



American Model United Nations
WFP

Report to the The General Assembly on Food Procurement in Developing Countries

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 24 November 2009 the committee on World Food Program (WFP) in collaboration compiled the attached report. Several resolutions were drafted however due to time constraints, were unable to be brought to a vote. All issues discussed in the draft resolutions are within this document. Furthermore, while the work of the body was passed in consensus by all Member States, some states emphasized particular topics over others. The full length report should be consulted for clarification.

The WFP encourages the continued growth of the Purchase for Progress (P4P), currently implemented in twenty one countries, which focuses on sustainable agriculture development through the procurement of locally grown food to use as aid. This opens new markets for small scale farmers, and works for the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. This program is mutually beneficial and is essential in the achievement of not only the eradication of poverty and hunger but also other prominent issues as described below:

- **Education** Calls for the development of educational programmes on the following: training for emergency preparedness, training in sustainable techniques, and implementation of school feeding programs. Special attention should be directed to the vital role of women in agriculture. Additionally, the creation of new programs was discussed in the committee regarding sponsorship and education programs detailed in the report.
- **Health** Promote education and farmer efficiency through addressing health concerns and promoting health initiatives such as de-worming campaigns.
- **Infrastructure** Development of national infrastructure was stressed in order to address the procurement of food from rural areas, and implementation of procurement initiatives. The committee further calls on Member States to support the removal of land mines to ameliorate severe shortage of arable land. Additionally calls were made for increasing Foreign Direct Investment to less developed countries.
- **Technology** There was contention regarding the use of Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs), the discussion highlighted their utility while addressing their controversial nature.
- **Agricultural development and market sustainability** The committee notes the importance of collaboration with grassroots organizations, micro-financing institutions, Nongovernmental and intergovernmental organizations and local civil society. Additionally, the impact of agricultural subsidies was discussed with great contention between member states divided along geographical and economic lines.
- **Sustainable environmental practices** Emphasis was placed on water sanitation to enhance agricultural development. Discussion also addressed climate change to promote sustainable development through prevention of natural disasters, deforestation, etc.
- **Transparency and oversight** Oversight and transparency are recommended pertaining to food procurement from local and regional suppliers to the WFP. The committee also encourages the restructure of the Committee on World Food Security to review Member State policies regarding delivery of food aid for the alleviation of extreme poverty and malnutrition.
- **Emergency preparedness** Discussion reiterated the importance of the implementation of programmes that develop education of farmers to effectively manage natural disasters to maintain constant crop growth. In addition, identified the relevance of infrastructure development on emergency preparedness.

For further details on all of these main themes, please see the complete report.

Chapter I: Matters calling for action by the General Assembly and brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution for adoption of the United Nations General Assembly

The World Food Programme recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Draft Resolution I

The General Assembly

Deeply conscious that extreme hunger, malnutrition and death by starvation are some of the most prolific, preventable, human induced threats to life,

Recalling the work of the Committee on Food Aid and Policies and Programmes in 1979, Action Against Hunger, and the work of the United Nations (UN) General Assembly A/57/499, for the international efforts to promote technology in less developed countries (LDCs),

Noting the special differential treatment principle under the World Trade Organization (WTO) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) that developing countries have the right to be treated differently so to facilitate initial stages of domestic economic development,

Further recalling the Food Aid Convention (1967) and the subsequent Guidelines and Criteria (1979), the World Food Summit in Rome (1996), and the A/HRC/6/2, recognizing the importance of funding food aid and procurement as a means to fulfill adequate access to food,

Fully believing that increased food supply in LDCs, stabilizing markets through the transfer in technology, and moving towards reduction in agricultural subsidies in developed countries will facilitate the realization of the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG),

1. *Strongly supports* the use of local food supplies and triangular transactions of food procurement currently in use within the World Food Programme (WFP);

2. *Further requests* for the sponsorship of an international scholarship program for academic research to be dedicated to the following:

(a) The transfer and production of new innovative science and technology with the capacity to produce high-yield, hearty crops each year,

(b) Investigate potential unused arable lands to be dedicated to high production crops, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa,

(c) Provide education programs for farmers in the production of these crops

(d) Research all further subjects benefiting the dissemination of technology to the

benefit of food procurement in LDCs;

4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to open equitable trade relations with LDCs;

5. *Recognizing* the efforts initiated by LDCs to advocate reduced agricultural subsidies within developed countries;

6. *Strongly endorses* the existing biannual reviews within the WTO Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM) for the four largest trading entities (European Union to count as one entity), reviews every two years for the next sixteen largest, reviews every four years for all other Member States, with a provision for a longer interval for LDCs.

CHAPTER II: Consideration of Food Procurement in Developing Countries

At its meeting of 21-23 November 2009, the Commission considered the issue of Food Procurement in Developing Countries.

For its considerations of this item, the Commission took the following documents into consideration:

(a) United Nations Charter, especially Article 1.3 “which seeks to achieve international co-operation in solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion”

(b) The Millennium Development Goals (MDG) in particular MDG One

(c) United Nation’s Declaration of Human Rights (A/C.3/L.42/Rev.1)

(d) Document 2000/10 from The Commission on Human Rights

A. Deliberations

It is the view of the World Food Programme (WFP) that the Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative has been efficient and cost effective. Sustainability is achieved by contributing to the economies of developing countries through local food procurement rather than obtaining food aid from already developed countries as outlined by P4P. Guinea-Bissau, Congo, Guatemala, Haiti, Iceland, Cote D’Ivoire, Portugal, and India voiced their desire to see the initiative expanded from 21 countries to include a greater number of developing countries and wishes to establish the P4P as a permanent feature of the WFP as it promotes growth in local economies, aids small farmers, and provides residual benefits to participating countries including improved infrastructure. Guinea-Bissau expressed the needs for consistent implementation of the P4P programme in order to provide reliable markets for farmers. Sudan voiced concerns that the initiative would inflate food prices in markets where the food is procured. The P4P was initially designed for crises and it should be expanded to deal with post-crisis issues. Countries including Afghanistan, India, Malawi, Pakistan, Guinea Bissau, Tajikistan, Bangladesh, Tanzania, Uganda, Egypt, United States, Great Britain, Canada, Costa Rica, and Mozambique felt that the WFP should shift within the P4P programme toward procuring locally grown food to use as aid in order to open new markets for small scale farmers and encourage them to increase production.

The WFP provided 38 governments with \$140 million for immediate hunger and famine relief. Considering that many hunger issues require a long-term solution, it is important to raise awareness of and increase support for grassroots organizations and local civil society. Private sector partners gave \$145 million to support the WFP in 2008, including \$66 million from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for P4P. Additionally, Aga

Khan Development Network (AKDN) spent \$130 million on training programmes to utilize local resources and labor in grassroots organizations in 17 countries last year. The WFP should continue to seek both donors and partners to support work in building sustainable local capacity through grassroots organizations, including agricultural worker cooperatives and other alternatives to Western industrial agricultural practices.

Haiti, and other Member States voiced concerns that oversight is needed pertaining to food procurement and distribution in regards to corruption and waste. Corruption can negatively affect sustainable procurement strategies involving local and regional suppliers to the WFP. Transparency is an important element of the WFP, as there is a direct link between an increase in transparency and a decrease in corruption. The aforementioned states call for increased supervision for current WFP initiatives and encouraged the discussion of transparency in committee.

Canada, Liechtenstein, Austria, Australia and the United States desire that the executive director of the WFP calls upon the audit committee to scrutinize the implementation of funds donated directly as aid for any discrepancies of misappropriations. These Member States believe that the improper use of these funds impedes the WFP's ability to procure food in developing countries by diverting limited resources away from these Member States that need it most.

Thailand, along with Bangladesh, India, and Indonesia expressed that developing countries, specifically those in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), face a severe dilemma in the form of contaminated food and water. Arsenic in water is common place in several ASEAN countries and hinders both availability of clean water for drinking and irrigation. Thailand believes that maintenance of water supplies can enhance availability of agricultural product and help increase food production in developing countries therefore increasing the supply of agricultural crops available for procurement. This will further facilitate the P4P initiative.

Thailand, Ecuador, Bolivia, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Cuba, Guinea Bissau, Belize, Nicaragua, Chile, and several other South American and Asian countries emphasize the importance of self-sustained food procurement during times of disaster and crises. They propose to implement programmes that develop education of farmers to deal with natural disasters which will allow them to effectively deal with these extreme situations. Additionally, through the grass-root organizations and civil society, they hope to include ideas of micro-financing and seed banks in the procurement of food. Countries that require special attention with reference to food procurement before, during and after times of disaster are especially requested to implement long and short-term plans that would help them become self-reliant and promote self-authorship even in times of need. This will contribute to the individual's ability to maintain constant crop growth which effectively promoting the WFP's ability to procure food from these farmer's local crop surpluses.

It was discussed by Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Bolivia, Chile, Belize, Jamaica, Thailand, Bangladesh, and Mexico that implementation of disaster preparedness and emergency

response programmes are necessary to ensure sustainable procurement in local agriculture development. Plans like P4P have a favorable framework but do not encompass what local populations/agricultural farmers should do in the response to emergencies or disasters that will hinder the continuing procurement of local agriculture. It was discussed that educating civilians and farmers in disaster/emergency preparedness is crucial to allow self-sustainability in order to increase food production which will ultimately aid the P4P and food procurement initiatives. Establishing national and short term and long term disaster response plans in order to ensure the continuation of local procurement includes: regional warehouse centers, national emergency response funds, and expanding disaster/emergency infrastructure.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan along with Cote d'Ivoire, Oman, Guinea Bissau, Italy, Syria, and Malaysia strongly express interest in collaborative efforts between the WFP and the World Health Organization. Collaborative efforts specifically encourage the increased distribution of viral de-worming medication through already existing food distribution vehicles to target developing-country populations. Promoting health increases the individual's ability to work, both physically and mentally to produce higher crop yield. Thus facilitating the education of future generations that have been equipped with the knowledge of sustainable farming techniques. The distribution of de-worming medication has shown a positive correlation to increased economic, educational, agricultural development, and is thus intimately linked with the topic of food procurement. Many states within the assembly, however, noted that a de-worming initiative may be too far outside the scope of the WFP in regards to the topic of food procurement in developing countries.

The Member States of Africa present at this meeting recognize that global climate change will have extreme consequences for the world in the coming decades. In particular, developing countries are disproportionately affected. Rising sea levels, changing weather patterns, droughts, floods, and increased occurrence and intensity of natural disasters are all products of global climate change. Changing weather patterns have disrupted normal growing seasons. The natural signs for planting no longer can be depended on and many farmers are losing their crops. Floods, droughts, and natural disasters are further contributing to decreased agricultural productivity and food security. By noting these crises, the WFP seeks to decrease the number of natural disasters and long term extreme environmental conditions leading to famine and drought. Additionally, as disasters place greater demand for food aid and tax the already exacerbated food procurement systems, it further obstructs the overall development of agricultural production restricting potential to produce food surpluses that could be implemented in P4P programme. The WFP hopes to continue cooperating with the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to address these issues.

In order to address the issue of food procurement, education and funding must be made available to local, small farmers for the implementation of green agricultural techniques and environmental sustainability. Without addressing sustainable farming techniques, the issue of food security cannot be effectively solved within the coming years and hinders the overall effectiveness of WFP food procurement initiatives. Current practices within

developing countries such as deforestation, overgrazing, and soil erosion are decreasing the productivity and efficiency of arable land. By implementing sustainable agriculture techniques such as integrated pest management, natural livestock management, conservation tillage, crop diversity, *et cetera*. Developing countries will not only be able to increase their food productivity but also increase water use efficiency as well as decreased use of harmful pesticides.

The involvement of international governmental organizations such as the World Bank, FAO, and International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) to fund green agricultural projects is recommended by WFP. Increased collaboration among United Nations bodies that address sustainability, development, and agriculture will aid in the process of implementing sustainable agriculture in developing countries. Furthermore, the African Union, represented by Malawi and Mauritania, discussed support for national and regional NGOs that address sustainability, development, and agriculture such as OxFam or conserve Africa should be encouraged, as well as grassroots initiatives for sustainable practices. The WFP is dedicated to augmenting the P4P and other food procurement programmes by addressing the issues of climate change.

Biotechnology has sparked interest in regards to genetically modified organisms (GMO). Romania cited Clive James of International Service for the Acquisition of Agribiotech Applications when they point out that the world production of genetically modified crops grew by 12% in 2007 and aided in the fight against skyrocketing food prices and global warming. The Republic of Korea and Romania feels this is important for developing countries to gain from genetically modified food. Cheap and resilient GMO products have potential to be a more cost efficient way of procuring food. Sudan and Guinea-Bissau, along with other Member States, have expressed concerns that there have been incidents where such technologies have resulted with negative impacts on the health, environment, and the economy of the aid receiving developing countries.

The Syrian Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Yemen, Malaysia, Oman, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Pakistan believe it is essential to the issue of food procurement to create programmes that incorporate education with the resources needed to create sustainable agriculture. These Member States found that a point of contention was the application of progressive farming techniques and technologies. They understand that many developing and underdeveloped countries lack the proper experience for using these technologies to their full potential. For this reason these states, along with Brazil, Chad, Egypt, Namibia, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti, Uzbekistan, Sudan, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Liberia, Thailand, Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, Croatia, Italy, Botswana, Burkina-Faso, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Finland, Luxembourg, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mexico, Myanmar, Philippines, Bangladesh, as well as the entity of Palestine, believe that the education of farmers is key to creating sustainable agriculture.

Syria and Iraq have in place successful Food for Education programmes. These programmes provide free meals to schoolchildren, thus ensuring these children are nourished as well as providing them the incentive to attend school. In developing and underdeveloped countries, school attendance and the education of the population is key.

Unfortunately, those who would most benefit from education, those involved in the agricultural practices, are often those who are least able to access that education. Many families need their children to assist in the farm work. Therefore, drawing these children who could be the future of sustainable agriculture away from the education they need. Therefore, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Iraq, and Kuwait suggest Food for Education programmes would allow children to receive meals, providing incentive for families to send them to school where they can be learn about sustainable farming techniques. These Member States strongly suggest expanding these programmes to all developing and underdeveloped countries experiencing similar issues with hunger, lack of education, and sustainable farming.

Furthermore, Chad has called for an Education for Agricultural Training (EAT) programme. This would be a consortium of farmers and professionals within the international agricultural industry in order to facilitate discussion of experience with varying farming methods and their results. The EAT programme seeks to build upon the foundations laid out by successful pilot P4P programmes and empowering small-scale farmers to increase agricultural production in their respective countries. In order to optimize and further the reach of successfully implemented farming operations, EAT seeks to provide a forum for the discussion and exchange of experiences, and the regional transfer of crop management skills between farmers who might benefit from each others' unique skills.

In working with each other, Chad, Brazil, Egypt, Namibia, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti, Uzbekistan, Sudan, Rwanda, Zimbabwe, Liberia, Thailand, Nigeria, Cameroon, Niger, Croatia, Italy, Botswana, Burkina-Faso, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Finland, Luxembourg, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mexico, Myanmar, Philippines, Bangladesh, Palestine, the Syrian Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Yemen, Malaysia, Oman, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and Pakistan suggested creating an umbrella organization Food, Education, Agriculture and Sustainable Tactics (FEAST). The FEAST program would resemble domestic programs established by states like Syria and Iraq, Food for Education. The Food for Education programs are solely domestic and therefore cannot be expanded beyond the borders of these states. This organization would also put into place programs for education in agricultural development, allowing for the potential creation of sustainable agriculture in states.

FEAST would include subcommittees that address the provision of free meals to students attending educational facilities, the education of farmers in relevant and effective farming techniques and technologies that will increase yield, and the inclusion of farm technology education in primary and secondary education (to be named Early Education in Agricultural Technology). The issues that these subcommittees would address would be the provisions of incentives for education and the proper education for creating farmers knowledgeable in the techniques and technologies that will ensure a country's agricultural sustainability.

Yemen expressed concerned with the potential application of the FEAST organization and agricultural education to individual tribal groups, such as those that make up part of

Yemen's population. Yemen identified that many tribal groups have their own traditions and values that might require specific adjustments to the mechanisms of the program. Therefore, many of the Middle Eastern countries and other collaborative Member States were interested in looking into how the FEAST organization might be tailored to the unique situations of traditional tribal communities. Pakistan is also concerned with the potential status of tribal groups within this organization, and all the aforementioned countries concurred that cultural sensitivity in education is required in all situations, tribal and otherwise.

Brazil, the Syrian Arab Republic, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Yemen, Malaysia, Oman, and Pakistan suggest developing programmes which will educate children on various topics, especially in farm technology and training. In using such educators, there will be greater incentive to attend school because of the provision of quality education. Furthermore, once the first generations have been educated by these individuals, those students will be able to apply their knowledge of farming techniques as well as be able to educate future generations, therefore creating in these countries a system of agricultural sustainability.

The Federative Republic of Brazil encourages the UNDP to sponsor a two year fellowship programme where academics will submit proposals for research programmes for two years in developing countries. Thus, local knowledge and culture will be utilized, ensuring a successful transfer in technology. Brazil is confident that by increased cooperation and technology transfers, this fellowship will increase food production in developing countries and ensure a sustainable agricultural economy, decreasing the obstacles faced by the WFP in procuring food from developing countries.

Kuwait had a question of where the scholars of Brazil's programme would come from and how the programme would work to protect the sovereignty of states. Brazil proposed setting up a compilation of countries that would be willing to provide these educators, as well as a list of those willing to receive them, therefore creating a collaborative effort that does not take advantage of any one party in the programme.

In addition, Brazil is concerned with the status of women within agriculturally dependent societies. In many developing countries, women are involved in a large amount of agricultural work, as men move increasingly towards urban centers and trades. Because of the importance of women to any and every society, in whatever role they may play, Brazil suggests creating education programmes that target the needs of women and give them greater opportunity for choice of whichever education will best benefit their needs and the needs of their families.

Egypt, Namibia, Algeria, Guinea-Bissau, Djibouti, Uzbekistan, Sudan, Rwanda, Chad, Zimbabwe, Liberia, Nigeria, Thailand, Cameroon, Niger, Croatia, Italy, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Ethiopia, Finland, Yemen, Cote D'Ivoire, Palestine, Ghana, Mexico, Oman, Myanmar, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arabic Republic, Kuwait, and Bangladesh addressed the following issues regarding food and initiatives on food procurement. These countries see the need for sustainable development as it is necessary

for expansion of the WFP ability to procure food from developing countries. In this goal, crop diversity is imperative to sustainability by improving the nutritional content of the food distributed to those in need as well as improving soil quality for future production.

These Member States are also concerned that certain geographical features present issues in effective transportation, delivery and procurement of food aid and require advancement. They recommend that production inputs be delivered to states unable to provide them by their own means, such as seeds, water and fertilizers. Member States receiving food aid are urged to make infrastructure development and improvement necessary to effective delivery of food aid grown within the country through improvement of roads and other forms of infrastructure for food transportation. States call upon ECOSOC to encourage the governments of Member States receiving aid to make infrastructure-building a top priority for the purpose of developing an effective system of transportation of crops as well as to coordinate domestic efforts of distribution of those crops.

Encouragement to restructure the Committee on World Food Security and to review and follow up on member state policies regarding delivery of food aid for the alleviation of extreme poverty and malnutrition is a great importance. Member States will be called upon to use already existing microfinance institutions (MFIs) as a mechanism for achieving self-reliance from a bottoms-up approach, specifically focusing on programs that promote sustainable agricultural practices and create surplus food for the WFP to purchase.

The above Member States wish to strengthen a partnership between Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), WFP and other relevant organizations within the United Nations to acquire better data and monitor progress the goals of the WFP. States acknowledge the success and failures of previously implemented agricultural developmental initiatives, including but not limited to AGRA, and expresses hope in the successful restructuring of those programs in light of what programs were found to be ineffective.

Cooperation between Integration the WFP and the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), and other NGOs is essential in order to further develop sustainable agricultural practices and crop management skills for subsistence farmers within developing countries. The importance of information sharing between farming operations is emphasized, in order to facilitate the exchange of experiences from successful participants of P4P pilot programs and farmers wishing to emulate that success

Fellow Member States are encouraged to donate contributions in the form of non-earmarked funds, so that hunger-stricken countries may finance the improvement of infrastructure to facilitate transport of locally grown crops

The same Member States created a working paper in hopes to bring several resolutions to the floor. Unfortunately, time constrains dictated that the desired draft resolution remain in working paper form. The following is a list of topics contained in the aforementioned

working paper, which sought to approach Food Procurement in Developing Nations from four different perspectives: education, land mines, sustainable agriculture programs, and climate change.

The first of these working papers, sponsored by countries who are members of the African Union in conjunction with the Middle Eastern bloc, outlined several programs that the authors hoped to implement in respects to food aid procurement. First, the paper asked for a strengthening of existing micro-finance and farmer-to-farmer educational programs to work on problems in food procurement. The authors also called for strengthening of oversight committees to better monitor and prevent any gaps or overlaps in programs regarding food procurement. Finally, the paper also outlined the structure of the FEAST and EAT programs mentioned elsewhere in this report.

The previously mentioned States, in response to Rwanda and Namibia's concern, created a second working paper calling on Member States to support intensifying the removal of land mines. This would have addressed the dangerous nature of land mines throughout the world as it creates a severe shortage of arable land in developing countries. This shortage of arable land severely hinders individual's ability to produce enough food, by limiting the amount of fertile land available for planting nutritious crops, and thus, not allowing the World Food Programme to fully realize its efforts to procure food in developing countries.

A third working paper focused on sustainable agricultural development. This paper included recommendations for strengthening existing partnerships and programs within the United Nations as well as various non-governmental organizations that already work towards improving methods of agricultural development in the developing and transitioning world. Stimulating partnerships between the private sector and local-small scale farmers is a viable way to open markets for agricultural producers to sell their produce and eventually become self-reliant. Additionally, calls were made for increasing Foreign Direct Investment to less developed countries as a means of stimulating local agricultural production and the WFP's food procurement efforts, in hopes of creating a win-win situation for all parties involved.

An important factor identified within the working paper was the type of aid delivered to countries. The authors of this working paper expressed concern about infrastructure issues that prevent effective and timely transport of crops from local growers to those that need them, disrupting the effective process of food procurement. Therefore, the authors recommended that aid be provided in the form of non-earmarked funds, so that countries may invest in improving conditions of roads and transport routes as their needs dictate.

Finally, the previously mentioned Member States also created a working paper discussing the need to continue dialog on global climate change, promoting sustainable agriculture, and creating multi-state initiatives on addressing global climate change. Awareness should be drawn to the urgency of issues such as desertification, water management and erosion and the threat these pose to food procurement, since they severely hinder the growth of agricultural activities in developing countries.

The Latin American block along with other disaster prone countries worked collaboratively in their efforts of resolution writing. With the topic pertaining to disaster preparedness and emergency responses, the sponsors were able to bring draft Res 1-2 to the floor. In the spirit of diplomacy, the draft resolutions was very successful. However, due to time constraints the Resolution was unable to be addressed again for further deliberations and voting. The Latin American block would like to reiterate its commitment in resolution writing and effective collaboration.

The United States of America, Canada, Spain, Australia, Switzerland, Norway, Italy, Russian Federation, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Greece, Austria, Liechtenstein, Philippines, and Israel could not fully support Resolution 1-3 due to lack of discussion on Resolution 1-3 specifically in the areas of preambular clause five dealing with the reduction of agricultural subsidies in developed countries and operative clauses five and six specifically dealing with the further reduction of agricultural subsidies and economic review because they do not reflect the economic desires of the aforementioned states.

The Republic of El Salvador, along with several other member states of the World Food Programme, would like to express concern regarding the passing of resolution WFP/I/3 Fifteen countries abstained from voting, and some of these countries would like to express their concerns concerning why they had abstained from the vote. Other Similar viewpoints are expressed below that are similar to those expressed by those in the delegation who had wished to abstain from the final vote

Nigeria, Chile, El Salvador, and Afghanistan feel that an insufficient amount of time was spent deliberating the resolution.

Russia, France, and Liberia shared the concern over preambular to the fifth preambular clause of the resolution. Liberia felt an insufficient time was allotted to discuss the resolution. Specifically the aforementioned clause.

Nigeria also feels that there was a lack of sufficient substance in several important areas, which may have been addressed had more time been given to discussion, and that much information in the preambular clauses was outdated, clause 6 was unclear as to its exact purposes, and there were many points in conflict with Nigeria's state policies.

India feels that the resolution was too ambiguous and lacked substance. There is some favorable content, but it was not developed enough, and there were multiple formatting errors. Operative clause 6 was confusing and did not seem like the most responsible way of structuring the review mechanism. Given that Less Developed Countries(LDCs) would be given fewer reviews than more developed countries.

The Republic of Moldova would like to echo the sentiments of India, El Salvador, and other member states that the proposals outlined in the resolution are unduly ambiguous and in our opinion would not fully address the issues before the body. Furthermore, we believe that by increasing the frequency of trade reviews instead of the focusing on the

substance of such reviews in would merely highlight an already well known fact without taking any action to remedy it.

Algeria felt the final operative clause 6 was not in full of respect of state sovereignty, but otherwise wants to commend the efforts of the authors.

Sudan voted against the resolution specifically because there was a call for more transparencies and had other conditions been set with the subsidies they would have agreed; however, since the stipulations called for additional transparencies, Sudan felt that this would be an issue with national sovereignty.

CHAPTER III: Adoption of the report

The report of the World Food Programme on the issue of Food Procurement in Developing Countries was adopted by consensus.