



SRMUN Charlotte

March 26-28, 2021

*Unity: Coming Together to
Address a Changing World*

Resolution 2-1

Committee: World Food Programme - Executive Board

Subject: Expanding Food Security for Socially Excluded and Marginalized Group,

Sponsors: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, India, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Russia, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America

Signatories: Australia, Republic of Korea, Denmark

Observing the deep and harmful impacts of food insecurity on marginalized groups in both developed and developing Member States,

Reaffirming the WFP's dedication to meeting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030, specifically SDG 2 of ending hunger, SDG 1 of ending poverty, SDG 4 of quality education and SDG 10 of reducing inequalities as food insecurity is disproportionately affecting impoverished, socially marginalized groups, which has been heightened by the impacts of COVID-19,

Noting that marginalized communities are overwhelmingly affected by the cycle of poverty, lack of financial resources, access to means of financial gain through education, and that they are plagued by a destructive income gap,

Acknowledging the need to work to replace direct World Food Programme (WFP) food assistance to schools and marginalized groups with WFP-subsidized and facilitated direct smallholder to community food assistance, through new initiatives such as the Farm-to-Table Initiative described below,

Recalling the prevalence of gender inequality in most member states today, and the success of the Joint Programme on Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women, a joint United Nations' Women-WFP project,

Drawing attention to the inherently connected nature of quality education and ending hunger through programs such as the WFP's Center of Excellence, the Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) Farmer Field Schools, and the Sustainable Schools Program against Hunger which promote cooperation between schools and local farms,

Calling upon an increase of cooperation between Member States' food distribution programs, such as India's National Food Security Act, to ensure access to nutritionally substantial food to those in malnourished and socially-marginalized communities,

Acknowledging that long-term solutions to solving the problem of food insecurity within marginalized communities includes empowering and uplifting impoverished areas by

creating economic opportunities and growth where communities have autonomous choice regarding fiscal and purchasing matters,

Draws the attention to the urgent need for price ceilings on essential foods, as well as noting the decrease of hunger statistics through transitioning to localized food distribution,

1. *Supports* the eventual reduction of direct food aid in areas that have the potential to become self-sufficient in food production in favor of food assistance by:
 - a. expanding the existing cash and in-kind food assistance programs within the WFP to create food security in impoverished communities, and,
 - b. incentivizing the growth of local businesses and markets by the dissemination of food vouchers, debit cards, and mobile money that is redeemable at locally contracted shops, particularly using WFP food vouchers at WFP shops, stocked with local produce and foodstuffs;
2. *Emphasizes* the need to end the cycle of poverty through youth programmes such as:
 - a. promoting funding of Broad Schools in collaboration with the United Nations Children’s Fund’s initiative on reimagining education, which would aim to specifically provide opportunities and meal plans to excluded groups such as children of refugees as well as those with learning disabilities,
 - b. expanding cooperation between local farms and schools by partnering locally sourced produce with schools in line with the Purchase from Africans for Africa Program (PAA), to support local businesses and continued pathways for education to best break the cycle of poverty as evidenced by the Global Child Nutrition Development, and,
 - c. partnering with the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to construct trade schools for women and young girls;
3. *Requests* the creation of a new WFP initiative, which shall be known as the Educational Farm-To-Table Initiative, further described in clauses 4 and 5;
4. *Calls upon* the WFP to create and implement a research survey to identify ideal target areas and partners for the Educational Farm-to-Table Initiative which:
 - a. uses existing digital infrastructure and support to run digital ads targeting smallholder farmers and community organizers in communities in areas identified as extremely-low income by, and:
 - i. classifying “low-income” as relative to the poverty level of each Member State, and not held to an international threshold, so as to target marginalized groups in developed and developing Member States,
 - ii. addressing the technical issues with attempting to identify a case-specific “low-income”, the committee shall engage with national governments in willing states to utilize their technical expertise in establishing those targets, and,

- iii. making use of the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), the Hunger Map, and other similar and comprehensive tools and databases already available to the WFP,
 - b. builds on existing partnerships which have established local offices in target areas to maximize efficiency and effectiveness and minimizing expenditure to follow up on and augment results of advertisements through the administration of a survey that would:
 - i. identify potential communities, schools, and farms which may be ideal pilot sites, and,
 - ii. identify and confirm 30 test sites (a combination of one or more school, one or more farms with appropriate capacity, one site prepared for the construction of the new community center, and an appropriately sized marginalized population), the pilot program shall commence as described in the following clauses;
5. *Authorizes* the creation of new community centers, under the Educational Farm-to-Table Initiative, for the purpose of supporting marginalized groups in both developed and developing areas that:
- a. receives food from farms which belong to the same test site and are:
 - i. funded and constructed by the WFP, with additional funding which shall allow them to compensate participating farmers (at set prices negotiated by the WFP, which shall be reviewed for adjustment biannually) to accommodate fluctuations in growing cycles and natural disasters) and pay staff,
 - ii. also funded through subsidies from the WFP not exceeding 30% of the expected expenses of that farm for the calendar year to augment food production, and,
 - iii. receptive to aid with the condition of the successful and consistent adherence to the terms of the program,
 - b. distributes food to marginalized groups identified in the community, who shall be provided with vouchers as outlined in operative clauses 1-2, and,
 - c. offers preferred employment to marginalized groups in the community,
 - d. provides larger subsidies to participating farms which are owned or run by a member of a marginalized community (as identified by the survey and local offices), not exceeding 40% of expected expenses of the farm in question,
 - e. facilitates agreements between schools and centers participating in a “test site” to allow the community center to become the source of school-provided meals to students, and this food shall be provided for free to schools, and,
 - f. works to source innovative farming equipment through in-kind donations from the WFP’s private partners and reallocate this machinery to target areas in order to bolster smallholder farmers in Member States;
6. *Expands* WFP support and collaboration on the Joint Programme Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women by:

- a. declaring a goal of 5% growth for the 5-year duration of the existing program, and,
 - b. ensuring that cooperation in this program is continuous and voices full support for a renewal of the project after the initial 5-year period expires;
- 7. *Encourages* Member States to provide financial and technical support to smallholder farmers through education initiatives such as the Center of Excellence, Farmer Field Schools and the Sustainable Schools Program on methods including:
 - a. co-op gardens and local farms in malnourished communities with the goal of self-sufficiency in growing food, and,
 - b. conservation agriculture which increases productivity and decreases costs in order to combat food insecurity which involves:
 - i. reduced tillage during planting to retain nutrients in soil,
 - ii. permanent soil covers through cover crops within crop rotation cycles to sustain soil nutrients,
 - iii. improving crop rotation cycles and diversifying crop species to promote overall soil health, and,
 - iv. integration of intercropping to advance the growth of crop nutrients, light, and moisture;
- 8. *Calling for* the consideration of nutritional value when distributing food assistance and aid by:
 - a. Advising Member States to take inspiration from India’s “National Food Security Act” when distributing domestic food aid and assistance,
 - b. ensuring all food aid and assistance distributed by the WFP is nutritionally sufficient and,
 - c. Identify possible nutritional deficiencies within communities and move to address them;
- 9. *Recommends* Member States to transition into an efficient and affordable regional based food distribution system which:
 - a. implements price ceilings on essential foods such as, but not limited to grain, fruits, and vegetables, and,
 - b. incentivizes local farmers to produce increased crop yields through programs such as the Farm to Tables Initiative and the Joint Programme Accelerating Progress Towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women, specified in clauses three and five.