



SRMUN CHARLOTTE

March 26-28, 2021

SAGITTARIUS: Sustainable Agricultural Growth Initiative
Transferring Total Aid and Relief to Independent Underdeveloped
States

Resolution 2-2

Committee: World Food Programme - Executive Board

Subject: Addressing the Needs of Developing Member States and Underdeveloped Areas

Sponsors: Australia, China, India, Germany, Netherlands, Republic of Korea, Sweden, United Kingdom

Signatories: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, The United States of America

The World Food Programme Executive Board,

Understanding that developing Member States, and particularly marginalized people who live in them, face unique challenges due to their economic position and the need to address their specific needs,

Believing in and recognizing the need for education, as it correlates to sustainability for farming practices due to soil degradation,

Confident in the ability of the UN Humanitarian Resource Depots to provide food assistance to communities marginalized by crises, be them environmental or human-made,

Aware of the success of the Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women, which has helped solidify the food insecurity of over 40,000 women in seven countries and is funded and implemented by the World Food Program, UN Women, and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

Understanding that participation of spouses, fathers, and men in women's empowerment increases their effectiveness, such as the World Food Program "Community Conversations Program," which encourages families and discuss and evaluate their division of labor and financial decisions,

Emphasizing the need to include refugees as members of marginalized groups in developing Member States to mitigate the harms of climate change and prevent the potential 200 million climate refugees projected to be displaced by 2050 according to the International Organization on Migration,

1. *Encourages* additional collaboration between Member States in further funding refugee relief that:
 - a. Promotes increased funding for the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) projects in several Member States that need emergency funding and those projects which focus on disaster prevention, poverty, famine, and women's rights,
 - b. Calls for the expansion and further funding of programs such as the Dutch Fund for Climate Development (DFCD) for climate-relevant projects in developing Member States and,
 - c. Promotes the building of infrastructure in Member States that are most vulnerable to the effects of climate change to prevent a further refugee crisis from the displacement of climate refugees;
2. *Encourages* the growth of the Accelerated Progress towards the Empowerment of Rural Women into additional Member States with substantial, but still developing, agricultural industries which utilize heavy amounts of female labor with a small amount of female control of production, by:
 - a. Increasing the autonomy of women in setting in which they hold the majority of worker positions, by developing land rights and input in financial decisions, and,
 - b. Using funding provided by the Swedish and Norwegian governments;
3. *Approves* the implementation of programs, such as "Community Conversations" with initiatives aimed towards men's and wholistic family education to be spread to more Member States, focusing on the regions of Central and South Asia, Africa, and Central America, to be decided jointly by the WFP: EB and UN Women, in addition to the current seven Member States;
4. *Calls for* Member States' sponsorship for UN Women approved schools that specifically support women education in their own territories as well as, in other developing Member States by:
 - a. Providing funding through cash or in-kind donations for schools that benefit local women in education in all Member States,
 - b. Expanding initiatives such as the Pacific Women Shaping Pacific Development throughout other developing Member States so that they increase the sharing of information about cultural norms on the importance of women roles in society, and,
 - c. Increasing acknowledgment of women as centers of community social networks and important supporting actors in communities;
5. *Observing* the effectiveness of the UNHRD to provide food security to refugees who are marginalized by conflict and disaster, moving for their mandate to be expanded to improve their ability to address these communities:
 - a. Establish improved lines of dialogue between UNHRDs and UN refugee programs and response initiatives,
 - b. Ensure that UNHRDs are adequately supplied with food of nutritional substance, and,

- c. Allocate for UNHRDs to better provide direct response measures to those marginalized by their refugee status;
6. *Expresses* its hope for the expansion of programs such as the WFP's Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) initiative, which:
- a. Addresses food needs through cash, voucher, or food transfers, while promoting the building of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience,
 - b. Allows for an increased supply to create a larger pool of nutrients to disperse,
 - c. Encourages local education by providing universities with a roster of academics to teach sustainable farming practices such as using compost and animal manure as opposed to chemical fertilizer, cover crops, crop rotations, and intercropping to the agricultural sector by:
 - i. Forming a strategic partnership with the FAO to create a sustainable practices curriculum, and,
 - ii. Securing funding from both the WFP and the FAO;
 - d. Encourages providing advice on combating issues such as over or under abundance of crops, and the adverse effects as well as assistance in integrating into national food supply chains and the distribution of said resources,
 - e. Will work with the UN Convention to Combat Desertification to use their existing infrastructure to support local farmers and governments.