

Indore World Summit **(IWS) 2022**



World Food Programme (WFP)

**Agenda: Ensuring food security and
sound nutrition in developing &
impoverished nations.**

Letter from the Executive Board

Honourable Delegates,

It is a pleasure to welcome you all to IWS 2022. You are partaking in a fascinating committee whose work has grown in importance in the last decade, so much that it is now seen by some as a challenger to the Security Council. For that purpose, we have chosen a topic that has been inflaming the passions of national leaders in recent months.

As if that wasn't exciting enough, we will not do so in a normal Model U.N. setting. You can forget everything you know about the normal rules of procedure. Instead, we will use an innovative approach to collective decision-making: the Consensus-Building Approach. This approach is based on negotiation theory and seeks to foster a consensus between the negotiators by facilitating understanding and uncovering the interests of the parties.

You will learn more about this after reading the present Background Guide. Next to that, we will hold a demo during the first two hours of the session to get you acquainted with the process and provide you with a little training in negotiation – which differs a lot from normal MUN.

We hope that you share our interest in experimenting with this type of rule and that you are as excited as we are to start building an agreement on the way forward for the global trading system. Enjoy reading this guide and let us know if you have any questions!

Regards

Soham Ahuja

(Chairperson)

Harleen Chawla

(Vice Chairperson)

About the Committee

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the leading humanitarian organization saving lives and changing lives, delivering food assistance in emergencies and working with communities to improve nutrition and build resilience.

As the international community has committed to ending hunger, achieving food security and improving nutrition by 2030, one in nine people worldwide still does not have enough to eat. Food and food-related assistance lie at the heart of the struggle to break the cycle of hunger and poverty.

For its efforts to combat hunger, for its contribution to bettering conditions for peace in conflict-affected areas and for acting as a driving force in efforts to prevent the use of hunger as a weapon of war and conflict, WFP was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020.

In 2021, WFP assisted 128.2 million people in over 120 countries and territories.

On any given day, WFP has 5,600 trucks, 30 ships and nearly 100 planes on the move, delivering food and other assistance to those in most need. These numbers lie at the roots of WFP's unparalleled reputation as an emergency responder, one that gets the job done quickly at scale in the most difficult environments.

WFP's efforts focus on emergency assistance, relief and rehabilitation, development aid and special operations. Two-thirds of our work is in conflict-affected countries where people are three times more likely to be undernourished than those living in countries without conflict.

In emergencies, WFP is often first on the scene, providing food assistance to the victims of war, civil conflict, drought, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, crop failures and natural disasters. When the emergency subsides, WFP helps communities rebuild shattered lives and livelihoods. We also work to strengthen the resilience of people and communities affected by protracted crises by applying a development lens in our humanitarian response.

WFP development projects focus on nutrition, especially for mothers and children, addressing malnutrition from the earliest stages through programmes targeting the first 1,000 days from conception to a child's second birthday, and later through school meals.

WFP is the largest humanitarian organisation implementing school feeding pro-

grammes worldwide and has been doing so for over 50 years. In 2021, WFP provided school meals to 15.5 million children, often in the hardest-to-reach areas.

In 2021, WFP provided 4,4 million metric tons of food and US\$2.3 billion of cash and vouchers. By buying food as close as possible to where it is needed, we can save time and money on transport costs, and help sustain local economies. Increasingly, WFP meets people's food needs through cash-based transfers that allow the people we serve to choose and shop for their food locally.

WFP also provides services to the entire humanitarian community, including passenger air transportation through the UN Humanitarian Air Service, which flies to more than 280 locations worldwide.

Funded entirely by voluntary donations, WFP raised a record-breaking US\$9.6 billion in 2021. WFP has almost 21,000 staff worldwide, of whom over 90 per cent are based in the countries where the agency provides assistance.

WFP is governed by a 36-member Executive Board. It works closely with its two Rome-based sister organizations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. WFP partners with more than 900 national and international NGOs to provide food assistance and tackle the underlying causes of hunger.



Introduction:

The world is in a very different place to where it was six years ago when it committed to the goal of ending hunger, food insecurity and all forms of malnutrition by 2030.

At the time, we were optimistic that with transformative approaches, past progress could be accelerated, at scale, to put us on track to achieve that goal.

Yet, the past four editions of The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) revealed a humbling reality.

The world has not been generally progressing either toward ensuring access to safe, nutritious and sufficient food for all people all year round (SDG Target 2.1) or to eradicating all forms of malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2).

Conflict, climate variability and extremes, and economic slowdowns and downturns are the major drivers slowing down progress, particularly where inequality is high. The COVID-19 pandemic made the pathway towards SDG2 even steeper.

In 2020, between 720 and 811 million people faced hunger

The number of people in the world affected by hunger increased in 2020 under the shadow of the COVID-19 pandemic. After remaining virtually unchanged from 2014 to 2019, the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU) climbed to around 9.9 per cent in 2020, from 8.4 per cent a year earlier.

In terms of population, taking into consideration the additional statistical uncertainty, it is estimated that between 720 and 811 million people in the world faced hunger in 2020. Considering the middle of the projected range (768 million), 118 million more people were facing hunger in 2020 than in 2019 – or as many as 161 million, considering the upper bound of the range.

Around 660 million people may still face hunger in 2030, in part due to the lasting effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on global food security – 30 million more people than in a scenario in which the pandemic had not occurred.

To drive that number home, in 2030, the number of people facing hunger may be close to double the current population of the United States or triple that of Brazil.

Unless bold actions are taken to accelerate progress, especially actions to address major drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition and the inequalities affecting the access of millions to food, hunger will not be eradicated by 2030.

Compared with 2019, 46 million more people in Africa, almost 57 million more in Asia, and about 14 million more in Latin America and the Caribbean were affected by hunger in 2020.

While the global prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity has been slowly on the rise since 2014, the estimated increase in 2020 was equal to that of the previous five years combined.

Nearly one in three people in the world (2.37 billion) did not have access to adequate food in 2020 – that's an increase of almost 320 million people in just one year



What is Food Security?



Importance of Food Security (Health and other factors):

The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2020 report argues that once sustainability considerations are factored in, a global switch to healthy diets would help check the backslide into hunger while delivering enormous savings. It calculates that such a shift would allow the health costs associated with unhealthy diets, estimated to reach US\$ 1.3 trillion a year in 2030, to be almost entirely offset; while the diet-related social cost of greenhouse gas emissions, estimated at US\$ 1.7 trillion, could be cut by up to three-quarters.

The report urges a transformation of food systems to reduce the cost of nutritious foods and increase the affordability of healthy diets. While the specific solutions will differ from country to country, and even within them, the overall answers lie with interventions along the entire food supply chain, in the food environment, and in the political economy that shapes trade, public expenditure and investment policies. The study calls on governments to mainstream nutrition in their approaches to agricul-

ture; work to cut cost-escalating factors in the production, storage, transport, distribution and marketing of food - including by reducing inefficiencies and food loss and waste; supporting local small-scale producers to grow and sell more nutritious foods, and secure their access to markets; prioritize children's nutrition as the category in greatest need; foster behaviour change through education and communication; and embed nutrition in national social protection systems and investment strategies.



Food Security Index:

The 11th edition of the GFSI highlights that the global food environment has been deteriorating, making it vulnerable to shocks. The world made big gains in food security from 2012 to 2015, with overall GFSI scores jumping six per cent. However, structural issues in the global food system led growth to slow subsequently, and for the past three years, the trend in the overall food security environment has reversed.

In 2022 the GFSI was dragged down by falls in two of its strongest pillars—affordability, and food quality and safety—and saw continued weakness in its other two pillars—availability, sustainability and adaptation. In particular, Affordability, the top-scoring pillar, was dragged down by sharp rises in food costs, declining trade freedom and decreased funding for food safety nets.

Eight of the top ten performers in 2022 come from high-income Europe, led by Finland (with a score of 83.7), Ireland (scoring 81.7) and Norway (scoring 80.5). These

nations score strongly on all four pillars of the GFSI. Japan (scoring 79.5) and Canada (scoring 79.1) round out the remainder of the top ten. The difference between the top performer and the country at the bottom of the ranking has continued widening since 2019, reflecting the inequity in the global food system.

Nations where farmers had access to agricultural inputs and financial products, where governments invested in R&D and innovative technology and had a strong supply chain infrastructure, were more likely to have higher global food security scores. Indeed, access to these agricultural inputs was some of the biggest gainers in the index since 2019, especially commitments to empowering female farmers (jumping 18.4%) and access to agricultural technology, education and resources (up by 10.1%).

Major obstacles to practising sound nutrition:

For the period 2011-2013, a total of 842 million people – or around one in eight people in the world – were estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger, which means that they are not getting enough food to conduct an active life.

1. The food crisis of 2007–08, followed by the financial and economic crisis in 2009, continuing in 2012, drew stark attention to the daily challenges faced by millions of families around the world in their attempt to overcome hunger and poverty and seek stable livelihoods that support a just and dignified way of life.

2 Despite the efforts of many, and the commitment of the international community in the Millennium Declaration to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015, persistent hunger and malnutrition remain the norm for millions of human beings.

Perhaps the only constant phenomenon in the world is that it is constantly changing. However, some changes are cumulative over time and present global challenges at an unprecedented scale. The facts are striking: the ever-increasing population with greater survival at both ends of the life course seeks to thrive against the tide of limited resources as the sustainability of global food security is brought into question, but at the same time, increasingly urbanized populations are exposed to exaggerated and energy-dense food environments that place individuals at risk of oversupply. This presents us with a complex triad of malnutrition, and permutations of undernutrition, overnutrition and specific nutrient deficiencies that co-exist within any given population. Tackling this triple burden requires a coordinated and agile approach to the generation, as well as the application of nutrition knowledge to equip policy-makers or practitioners with the tools required to combat acute and chronic forms of

disease-related malnutrition.

Normally you cannot subject human beings to diets suspected of being poor; therefore it is a real problem to show scientifically the effects of diets of different nutritive quality on human beings. Even if human beings were willing to submit to the controlled diets required of subjects in nutrition research over long periods of time, such research would not always be feasible. The lifespan of men and women is many times greater than that of the rat, one of the most frequently used experimental animals. Thus the effects of nutritional deficiencies in the human being may appear so slowly that they are not easily identified. This situation makes identification or control of influences on health from generation to generation extremely difficult.

There are many reasons why the effects of a poor diet may not be evident. Human beings can adjust to temporary stresses, such as a poor diet, and thus results are delayed. This ability to adjust differs from one person to the next. Then, too, the needs of individuals vary to a certain extent. What may be a poor diet for some individuals may be adequate for others. Individuals may not get the full value of nutrients in their food if they have infections, are fatigued, or have not eaten well in the past.

It appears, therefore, that inadequate nutrition during any considerable part of childhood results in decreased efficiency of the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption of substances difficult to absorb normally, such as calcium, is affected to a much greater extent than absorption of nitrogenous substances. Six months or more may elapse before the utilization of a good diet becomes efficient.

The implication of this poor utilization of calcium in studies of nutrition and diet in relation to dental caries in adolescence is obvious. At some ages, the effects of a poor diet may be more drastic than at other ages. During early childhood, when growth is slower, dietary shortages may leave less serious marks than later on when the stresses and strains of adolescence plus spurts of growth make nutritional needs especially large. If previous diets have been inadequate the ability of the adolescent to utilize the nutrients eaten may be retarded.

Nutrition research is a living, growing science. Although we now know what primarily causes deficiency diseases such as scurvy, rickets, and endemic goitre, we look forward to the day when we can identify the role of nutrition in the failure to achieve buoyant good health.

This lack of all the desirable nutrition information need not deter our educational

efforts. There is much that can be taught now.

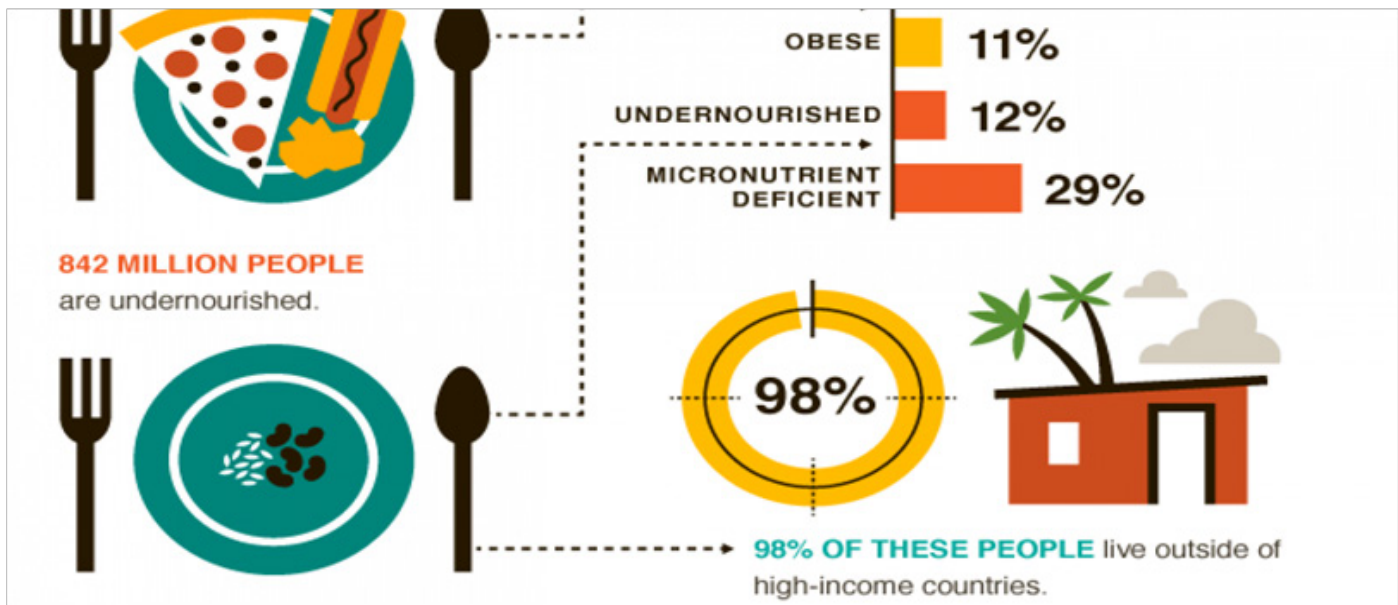
The child depends upon the food set before him for most of his growth-giving nutrients. His own selection of food is limited chiefly to snacks. If his parents do not provide an adequate diet for him, there is very little the community can do about it. The school lunch may provide its share of the nutrients needed daily, but this may not overcome deficiencies in the home diet. It would seem most logical, then, to work with the parents in order to impress upon them the importance of nutritionally better diets.

Home food production and the cost of food affect its availability. In some parts of the country, there are seasonal variations in the supply of fresh fruits and vegetables of good quality at prices homemakers are willing to pay. However, there usually is some form of fresh fruits and vegetables available all year round now, thanks to our fine food distribution system. Moreover, the market contains a huge variety of canned and frozen fruits and vegetables that are often less expensive than fresh. If the homemaker is willing to try new forms of familiar foods, she can feed her family well all year at reasonable prices.

At least 1 in 3 children under 5 is undernourished or overweight and 1 in 2 suffers from hidden hunger, undermining the capacity of millions of children to grow and develop to their full potential. The triple burden of malnutrition – undernutrition, hidden hunger and overweight – threatens the survival, growth and development of children, young people, economies and nations. The triple burden of malnutrition is driven by the poor quality of children's diets: 2 in 3 children are not fed the minimum recommended diverse diet for healthy growth and development. Globalization, urbanization, inequities, humanitarian crises and climate shocks are driving unprecedented negative changes in the nutrition situation around the world.

Looking ahead, a number of emerging challenges in food security and nutrition will need to be addressed. These include, in particular:

- Meeting the food and nutritional needs of growing urban and rural populations, with changing dietary preferences;
- Increasing sustainable agricultural production and productivity;
- Enhancing resilience to climate change;
- Finding sustainable solutions to the increasing competition for natural resources.



How to promote food security & sound nutrition?

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability. The nutritional dimension is integral to the concept of food security and to the work of CFS.

States party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) 17 of 1966, recognized:

“...the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living for himself and his family, including adequate food (...) and to the continuous improvement of living conditions”(Article 11, para. 1) as well as “the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger”(Article 11, para. 2).

The VGRtF provide an overall framework for achieving food security and nutrition objectives.

They call for the right to adequate food to be the main objective of food security policies,

programmes, strategies and legislation; that human rights principle (participation, accountability, non-discrimination, transparency, human dignity, empowerment and rule of law)

should guide activities designed to improve food security; and that policies, programmes, strategies and legislation need to enhance the empowerment of rights-holders and the accountability of duty-bearers, thus reinforcing the notions of rights and obligations as opposed to charity and benevolence.

The Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security, adopted in November 2009 by the World Summit on Food Security in Rome, provide a powerful strategic underpinning for coordinated action by all stakeholders at the global, regional and country levels while embracing the twin-track approach to fighting hunger:

Principle 1: Invest in country-owned plans, aimed at channelling resources to well-designed and results-based programmes and partnerships.

Principle 2: Foster strategic coordination at the national, regional and global levels to improve governance, promote better allocation of resources, avoid duplication of efforts and identify response gaps.

Principle 3: Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of: 1) direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable; and 2) medium and long-term sustainable agricultural, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

Principle 4: Ensure a strong role for the multilateral system by sustained improvements in efficiency, responsiveness, coordination and effectiveness of multilateral institutions.

Principle 5: Ensure sustained and substantial commitment by all partners to invest in agriculture and food security and nutrition, with the provision of necessary resources in a timely and reliable fashion, aimed at multi-year plans and programmes.

Taking into account the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and in the context of the overarching frameworks, there is a broad international consensus on appropriate policy responses to the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition in a number of areas.

It is recognized that the bulk of investment in agriculture is undertaken by farmers and small-scale food producers themselves, their cooperatives and other rural enterprises, with the rest being provided by a multiplicity of private actors, large and small, along the value chain, as well as governments. Small-scale food producers, many of whom are women, play a central role in producing most of the food consumed locally in many developing regions and are the primary investors in agriculture in many developing countries.

States, international and regional organizations, and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to, among others:

- a) Ensure that public investment, services, and policies for agriculture give due priority to enabling, supporting and complementing smallholders' own investment, with particular attention to women food producers who face specific difficulties and need specific policies and support;
- b) Ensure that agricultural policies and public investment give priority to food production and improving levels of nutrition, especially of the most vulnerable populations, and increase the resilience of local and traditional food systems and biodiversity. There needs to be a focus on strengthening sustainable smallholder food production, reducing post-harvest losses and increasing post-harvest value addition, and fostering smallholder-inclusive local, national and regional food markets, including transportation, storage and processing;
- c) Ensure that public policies and investment play a catalytic role in the formation of partnerships among agricultural investors, including private-public, farmer cooperative private and private-private partnerships, to ensure that the interests of smallholders are being served and preserved by those partnerships.
- d) Promote and implement policies that facilitate access of smallholders to credit,

resources, technical and extension services, insurance, and markets;

e) Give due attention to the new market and environmental risks facing smallholder agriculture and design investment services and policies to mitigate these risks and strengthen the ability of both women and men smallholders to manage them (e.g., by providing smallholder access to financial and risk management instruments, such as innovative crop insurance, weather risk management, price insurance, and innovative credit products);

f) Actively involve organizations representing women and men smallholders and agricultural workers in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies for investment in agriculture and in the design of investment programmes in agriculture and food value chains.



Rising food insecurity in 2022:

Since the last update issued on August 11, 2022, the agricultural price index has remained relatively stable and is currently only 1 point higher. Wheat, maize, and rice prices are 17 per cent, 29 per cent, and 6 per cent higher, respectively, than in September 2021. Wheat and maize prices are 31 per cent and 34 per cent higher, respectively than in January 2021, and rice prices are 15 per cent lower. (See “pink

sheet” data for agricultural commodity and food commodity prices indices, updated monthly.)

The war in Ukraine has altered global patterns of trade, production, and consumption of commodities in ways that will keep prices at high levels through the end of 2024 exacerbating food insecurity and inflation. According to the 2022 Global Report on Food Crises Mid-Year Update, the number of people in food crisis or worse is forecast to reach up to 205.1 million in 45 of the 53 countries/territories.

Following the start of the war in Ukraine, trade-related policies imposed by countries have surged. The global food crisis has been partially made worse by the growing number of food trade restrictions put in place by countries with the goal of increasing domestic supply and reducing prices. As of September 15, 2022, 21 countries have implemented 30 food export bans, and six have implemented 11 export-limiting measures.

Domestic food price inflation remains high around the world. Information between May to August 2022 shows high inflation in almost all low-income and middle-income countries; 93.3 per cent of low-income countries, 90.9 per cent of lower-middle-income countries, and 93 per cent of upper-middle-income countries have seen inflation levels above 5 per cent, with many experiencing double-digit inflation. The share of high-income countries with high inflation has also increased sharply, with about 85.7 per cent experiencing high food price inflation.

As many as 828 million people go to bed hungry every night, and the number of those facing acute food insecurity has soared - from 135 million to 345 million - since 2019. A total of 50 million people in 45 countries are teetering on the edge of famine.

While needs are sky-high, resources have hit rock bottom. The World Food Programme (WFP) requires US\$24 billion to reach 153 million people in 2022. However, with the global economy reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic, the gap between needs and funding is bigger than ever before.

But why is the world hungrier than ever?

This seismic hunger crisis has been caused by a deadly combination of four factors:

1. Conflict is still the biggest driver of hunger, with 60 per cent of the world’s hungry living in areas affected by war and violence. Events unfolding in Ukraine

are further proof of how conflict feeds hunger, forcing people out of their homes and wiping out their sources of income.

2. Climate shocks destroy lives, crops and livelihoods, and undermine people's ability to feed themselves.
3. The economic consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic are driving hunger to unprecedented levels.
4. Costs are also at an all-time high: WFP's monthly operating costs are US\$73.6 million above their 2019 average – a staggering 44 per cent rise. The extra now spent on operating costs would have previously fed 4 million people for one month.

From the Central American Dry Corridor and Haiti, through the Sahel, Central African Republic, South Sudan and then eastwards to the Horn of Africa, Syria, Yemen and all the way to Afghanistan, there is a ring of fire stretching around the world where conflict and climate shocks are driving millions of people to the brink of starvation.

In countries like Nigeria, South Sudan and Yemen, WFP is already faced with hard decisions, including cutting rations to be able to reach more people. This is tantamount to taking from the hungry to feed the starving.

The consequences of not investing in resilience activities will reverberate across borders. If communities are not empowered to withstand the shocks and stresses they are exposed to, this could result in increased migration and possible destabilization and conflict. Recent history has shown us this: when WFP ran out of funds to feed Syrian refugees in 2015, they had no choice but to leave the camps and seek help elsewhere, causing one of the greatest refugee crises in recent European history.

Levels of humanitarian and development assistance must be stepped up to allow WFP to continue its life-saving work in emergencies but also to build the ability of families and communities to feed themselves and break their dependence on humanitarian support.

Evidence shows this approach pays dividends. In just three years to 2021, WFP and local communities turned 272,000 acres of barren fields in the Sahel region of five African countries into productive farmland, changing the lives of over 2.5 million

people and contributing to peace and stability. In Bangladesh in 2020, WFP supported 145,000 people with cash assistance ahead of severe forecast flooding. This empowered them to buy food and medicine, protect critical assets and transport livestock and families to safe places, preventing losses and damages. This cut the emergency response cost by over half.

However, to achieve Zero Hunger, money is not enough. Only political will can end the conflict in places like Yemen, Ethiopia and South Sudan, and without a firm political commitment to contain global warming as stipulated in the Paris Agreement, the main drivers of hunger will continue unabated.

As part of a comprehensive, global response to the ongoing food security crisis, the World Bank Group is making up to \$30 billion available over a period of 15 months in areas such as agriculture, nutrition, social protection, water and irrigation. This financing will include efforts to encourage food and fertilizer production, enhance food systems, facilitate greater trade, and support vulnerable households and producers:

A \$300 million project in Bolivia that will contribute to increasing food security, market access and the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices.

A \$315 million loan to support Chad, Ghana and Sierra Leone to increase their preparedness against food insecurity and to improve the resilience of their food systems.

A \$500 million Emergency Food Security and Resilience Support Project to bolster Egypt's efforts to ensure that poor and vulnerable households have uninterrupted access to bread, help strengthen the country's resilience to food crises, and support reforms that will help improve nutritional outcomes.

A \$130 million loan for Tunisia, seeking to lessen the impact of the Ukraine war by financing vital soft wheat imports and providing emergency support to cover barley imports for dairy production and seeds for smallholder farmers for the upcoming planting season.

The \$2.3 billion Food Systems Resilience Program for Eastern and Southern Africa, helps countries in Eastern and Southern Africa increase the resilience of the region's food systems and ability to tackle growing food insecurity. The program will enhance inter-agency food crisis response and also boost medium- and long-term efforts for resilient agricultural production, sustainable development of natural resources, expanded market access, and a greater focus on food systems resilience in policy-making.

In May, the World Bank Group and the G7 Presidency co-convened the Global AI-

liance for Food Security, which aims to catalyze an immediate and concerted response to the unfolding global hunger crisis.



WTO's Agreement on Agriculture:

The WTO Agreement on Agriculture explicitly recognises the need to take account of food security — both in the commitments that WTO members have made to date, which are monitored in the Committee on Agriculture, and in ongoing negotiations.

Trade can improve food availability where it is scarce — and can also improve economic access to food by creating jobs and raising incomes. A more predictable trading system can also improve stability, another key component of food security.

Agriculture negotiations:

The issue of food security is at the heart of WTO members' ongoing negotiations on agriculture, where it is relevant to all negotiating topics. Over the last decade, these talks have delivered a series of outcomes in areas related to food security.

Food security in the MC12 Geneva Package:

WTO members agreed on two outcomes on trade and food security as part of the "Geneva package" of agreements concluded at the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) in June 2022.

Trade ministers agreed on a decision exempting food from export restrictions when procured for humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme (WFP). They also agreed on a Ministerial Declaration on the Emergency Response to Food Insecurity, the first such declaration on this topic adopted by trade ministers at the WTO.

Ending agricultural export subsidies:

At the Nairobi Ministerial Conference in 2015, trade ministers adopted a historic decision abolishing agricultural export subsidies and setting new rules for other forms of farm export support. The decision contributed to progress on Sustainable Development Goal 2. b, which commits governments to “correct and prevent trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets” as part of their efforts to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.

Public stockholding for food security purposes:

Public stockholding programmes are used by some governments to purchase, stockpile and distribute food to people in need. While food security is a legitimate policy objective, some stockholding programmes are considered to distort trade when they involve purchases from farmers at prices fixed by the governments, known as “administered” prices.

At the 2013 Bali Ministerial Conference, ministers agreed that, on an interim basis, public stockholding programmes in developing countries would not be challenged legally even if a country’s agreed limits for trade-distorting domestic support were breached. They also agreed to negotiate a permanent solution to this issue.

A decision on public stockholding taken at the 2015 Nairobi Ministerial Conference reaffirmed this commitment and encouraged WTO members to make all concerted efforts to agree on a permanent solution.

Cooperation with other organizations:

The WTO works closely with other organizations to ensure that trade contributes to improving food security. In particular, the WTO participates in the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance established by the UN Secretary-General in March 2022.

Improving market information:

Along with other international organizations, the WTO participates in the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), a mechanism set up by G20 agriculture minis-

ters to enhance market transparency and promote policy dialogue in the wake of the global food price hikes in 2007-08 and 2010.

Trade dialogues on food:

As part of its Trade Dialogues initiative, the WTO organizes a series of “Trade Dialogues on Food”, with the aim of encouraging a debate on the role of international trade in food security. Experts from governments, non-governmental organizations, businesses, academia, think tanks and foundations discuss topical issues in the food trade. Each discussion can be watched live and is also available afterwards on youtube.



COVID-19 : FARM SECTOR WORST HIT

FARMERS STARE AT LOSSES

Covid-19 risks to global food security:

As the COVID-19 pandemic progresses, trade-offs have emerged between the need to contain the virus and to avoid disastrous economic and food security crises that hurt the world's poor and hungry most. Although no major food shortages have emerged as yet, agricultural and food markets are facing disruptions because of labour shortages created by restrictions on movements of people and shifts in food demand resulting from closures of restaurants and schools as well as from income losses. Export restrictions imposed by some countries have disrupted trade flows for staple foods such as wheat and rice. The pandemic is affecting all four pillars of food security (1): availability (is the supply of food adequate?), access (can people

obtain the food they need?), utilization (do people have enough intake of nutrients?), and stability (can people access food at all times?). COVID-19 is most directly and severely impacting access to food, even though impacts are also felt through disruptions to availability; shifts in consumer demand toward cheaper, less nutritious foods; and food price instability. We outline the main threats COVID-19 poses to food security and suggest critical responses that policy-makers should consider to prevent this global health crisis from becoming a global food crisis.

Food Access:

COVID-19 threatens access to food mainly through losses of income and assets that prejudice the ability to buy food. The poorest households spend around 70% of their incomes on food and have limited access to financial markets, making their food security particularly vulnerable to income shocks

Lacking up-to-date household surveys for most countries, no precise estimates can be made yet regarding the impacts on global poverty and food insecurity. Model-based simulations suggest, however, that between 90 million and 150 million people could fall (or may already have fallen) into extreme poverty (2, 4). Although any such estimate is highly uncertain given the rapid evolution of the pandemic, both of these projections involve substantial increases in global poverty, between 15 and 24% from existing estimated levels. Most of the poverty increases would be in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Declines in incomes and increases in poverty of this magnitude would have large impacts on food security and nutrition. People in extreme poverty do not have enough resources to buy the food they need to avoid hunger and undernourishment, and both poor and near-poor people will switch to cheaper and less nutritious foods. Even if the recession is short-lived, the impacts of inadequate nutrition could be long-lasting, especially for young children, whose growth and cognitive development tend to be affected by undernutrition. Recent telephone survey evidence from Ethiopia (5) confirms many of these expectations, particularly that the main challenges to vulnerable households are resulting from income declines rather than food shortages. Although this survey points to the rundown of savings as a key coping strategy up to June 2020, only 20% of households were found to have enough savings to meet their food needs for a month or more.

Food Availability and Stability:

This pandemic poses several major threats to food availability and stability.

Agricultural production-

Food security crises are often due to sharp declines in food production. Epizootic pandemics, such as avian flu or African swine fever, directly reduced animal-sourced food output. COVID-19 is likely different. It will probably have smaller direct impacts on agricultural production than those shocks and will affect food security mostly in different ways, differing by product and region.

In rich countries, the production of staple crops (especially maize, wheat, and soybeans) tends to be highly mechanized, with much inherent social distancing of workers. Most farms deploy large-scale machinery and little labour for land preparation, sowing, and harvesting. Large-scale mechanization is more difficult or too costly for many non-staple foods, such as fruits and vegetables, requiring human hands for planting, weeding, and/or harvesting. These more labour-intensive parts of agriculture often require changes in practices to reduce the risk of disease transmission, such as by avoiding the concentration of workers on the field through staggered shifts. Other labour impacts come from restrictions on the movement of seasonal farm workers of the type that have left food unharvested in Europe. These restrictions affect food production and can also have adverse food security effects by constraining the ability of workers from poorer countries to earn income.

In poor countries, farm production is mostly much more labour intensive, with many processes such as rice planting and harvesting of staple crops bringing workers to close together. Although farmers in poorer countries are generally younger than in rich countries, health systems are usually weaker, and preexisting health challenges may increase people's vulnerability to COVID-19.

Supply chain disruptions:

The vulnerability of food supply chains differs strongly across food systems, depending on the priority they are afforded and on their structure. We emphasize four features.

(i) Governments worldwide have placed a high priority on ensuring that staple foods can be moved to consumers. Global supply chains for staple foods appear to have held up reasonably well so far, with relatively few cases of substantial supply disruptions even in countries with strict social distancing requirements. Evidence from China shows that such disruptions can be reduced by creating "green lanes" that exempt transport, production processes, and distribution of agricultural inputs and food products, as well as movements of food-sector workers, from COVID-19 lockdown measures.

(ii) Labor-intensive "traditional" value chains (mostly in poor countries) are more

affected than capital-intensive “modern” food value chains (mostly in high-income countries or in richer parts of low- and middle-income countries). For example, in Ethiopia, which has poorly developed infrastructure and mostly relies on traditional distribution networks, the supply of vegetables has been affected by disruptions in transport and in the supply of key farm inputs.

(iii) Even modern food supply chains and systems can be seriously affected. In the United States and Europe, more than 30,000 workers in food-processing plants have contracted COVID-19, causing meat processing plants to close or slow production.

(iv) COVID-19 has affected public food distribution systems. For example, schools closing under India’s national lockdown resulted in the suspension of school feeding programs—one of the country’s largest safety nets. School closures are also depriving many poor U.S. children of publicly provided meals.

COVID-19 has highlighted the importance of early detection of new infectious diseases, 70% of which have their source in animals. Improving surveillance systems for zoonotic diseases arising from animals used in the food chain is vitally important for avoiding future catastrophes.



Global food security issues and measures to address them:

Climate change is becoming an increasing challenge to food production, with the amount of land and water available for production limited. At the same time, the world is becoming more populated with people who are wealthier and demanding more food. The food system provides benefits for many. In the developed world,

food is typically super-abundant and readily available. Despite this, over 800 million people are starving on a daily basis. Therefore, at a population level, we over-consume and waste a significant proportion of the food we buy.

Food security is a highly complex, multi-faceted global challenge that involves many aspects. Virtually every policy area is connected to food security: from the economics of food price formation to environmental stress, from financial market dynamics to energy production and supply. Despite the complexities of the food system and its current difficulties, policymakers should focus on the core issue of food insecurity: primarily by establishing a resilient and sustainable agricultural system suitable to the needs of small farmers. And the EU, as one of the largest donors of development aid, might consider doing more abroad than what it is doing at home; supporting farmers through spending on agriculture and rural development.

The World Bank announced actions it plans to take as part of a comprehensive, global response to the ongoing food security crisis, with up to \$30 billion in existing and new projects in areas such as agriculture, nutrition, social protection, water and irrigation. This financing will include efforts to encourage food and fertilizer production, enhance food systems, facilitate greater trade, and support vulnerable households and producers.



European Bank
for Reconstruction and Development

How does the EBRD boost food security?

The EBRD plays a major role in promoting food security through its investments and policy support. Food production is mainly a private sector activity and tapping the potential of private business is one of our notable strengths. In addition, we work closely with public bodies to enhance policies that support food security in a sustainable way.

With over €14 billion invested in agribusiness, the EBRD is already the largest provider of finance to the sector in the regions where we operate.

We invest in the whole food value chain, from farming and processing to logistics and retail. Improving infrastructure and trade links is especially vital for targeting investment bottlenecks.

The EBRD also provides technical assistance to support stable and transparent policy frameworks and thus enable private sector investments in food security. Greater public and private coordination through policy dialogue increases food market transparency and policy predictability to boost food production.

Food security is a global challenge. Mobilizing resources to tackle it requires a global partnership between the private and the public sectors, international financial institutions (IFIs) and development partners. The EBRD is committed to forging strong partnerships with agribusinesses, public authorities, universities, other banks and international organizations to ensure the private sector is prepared for the increased investment required to ensure food security.

The EBRD's long-established partnership with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) leverages the strengths of both institutions in mobilising public-private stakeholders for improved capacity and open dialogue. The EBRD-FAO collaboration, which started in 1994 expanded significantly in 2011, to reflect food security concerns at the time. The Partnership draws on the FAO's cutting edge knowledge in the field of agriculture, food security and policy advice, and the EBRD's expertise in investing along the whole food value chain and partnership with the private sector.

In addition, in 2022, the EBRD joined the Global Food Security Alliance, and partnered with the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Inter-Ameri-

can Development Bank (IDB), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank Group to develop the IFI Action Plan to Address Food Insecurity. This plan highlights the EBRD's Resilience and Livelihoods Framework and its contribution to food security.



WFP's role and work done in association with World Bank and other UN agencies.

When natural or man-made disasters strike, food aid is not the only priority. With water, hygiene and emergency shelter also urgently needed, the World Food Programme (WFP) works side by side with other international organizations, including specialist UN agencies. Likewise, non-food resources are also necessary for development projects.

WFP coordinates with other UN agencies, often through the UN Development Assistance Framework, so that their efforts complement one another. Agencies such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), UNESCO and the United Nations International Children's Fund (UNICEF) provide technical assistance in their specific areas of expertise. In countries where we distribute food to refugees or internally displaced people, we have a strong operational partnership with the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR).

WFP has a special relationship with the other two Rome-based UN agencies – the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultur-

al Development (IFAD) – with which it shares a common vision of promoting food security by alleviating hunger through food assistance while working to eliminate its root causes.

They also work closely with other international and regional organizations, such as the EU's Directorate-General for Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), the Organization of the American States and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). International financial institutions like the World Bank support us through funding.

WFP has a partnership with the United Nations Volunteers (UNV) programme, which allows us to engage UN Volunteers and Online Volunteers to support our work to achieve Zero Hunger.

Agenda 2030 clearly states that sustainable development will only be possible through effective partnerships. True to its spirit, WFP works with governments, other UN agencies, NGOs, private companies and others to mobilize resources, find innovative solutions and reach vulnerable communities with the assistance they need, when they need it.



Roadmap Ahead:

Priority policy responses

Thankfully, we know what we need to do, together, to raise our ambition and deliver concrete actions.

First, stepping up humanitarian response for those already in need. However, addressing this crisis and the vicious cycles it creates calls for an approach that looks at the emergency today with our focus firmly fixed on strengthening livelihoods against future shocks.

Second, urgent stabilization of markets, debt and commodity prices to immediately restore the availability, accessibility and affordability of food to enable all people everywhere to realize their right to food. We urge countries to continue releasing strategic food stockpiles and inputs into markets, minimize hoarding and other speculative behaviour, and avoid unnecessary trade restrictions.

Third, encourage increased local production by family farmers, small-scale food producers, small or medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) and cooperatives, as well as increased consumption of diverse food varieties; diversify sources of imported foods; and reduce food loss and food waste.

Fourth, restore fertilizer availability ensuring sustained and affordable access by smallholders and family farmers. This should go hand-in-hand with the transformation to sustainable and inclusive production as promoted by the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit, including a commitment to increased efficiency in the use of energy and fertilizers, unleashing the potential of agroecology and other innovative approaches to sustainable agriculture.

Fifth, reinforce social protection systems needed to prevent vulnerable communities from sliding into poverty and furthering malnutrition. Examples of such measures include the time-proven school meals programme to address the impact of this crisis on children's malnutrition, or cash transfer programmes to boost the purchasing power of poor households.

Sixth and last, countries need financial resources and the fiscal space to support strong national responses to the crisis. We need to fund existing international financing mechanisms; with the IMF and the international financial institutions (IFIs) playing an essential role. We urge countries that were proposing cuts to Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments to reconsider their decisions and instead respect the target to direct 0.7 per cent of their national incomes to ODA.

Accelerators

Lessons from the 2007-08 food crisis, as well as from the COVID-19 pandemic more recently, show that meaningful and principled policy response should support country-led coping strategies that involve all of society: from farmers to consumers, civil society, and businesses, especially those most affected by the food crisis.

Gladly, we have seen many countries around the world, including those that are affected most, put in place a raft of solutions to cushion their people against the crisis. These solutions should be encouraged and supported. The UN secretary-general's Global Crisis Response Group is providing joint analysis and policy recommendations from the whole of the UN System.

We must ensure that our responses are consistent with and guided by the SDGs, which are the comprehensive blueprint for sustainable development.

More importantly, we must remain committed to the sustainable transformation of our food systems. Only then will we deliver sufficient, safe, affordable, and nutritious food for all people, and provide employment and income, particularly in rural areas, while at the same time fully respecting planetary boundaries.

The imperative to act on the transformation of our food systems is greater now than it was in September 2021 when the UN Food Systems Summit was held.

We must do everything possible to end this food crisis and forestall future ones. We have the tools and resources to make it happen. It is time to act together to ensure no one is left behind.

Further Reading:

1. Threats to global food security in the current times.
2. Impacts of the ongoing war on the global food security.
3. Analysis of the recent food crisis in Afghanistan post the change of power.
4. Rising inflation and supply chain challenges in the global food supply change.
5. What further can be done to bring nations together for tackling the issue?

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3. [The Global Food Security Index | UNCCD](https://www.unccd.org/)
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9. <https://www.unicef.org/media/60811/file/SOWC-2019-Exec-summary.pdf>
10. <https://www.usda.gov/media/blog/2015/03/11/sound-nutrition-what-every-child-needs>

RULES OF PROCEDURE

Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

Present - Delegates can vote Yes, no, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present;

Present and voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.

Abstention - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither "yes" nor "no vote", and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

Quorum

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate's presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

General Speakers List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion is raised to open the General Speaker's List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda's discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country's name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech. A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Speakers List will be followed for all debate on the Topic Area, except when superseded by procedural motions, amendments, or the introduction of a draft resolution. Speakers may speak generally on the Topic Area being considered and may address any draft resolution currently on the floor. Debate automatically closes when the Speakers List is exhausted.

Yield

A delegate granted the right to speak on a substantive issue may yield in one of three ways at the conclusion of his/her speech: to another delegate, to questions, or to the Director. Please note that only one yield is allowed. A delegate must declare any yield at the conclusion of his or her speech.

- Yield to another delegate. When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/ she doesn't wish to utilize it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate. This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits). The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.
- Yield to questions. Questioners will be selected by the Executive Board. Follow-up questions will be allowed only at the discretion of the Director. The Director will have the right to call to order any delegate whose question is, in the opinion of the Director, rhetorical and leading and not designed to elicit information. Only the speaker's answers to questions will be deducted from the speaker's remaining time.
- Yield to the EB. Such a yield should be made if the delegate does not wish his/her speech

to be subject to questions. The moderator will then move to the next speaker.

Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:

- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair("Thank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose
- Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either "Yes" or "No". If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once. In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers' list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which they signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers' time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

During the course of debate, the following **points** are in order:

- **Point of Personal Privilege:** Whenever a delegate experiences personal discomfort which impairs his or her ability to participate in the proceedings, he or she may rise to a Point of Personal Privilege to request that the discomfort be corrected. While a Point of Personal Privilege in extreme case may interrupt a speaker, delegates should use this power with the utmost discretion.
- **Point of Order:** During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may rise to a Point of Order to indicate an instance of improper parliamentary procedure. The Point of Order will be immediately decided by the Director in accordance with these rules of procedure. The Director may rule out of order those points that are improper. A representative rising to a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. A Point of Order may only interrupt a speaker if the speech is not following proper parliamentary procedure.
- **Point of Parliamentary Enquiry:** When the floor is open, a delegate may rise to a Point of Parliamentary Inquiry to ask the EB a question regarding the rules of procedure. A Point of Parliamentary Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker. Delegates with substantive questions should not rise to this Point, but should rather approach the committee staff during caucus or send a note to the dais.
- **Point of information:** After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.
- **Right to Reply:** A delegate whose personal or national integrity has been impugned by another delegate may submit a Right of Reply only in writing to the

committee staff. The Director will grant the Right of Reply and his or her discretion and a delegate granted a Right of Reply will not address the committee except at the request of the Director.

Draft Resolution

Once a draft resolution has been approved as stipulated above and has been copied and distributed, a delegate(s) may motion to introduce the draft resolution. The Director, time permitting, shall read the operative clauses of the draft resolution. A procedural vote is then taken to determine whether the resolution shall be introduced. Should the motion received the simple majority required to pass, the draft resolution will be considered introduced and on the floor. The Director, at his or her discretion, may answer any clarificatory points on the draft resolution. Any substantive points will be ruled out of order during this period, and the Director may end this clarificatory question-answer period' for any reason, including time constraints. More than one draft resolution may be on the floor at any one time, but at most one draft resolution may be passed per Topic Area. A draft resolution will remain on the floor until debate on that specific draft resolution is postponed or closed or a draft resolution on that Topic Area has been passed. Debate on draft resolutions proceeds according to the general Speakers List for that topic area and delegates may then refer to the draft resolution by its designated number. No delegate may refer to a draft resolution until it is formally introduced.

Amendments

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and replace. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a motion for amendment and approval of the chair=

Friendly Amendments: Amendment, which is agreed upon by all the author's does not require any kind of voting

Unfriendly Amendments: Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

BODY of Draft Resolution

The draft resolution is written in the format of a long sentence, with the following rules:

- Draft resolution consists of clauses with the first word of each clause underlined.
- The next section, consisting of Preambulatory Clauses, describes the problem being addressed, recalls past actions taken, explains the purpose of the draft resolution, and offers support for the operative clauses that follow. Each clause in the preamble begins with an underlined word and ends with a comma.
- Operative Clauses are numbered and state the action to be taken by the body. These clauses are all with the present tense active verbs and are generally stronger words than those used in the Preamble. Each operative clause is followed by a semi-colon except the last, which ends with a period.

SAMPLE POSITION PAPER

Committee : UNDP

Country : Chad

Topic : Women in Development

Chad is concerned about gender equality concerns and is pleased that people are paying attention to this subject. We promote human rights and believe that all humans, including men and women, are created equal. We see that violence and gender discrimination would be a violation of human rights. We also think that women, like men, should be allowed a larger role in practically every facet of life.

This crisis has been resolved in practically every country, and we now need to create a safer and more secure environment. Improved environment for women and their activities As many as 70% to 80% of women are responsible for their home. However, they are in an unpleasant condition due to a lack of education, financial management, and even awareness of their rights. Which led to bigger problems such as unpaid overtime work, low education owing to forced young marriage, and other culturally based constraints that make people unhappy.

Our country may have joined and ratified human rights accords that acknowledged the Gender equality is a concept. And our government enthusiastically passed the domestic violence statute, which is yet another step toward recognising this issue.

Nonetheless, we think that there is a problem in law enforcement, which is why Chad will participate in UNDP programmes regarding gender equality, women empowerment, and advocating our position to our own people.

The government of Chad presented various remedies to this problem.

1. Creating an environment in which women are accepted and treated equally. in which case

As an example, UNDP should engage in social and cultural activities to create a “model community.” to different villages Education is one of the projects. The majority of the time, young girls are stolen away from school and compelled to work or marry owing to financial difficulties Developing an option may be night school or another flexible-in-time and free school.

2. A basic financial education. Women should seek out services or products that are effective. capable of handling them We would aid them in obtaining credit and a better and safer loan. And they should be functioning as entrepreneurs in their town or group. Which in this case In this situation, they create a new, independent employment.