



SRMUN Charlotte

March 26-28, 2021

Resolution 1-3

Committee: World Food Program Executive Board

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

Sponsors: Australia, Denmark, Netherlands, Russia, Sweden, United Kingdom,

Signatories: Canada, China, Cuba, Germany, India, Republic of Korea, Poland

The World Food Programme Executive Board,

Aware of the decrease of Member States funding as a result of global hardships which have had a detrimental effect on the implementation of World Food Programme initiatives and the need for an increase in partnerships in both the private and public sector to boost shared resources and funding, as well as the flexibility and technological benefits of in-kind donations to both donors and recipients,

Fully believing that donor Member States and domestic efforts remain integral to WFP operations and disaster response,

Keeping in mind the work of the United Nations and the international community in the development of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the significance these goals have to the work of the WFP-EB and its partners,

Expressing the right of all people to healthy food recognized by the Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights of 1966, and the importance of culturally appropriate food produced through ecologically sound methods and their own food systems,

Understanding the limitations of earmarked funds, which are currently the main form of donations from Member States, and can unfortunately delay responses to emergencies and the benefits of Country Strategic Plans such as Sweden's agreement, which established constant donation influx for a five year period, providing relief for emergencies such as the crisis in Yemen,

Observing the shared hardships of small businesses and small farmers across the world in sustaining themselves as well as the success of knowledge sharing programs within the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, such as AGROVOC, KnowledgeLab and the International Symposium on Agricultural Innovation for Family Farmers,

Emphasizing the success of the World Food Program's Innovation Accelerator program in Munich, Germany, which has helped to combat desertification, along with the threat of climate change that threatens all agricultural practices,

Observing the efficiency of the already enacted United Nations Humanitarian Air Service which deliver supplies to effective populations, and the potential this initiative can be expanded upon, and the success of the United Nations Major Airlift Operation which sent solidarity flights to distribute food resources (including but not limited to medical supplies, foodstuffs, and infrastructure such as temporary housing) across 95 countries,

Understanding the need to ensure the existing infrastructures as well as improving on them to guarantee a transport of necessary resources, and working with the UN Development Program which specialize in developing infrastructure to withstand crisis, and is a firm partner of the WFP,

Acknowledging the benefits, including flexible and efficient disaster response and access to on-hand UN personnel, technical expertise, and material resources in situations of crisis, currently provided by the UN Humanitarian Response Depots (a network of six hubs across the world, administered by the WFP, which provide supply chain solutions to WFP operations, through the procurement, storage, and transportation of vital supplies), and moving to increase their effectiveness and integration into crisis response,

1. *Calls* for an increase in donations from Member States and private-sector partnerships, so as to raise the overall budget of the World Food Program to 12 billion USD by 2030, to be reevaluated and potentially amended it should it be met before 2030;
2. *Advocates* for the promotion of increasing non-earmarked funds as a source of funding to greater assist the WFP in meeting its goals:
 - a. Member States should to direct at least 50% of annual donations from their national governments towards non-earmarked pools,
 - b. These non-earmarked funds for emergency responses to natural disasters, civil wars, and economic crises, which can exacerbate existing hunger inequalities,
 - i. Funding shall be directed towards individuals affected by civil wars or conflicts, including direct cash assistance, voucher programs, and other food-related efforts, and,

- ii. The use of funds in the contexts of civil wars or other conflicts shall not be channeled towards peacekeeping or other efforts outside the mandate of the WFP;
- 3. *Calls for* Member States to incentivize donations from the private sector by offering free advertisement ranging from rent free billboard spaces for approved ads, to positive product placement, for entities that meet a 50 million USD quota which will:
 - a. Revitalize ad campaigns to increase positive brand exposure on behalf of the WFP,
 - b. The advertisements will reflect the findings of the PSPF Q1 Executive Report, focusing on advertisements featuring subjects sympathetic to target audiences, the Executive Director's statement to the UN Security Council, and other previously effective strategies,
 - c. Serve as a means to attain SDG 2,
 - d. Provide funding for COVID-19 relief efforts, and,
 - e. Expand and coordinate in-kind donations from agricultural producers and manufacturers allowing for Member States to use in-kind donations to respond to food insecurity given its efficiency;
- 4. *Encourages* the World Food Program to enact knowledge exchange programs similar to those successfully utilized by the Food and Agricultural Organization:
 - a. Recognizing that the program can include advertising, round-up programs, and collaborative fundraising between small firms, where cash and other benefits will be given straight to the partner nation in the target nation,
 - b. Emphasizes that this project would increase cross-cultural exchanges throughout the world, and,
 - c. Reaffirms that this program would be experimental in nature and will be reviewed by the Program and Policy Development Department within the World Food Program after a two-year pilot program;
- 5. *Proposes* for UN Humanitarian Response Depots to act as a resource to expand the preparedness of the WFP response to crises and promote partnership initiatives:
 - a. Expand partner donations to encourage in-kind donations of food resources to UNHRD centers,
 - b. Increase the logistical communication between the six UNHRDs currently in operation to promote crisis response ability, and,
 - c. Allocate and advocate for 2 additional UNHRDs to be opened in North America and Central or East Asia respectively, to increase crisis preparedness:
 - i. The exact locations would be at the future discretion of the WFP and Member States, and,

- ii. Additional sites may be added or shifted according to the needs of the WFP, in accordance with decisions which may be made time-to-time by the WFP;
- 6. *Proposes* the expansion of Innovation Accelerator program to include an office Nairobi, Kenya, to serve as an African regional hub for invention and progress:
 - a. Emphasizes the positive effect this will have in involving local communities and scientists in an authentic manner, and,
 - b. Prioritizes expanding research initiatives to improve agro-industries in Member States in need and provide open source data;
- 7. *Directs* more funding to the already enacted United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and/or resources based upon Member States ability to donate:
 - a. Encourage Member States to donate essential resources that provide and aid in the expansion of airlift transportation,
 - b. Researching alternative methods of transportation to deliver food supplies, and,
 - c. Identifying hostile and unstable regions in need of food and resource assistance, and using drones to parachute resources to the individuals in need;
- 8. *Encourages* a more rapid distribution of food supplies to countries most affected economically by the COVID-19 pandemic by utilizing the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, adding drones to the UNHAS fleet, and increasing the number of Humanitarian Monster Trucks, which currently stands at only two trucks;
- 9. *Improving* existing infrastructure with the help of the UNDP by:
 - a. Identifying the areas most affected by hunger and most immediately need roads, buses, and trains to improve the transportation and distribution of aid resources, to be prioritized by the UNDP, and,
 - b. Improving the dissemination of information on how those in targeted communities can access aid resources;
- 10. *Encourages* domestic government bodies to supplement their funding by means such as:
 - a. Entering into Country Strategic Plans, and
 - b. Dedicating to foreign aid or foreign food aid to contribute a benchmark of 25% of that body's funds to the WFP.