



SRMUN Charlotte

March 26-28, 2021

Layout to Enhance Existing Ties for Specific Global Outreach (LEETSGO)

Resolution 1-1

Committee: World Food Programme Executive Board

Subject: Strengthening Partnerships to Improve WFP Emergency Response in Times of Global Crisis

Sponsors: Argentina, Brazil, The Federal Republic of Germany, India, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, United States

Signatories: Kingdom of Sweden, China, United Kingdom, Canada, Russia

The World Food Programme,

Nourishing the commitment to rural communities through the actions of local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and appeals to the private sector,

Noting that three-quarters of the World Food Programme's (WFP) food and cash-based transfers are conveyed in partnership with NGOs,

Taking into account the strong relationships already established between the WFP and organizations such as The Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation,

Emphasizing the need to identify further and create new partners between the WFP and NGOs in the private sector, such as The National Food Security Mission, The Southern Africa Food Lab, and Mercy Ships due to the financial strain put on the WFP from the decline in funding, worsened by COVID-19,

Noting with approval the United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot, for its producing, storing, and transporting of emergency supplies to the global community,

Reaffirming the need to meet the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, specifically SDG 2: Zero Hunger and SDG 17: Strengthening Global Partnerships, due to concerns regarding the rise in malnutrition and food insecurity globally,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen existing partnerships with NGOs, working toward SDG 17 to enhance existing strategic partnerships such as:

- a. CGIAR, which works with the WFP to tackle post-pandemic hunger by bolstering food systems through focusing on links between climate change and conflict as well as encouraging resilience in food systems against shocks,
 - b. GAIN which works to transform food systems to combat malnutrition, and,
 - c. The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which combats malnutrition;
2. *Recommends* Member States that identify new business sector NGOs such as multinational corporations, local entrepreneurs, and academic institutions to provide logistical and monetary assistance such as:
 - a. The National Food Security Mission that focuses on four factors to mitigate and reduce regional hunger in India through area expansion and productivity enhancement, soil fertility and productivity restoration, local employment opportunities, and enhanced farm economies,
 - b. The Southern Africa Food Lab, which takes a multifaceted approach to combat regional hunger in South Africa to end hunger and support local farming economies, and,
 - c. Mercy Ships which promote global mobile outreach through adaptive supply chains, local food production, education, and innovative distribution;
3. *Suggests* that Member States support recurring funding in support of the WFP by encouraging NGO partners to contribute cash and in-kind donations by:
 - a. Sourcing donations on the local level, and,
 - b. Developing branding efforts between the WFP and NGO partners to encourage individual giving;
4. *Enhancing* methods to fight food insecurity at the local level to work toward SDG 2 by:
 - a. Utilizing existing WFP stores, vendors, and food voucher systems,
 - b. Expanding these systems into areas identified as in crisis,
 - c. Recognizing the importance of both short-term and long-term local food security, and,
 - d. Encouraging regional farms, gardens, and markets to relieve pinpoint food crises and support local food stability along with economic welfare;
5. *Calls upon* the WFP to build supply chain resilience through the UN Humanitarian Response Depot to limit the impact of crises through risk anticipation such as:
 - a. Flexible production lines which include multiple methods of packaging for quick adaptation after the disaster impact, and,
 - b. Redundancy of resources, including inventory, manufacturing, transport, and storage, to supplement the initial response.