generate patterns and future forecasts;
100
- 101 c. Creating opportunities for cooperation and communication between regional leaders and leading
102 women in civil societies, thus allowing the gender gap in positions of power to decrease;
103
- 104 7. *Establishes* a conference "Convention of Food Innovation for Women" (CFIW) where Member States and
105 partners can convene annually to assess the latest global innovations with regards to agriculture and food
106 security, as well as monitor the progress of initiatives created within this resolution;

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- a. The conference will cover a range of topics including, but not limited to:
 - i. Latest global innovations with regards to agriculture and food security;
 - ii. The position of women and women actors in the food industry;
 - iii. Data publication from participating Member States and organizations pertaining to areas most affected by gender discrimination in regard to food insecurity;
 - iv. Outputs and outcomes of initiatives such as the WFP Innovation Accelerator and EQUAS opportunities;
- 8. *Encourages* all able Member States to contribute assistance in funds to support the CFIW:
 - a. Places Spain as the initial host state, which will rotate annually per the largest contributors towards the CFIW, and Oxfam International as a key partner with regards to coordination of the conference and all able states attending;
 - b. Recognizes the initial financial support pledged by Australia and Canada in order to build the foundation of the conference;
 - c. Denmark, Hungary, and Spain will contribute grants and scholarships targeted specifically at women victims who lack entrepreneurship opportunities;
 - d. Request the assistance of ECOSOC in order to assist with program funding;
 - e. As per the *Danish Organisation Strategy* (2017), the Kingdom of Denmark will support the growth of the WFP Innovation Accelerator by facilitating the following actions:
 - i. Establishing grants for female entrepreneurs;
 - ii. Recommends the inclusion of women in specific agriculture programs within the WFP Innovation Accelerator;
- 9. *Encourages* all Member States to remain actively seized in the matter.



Code: WFP/1/5

Committee: World Food Programme

Topic: Empowering Women to Combat Food Insecurity

1 *The World Food Programme,*

2
3 *Calling attention to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which declares that everyone has the right*
4 *to food and everyone is entitled to the realization of economic, social, and cultural rights imperative to personal*
5 *development,*

6
7 *Recalling the Security Council resolution 2242 (2015) “On Women and Peace and Security,” which emphasizes the*
8 *importance of women of gender equality, and women empowerment in building women’s engagement in all levels*
9 *of decision-making spheres,*

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11 *Bearing in mind the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 and the United Nations (UN) System-wide*
12 *Action Plan on Gender Equity and Empowerment of Women of 2012, by fully acknowledging that women have*
13 *considerable potential to make agriculture a key driver for the development of Member States,*

14
15 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 69/283 of 2015 on “The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction*
16 *2015-2030” in preventing and managing post-disaster food supply,*

17
18 *Alarmed by the UN Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women’s (UN-Women) statement that women*
19 *represent an average of 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries, and face several constraints that*
20 *reduce their productivity and access to productive resources, tools, and services, thus preventing them from having*
21 *considerable potential to make agriculture a key driver for food security,*

22
23 *Recalling General Assembly resolution 72/148 of 2017 on “Improvement of the situation of women and girls in*
24 *rural areas,” which implements laws to ensure full and equal rights of women in owning and leasing land, including*
25 *equal rights in economic and productive resources, and ownership and control over land,*

26
27 *Further reaffirming General Assembly resolution 72/148 on “Improvement of the situation of women and girls in*
28 *rural areas,” which gives importance of microfinancing mechanisms and cash-based transfers to increase the*
29 *capabilities of rural women in less developed countries and the labor market, due to their inadequate access to food,*

30
31 *Highlights the transition from food aid to food assistance in order to better reflect the WFP Strategic Plan 2017-*
32 *2021, which focuses on integrating food assistance capacities and programmes, through the participation and*
33 *investments of governments, other UN agencies, the private sector, and civil society, with the objective to facilitate*
34 *the transition from food aid to food assistance and thus increasing the autonomy and control of women over*
35 *agricultural sector,*

36
37 *Emphasizing the World Food Programme (WFP) School Meals Programme, that can directly provide school meals*
38 *to children, build the capacity of a government through infrastructure, and can be linked to local smallholder farm*
39 *production, combining nutritional and educational benefits with a positive impact on local economies, and that has*
40 *directly provided school meals to 16.4 million children in 60 countries,*

41
42 *Emphasizing WFP’s Cash-Based Transfers (CBT), which uses innovative electronic platforms to encourage local*
43 *female producers to boost their production of food in their communities by creating more commercial opportunities,*
44 *thus accelerating the progress towards zero hunger,*

45
46 *Fully aware that women generally tend to sacrifice their meals to feed their children instead, and according to WFP*
47 *half of all mothers in developing countries are anemic, causing 110,000 deaths during childbirth each year,*

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49 *Noting that raising awareness of the essential role women play in combatting food insecurity is vital to achieve*
50 *Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, “Zero Hunger” and SDG 5, “Gender Equality”,*

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1. *Supports* the creation of a Nutrition Assistance Program (NAP), which works with pregnant mothers or mothers with more than two children under the age of 10, for the purpose of preventing the negative effects of malnutrition, NAP seeks to:
 - a. Give foodstuff at a discounted or complementary price to eligible women in conjunction with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the UN (FAO);
 - b. Encourages enhanced funding from the International Development Association from the World Bank, non-governmental organizations (NGO), donations, and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program;
 - c. Include all voluntary Member States willing to implement this program;
 - d. Work with UN-Women's Humanitarian Action to help find women that need the assistance and protection the program would provide;
 - e. Include a partnership with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and existing domestic organizations;
 2. *Promotes* women's access to land property ownership and supports the development of gender-responsive land policies through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), which its two main approaches are the integration of gender equality in interventions, and dialogue with partners on gender sensitive issues, by:
 - a. Supporting women's organizations for rural women to participate in the creation of land policies, through increasing the interactions and dialogues between female community leaders and government representatives;
 - b. Advocating the representation of women in institutions responsible for distributing land rights, by encouraging the private and public institutions to give equal opportunities in the workplace and allow them to participate more in the decision-making process;
 - c. Supporting local analysis or statistics on the effects of current legislation on land, divorce, and inheritance towards women's access to land;
 3. *Fully supports and recommends* the implementation of professional and technical training programs for women in developing nations, similar to the Skills Development initiative by the World Bank, which will increase food-producing capabilities by having:
 - a. Willing and interested Member States participate in these programs;
 - b. Programs focusing on up-to-date agricultural practices, information on raising livestock, crisis management, and finance practices;
 - c. Programs which not only measure and assess skills, but aid in improving or developing skills for women in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and rural areas;
 - d. Rural and women in LDCs learn computer and technological skills;
 - e. The General Assembly and interested Member States assist in funding these programs by collaborating and cooperating between and among all stakeholders;
 - f. Programs run on a continual basis and having them adhere to a minimum standard, and will be overseen by relevant authorities;
 4. *Reminds* Member States that areas in post-conflict and disaster areas suffer greatly from food supply disruption, and that women in these areas are disproportionately affected by these incidents, and therefore:

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- a. Insist Member States uphold their responsibility to reduce disaster risk and ensure proper assistance for women, men, and children, to re-establish a secure food supply under the Sendai Framework;
 - b. Urges Member States to improve agricultural, fishery, and water way infrastructure to promote sturdy infrastructure against disaster;
5. *Emphasizes* that food security is having adequate and sustainable access to food by building resources and capacities of women through improving gender mainstreaming, by:
- a. Giving access to women in the decision-making process, and building capacities, by imposing productive activities, such as training plans, by facilitating gender mainstreaming in development through women's equal land rights;
 - b. Appointing gender and development correspondents in national regions with the help of courts, local councils, and ministries;
 - c. Monitoring the implementation of the building of the resources and capacities of women, to broaden women's economic opportunities and leave them less vulnerable to hunger and poverty;
 - d. Promoting women's access to education and literacy courses to be able to read, write, and understand, to have access to justice and request law enforcement;
6. *Encourages* all willing Member States to incorporate into their domestic policies the WFP School Meals Programme;
7. *Promotes* gender equality by reinforcing the technical and organizational capacities of women and women's organizations, through increasing advocacy of female participation in governance and improved integration of gender in policies to fight poverty;
8. *Encourages* the expansion and implementation of CBT, which helps women in LDCs to overcome economic hardship, with the use of:
- a. Innovative electronic platforms, such as smart cards, mobile money, e-vouchers, and cash cards, enabled by voluntary funding from Member States, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and NGOs;
 - b. Cash card distribution expansion and monthly deposits to each household, determined by their financial standing, that will also allow for the expansion of WFP distribution teams, from refugee camps to a broader audience;
 - c. An electronic aid money to allow for corrupt-free transactions through civil society and NGOs, in collaboration with FAO, which will also improve women's sustainability and resilience;
9. *Calls upon* all Member States to implement and create solidarity campaigns, such as the HeForShe commitment, that focus on encouraging both men and boys as agents of change and to take action against negative inequalities faced by women and girls, such as their vulnerability to food insecurity, and to raise awareness about the fundamental role of women in the reduction of hunger and their importance in society;
10. *Recommends* the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to designate 14 May as the International Day of Women for Food Security, and further invites all Member States, organizations of the UN system, other international and regional organizations, and civil society, including NGOs, to observe the International Day of Women for Food Security, in an appropriate manner and in accordance with national priorities, in order to raise awareness of the essential role women play in alleviating hunger worldwide.