



SRMUN Charlotte

March 26-28, 2021

Strengthening Partnerships to Improve WFP Emergency

Response in Times of Global Crisis

The HOT-COLD Initiative

Resolution 1-2

Committee: World Food Programme Executive Board

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

Signatories: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, Germany, Republic of Korea, Poland, United States of America

Cognizant of the rising threat global climate change poses to the global community, the proportion of disasters related to climate change, and the prioritization of readiness to face climate disasters,

Understanding the vulnerability of those affected by climate disasters to be victims of hunger or malnutrition,

Recognizing the need for increased climate resilience in WFP operations, and the responsibility to hold partners accountable for their climate actions,

Aware of a need to address a rise in man-made famine crisis areas in zones of conflict and as a result of hydro-engineering projects,

Emphasizes the need to expand access to climate and agricultural data through programs such as Operation Department of Emergency Preparedness (ODEP) using GIS (Geographic Information System) analysis,

Noting with concern the lack of financial support invested into climate resiliency initiatives,

1. *Providing* agricultural and food infrastructure monetary incentives to those Member States willing to meet the Paris Climate Accords standards but needing assistance to transition to more climate friendly practices;
2. *Providing* monetary pools funded jointly by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the World Food Programme Executive Board for both the emergency construction of shelters and the relocation of affected persons while providing nutritious sustenance while they are displaced;
3. *Further* recommends that nations whom are participating in WFP programs and partnering on WFP initiatives prioritize the implementation of climate-friendly strategies such as:

- a. The creation of new or upgrading of current, UNDP-WFP infrastructure shall be done in such a manner as to be resilient to natural disasters and conducive to reducing fossil fuel emissions,
 - i. The specific goals and standards will align with both macro-level agreements such as the Paris Climate Accords and with local/national/organizational codes and requirements which may be set time-to-time by partners, target nations, the WFP, and the UNDP
 - ii. The funding and logistics for these efforts shall be provided for in operative clauses 1, 2, 3, and 7 of the HOT-COLD Initiative, as well as additional fundraising and partnership provisions in the PISCES Plan;
 - b. More active and intentional efforts to create partnerships with private and public sector organizations which focus on environmental action, where such organizations could include, but are not limited to, and:
 - i. The International Food Policy Research Institute,
 - ii. Greenpeace International,
 - iii. The International Center for Tropical Agriculture,
 - iv. The IWMI,
 - v. The Institute for Agriculture and Trade Policy,
 - vi. The Africa Rice Institute,
 - vii. CIP, and,
 - viii. The International Livestock Research Institute,
 - c. Increased use of geodata, shared between Member States of the WFP, to maximize crop efficiency and the creation of proactive solutions to flooding, desertification, and other consequences of climate change;
4. *Calls for* Member States to address man-made famine crises and work towards their resolution in cooperation with partners:
- a. Evaluate the environmental effects of man-made famine crises and their resolutions,
 - b. Review construction projects that will negatively affect crop production and damage domestic or international food supply, and,
 - c. Especially stressing a review of dam construction projects which will affect crop irrigation in other nations;
5. *Address* the man-made famine crises caused by conflicts between domestic or international groups:
- a. Increase famine response resources in zones of conflict,
 - b. Urge for partners to direct funds towards famine relief in conflict zones, and,
 - c. Call for zones of conflict causing famine to be addressed by the UN Security Council;
6. *Allocating* 3% of the World Food Programme's budget to help in the efforts of the HOT-COLD Initiative.