



MBMUN

MODEL UNITED NATIONS BANK

3rd Session | 2019 Winter Session

World Food Programme

Background Guide: Historic Security Council

Proposed List Of Countries

United States Of America

DPRK

United Kingdom

China

Russia

South-Korea

India

Canada

Switzerland

Sweeden

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Forum: World Food Programme

Issue: Eradication of the DPRK food crisis

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Position: Chairs

Introduction to the WFP

The World Food Programme, abbreviated as the WFP, is an international organization under the United Nations and it is the world's largest humanitarian organization with the purpose of addressing hunger as well as promoting food security, assisting 86.7 million people in around 83 countries each year. Their goal is "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, achieve food security and improved nutrition by 2030, one in nine people worldwide still do not have enough food to eat. Food and food-related assistance lie at the heart of the struggle to break the cycle of hunger and poverty.

Every year, WFP distributes more than 15 billion rations at an estimated average cost per ration of USD \$0.31. 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. 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. Persevere to strengthen the resilience of people and communities affected by protracted crises by applying a development lens in the humanitarian response.

As the delegates of the WFP, your job is to discuss and debate on how to eradicate the creation of the food crisis in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In addition, you should find a balance between the health and wellbeing of the people

in North Korea as well as the citizens in your respective country. A resolution should be finalized addressing all these urgent issues.

Introduction to the crisis

The year is 2019, The North-Korean harvest is in shambles, harvests have reached an all-time low. Following unfavorable climatic conditions and limited supplies of agricultural inputs has had a significant impact on the residents of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Increased demand on the food supply has caused the price of food to rise creating disparities

Four in ten North Koreans are chronically short of food and further cuts to already minimal rations are expected after the worst harvest in a decade. UN World Food Program spokesman Herve Verhoosel had mentioned that the UN found that 10.1 million people were suffering from severe food insecurity, which implied that the residents of North Korea do not have enough food to sustain until their next harvest.

The aggregate 2018-2019 food crop production is estimated at 4.9 million metric tons, which is the lowest since the 2008-2009 season. Families are being compelled to cut meals due to the low food consumption levels and limited dietary diversity which is vital to good nutrition. That is amplified when it comes to families with young children, or pregnant and breastfeeding women, who are the most vulnerable to malnutrition.

Researchers blamed a combination of dry spells, heatwaves, and flooding for the new crisis. If this issue escalates any further the international community will witness one of the biggest food crisis ever.

The nation of North-Korea condemns the United Nations for increasing the sanctions on the country resulting in the intensification of the already existing large-scale crisis.

After worst harvest in ten years, 10 million people in DPRK face imminent food shortages causing 1000's of families to face serious food insecurity

Definition of Key Terms

Famine

A large-scales shortage/scarcity of food.

Famines are generally caused due to an economic depression or poor harvests.

Food shortage occurs when food supplies within a bounded region do not provide the energy and nutrients needed by that region's population. Food shortage is most easily conceptualized as a production problem, but constraints on importation as well as shortage also can cause or contribute to food shortages.

Drought

A drought or drouth is an event of prolonged shortages in the water supply, whether atmospheric (below-average precipitation), surface water or ground water. A drought can last for months or years.

Drought affect food production and human society, so they are considered a disaster, of natural, supernatural or human cause

Food Security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for a healthy and active life.

Food Insecurity

the state of being without reliable access to a sufficient quantity of affordable, nutritious food.

Food insecurity remains a large challenge that will need to be handled, There are several efforts in place to combat food insecurity and to achieve a state of global sustainability, which is when the human population as a whole can use the resources on Earth to meet current needs while not compromising the needs of future generations.

Rationing

Rationing is the controlled distribution of scarce resources, goods, services, or an artificial restriction of demand. Rationing controls the size of the ration, which is one's allowed portion of the resources being distributed on a particular day or at a particular time.

Rationing of food and water may also become necessary during an emergency, such as a natural disaster

Key Issues

Poor Harvests

The Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has faced their poorest harvest in over 10 years which has left a severe impact on their citizens resulting in 10's of 1000's of families left with inadequate supply of food and serious food insecurity.

The North Korean regime has cut rations of food to 300 grams a day after the worst harvest in 10 years. There are serious concerns about this year's wheat, barley and potato crops, which play an important role in meeting household food needs during the upcoming lean season, despite accounting for only about 10% of total production

Due to flooding and a heatwave last year, North Korea is facing a shortfall of 1.4m tonnes in food production. An estimated 11 million people – 40% of the population – are already undernourished, with one in five children stunted due to chronic malnutrition. 41% of the population of DPRK are in need of immediate food aid.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

United States of America

North Korea is cutting food rations after the worst harvest in over a decade. It is also struggling with one of the highest rates of tuberculosis in the world.

Aid workers and food security experts are now asking: Is the U.S. policy of “maximum pressure” on Kim Jong Un’s regime making the problems worse?

President Trump spoke to his South Korean counterpart, Moon Jae-in, and agreed that humanitarian relief by Seoul across the border “would be a timely and positive move,” South Korea’s presidential Blue House said. At the same time, however, international sanctions on North Korea remain firmly in place in an attempt to force concessions in the North’s nuclear program. Analysts say there is no doubt that the ultimate blame for the humanitarian crisis rests with Pyongyang, which has spent hugely on nuclear advances and other military projects while neglecting the welfare of ordinary citizens.

But leading medical and humanitarian experts also argue that U.S.-led sanctions — which include fuel imports — have also stifled North Korean agriculture and prevented the arrival of vital medical aid.

Russia

Russia is considering sending 50,000 tonnes of wheat in humanitarian aid to North Korea to help it cope with natural disasters. But plenty considered this a political move to rebut their long time adversary the United States of America

Democratic People Republic of Korea

Due to terrible harvests and below average rainfall the situation in DPRK has seem to gotten from bad to worse. Many residents of the nation do not seem to have sufficient resources to meet their needs.

The World Food Programme has intervned by providing monetary funds and food aid through out the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

Sweden

The Swedish Red Cross has also reached out to the DPRK and the president of the Swedish Red Cross visited the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and deduced that the maize harvest was only 65 percent of what should be normal due to the combination of an influenza outbreak, a heat wave and a typhoon.

Previous U.N Actions

- The assessment for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the country is formally known, is based on data gathered by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP) who conducted missions to the country on November 2018.
- The United Nations is seeking to raise \$111 million to meet humanitarian needs in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, where millions of people face malnutrition, a shortage of medicines, and a lack of access to safe drinking water.
- The head of the UN World Food Programme has called for the White House and other western donors to put children's lives before politics and fund a major injection of aid to North Korea despite the failure of Donald Trump's summit with Kim Jong-un.
- WFP aims to assist 650,000 women and children in DPRK every month, providing highly nutritious, fortified cereals and biscuits that can address crucial gaps in their diets.

Scope of Debate

As delegates of the World Food Programme we expect you all to create solutions that have an immediate affect to eradicate the crisis faced in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Your job as delegates is to find solutions most beneficial to the residents of the nation

QARMA's

1. How did the DPRK food crisis got established in the first place?
2. How can countries deal with the food crisis in DPRK?How can countries maintain their people's own wellbeing?
3. What are the roles of the World Food Programme in people's perspective?
4. How can countries contribute to the produce in DPRK?
5. How can countries contribute to the economy of DPRK?

Citations

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