

XXXVI

TECMUN

World Food Programme

XXXVI TECMUN
Session Schedule

Wednesday, April 19th

Registry	8:00 – 9:00 h.
Opening Ceremony	9:00 – 10:00 h.
Recess	10:00 – 10:30 h.
First Session	10:30 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Second Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Third Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Thursday, April 20th

Master Conference	8:30 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Fourth Session	10:00 – 12:30 h.
Recess	12:30 – 13:00 h.
Fifth Session	13:00 – 15:00 h.
Meal	15:00 – 16:00 h.
Sixth Session	16:00 – 18:00 h.

Friday, April 21th

Seventh Session	8:00 – 9:30 h.
Recess	9:30 – 10:00 h.
Eighth Session	10:00 – 12:00 h.
Recess	12:00 – 12:30 h.
Ninth Session	12:30 – 14:40 h.
Meal	14:40 – 16:00 h.
Closing Ceremony	16:00 – 18:30 h.

XXXVI TECMUN
General Agenda

Secretary General: Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García

COORDINACIÓN GENERAL

Chief of General Coordination: Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Coordinating Supervisor for Media Content: Cristian Rodríguez Lane

ASAMBLEA GENERAL

Subsecretary General: Jade Artemis González Díaz
Coordinating Supervisor: Lía Naomi Mejía Vargas

Reunión de Alto Nivel para la Asamblea General

President: Paulina Moreno Rosales

- A) Medidas para hacer frente al desplazamiento masivo en África subsahariana y en los campos de refugiados de las subregiones.
- B) Estrategias para regular el embargo de armas dentro de Sudán del Sur para garantizar la rendición de cuentas por la violencia sexual relacionada con la guerra civil (CRSV).

Primera Comisión de Desarme y Seguridad Internacional

President: Karla Isabella Juárez Zárate

- A) Estrategias para frenar los tiroteos perpetrados en centros escolares, manteniendo un enfoque en los Estados Unidos de América y en la República Federal de Alemania.
- B) Medidas para evitar la detonación de un conflicto nuclear a causa de la utilización de armas atómicas en la disputa entre Ucrania y la Federación de Rusia.

Tercera Comisión en Asuntos Sociales, Culturales y Humanitarios

President: Catherine Romina Espinoza Mora

- A) Estrategias para disminuir el riesgo de escasez de recursos de las personas con discapacidad, debido a la falta de oportunidades laborales, dificultad para realizar actividades, movilidad limitada y discriminación en Europa, con énfasis en el Reino de España.
- B) Acciones para combatir la discriminación hacia los inmigrantes afrodescendientes en las estructuras institucionales con respecto a la educación y la salud en Europa Occidental como efecto de la negación generalizada y la injusticia social.

Instituto Interregional de las Naciones Unidas para Investigaciones sobre la Delincuencia y la Justicia

President: Daniel Hilario Salazar Meléndez

- A) Estrategias para la prevención del reclutamiento de niños, niñas y adolescentes por parte de grupos de la delincuencia organizada, igualmente para la reinserción social de las víctimas en el triángulo norte de América Central y los Estados Unidos Mexicanos.
- B) Estrategias para la debida aplicación de los marcos jurídicos internacionales en materia de trata de personas con fines de explotación sexual en las rutas hacia Europa Occidental y

central, con énfasis en las víctimas provenientes de la región de los Balcanes y la ex Unión Soviética.

World Food Programme

President: Melissa Murillo Yáñez

A) Measures to reduce and prevent malnourishment due to food scarcity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with emphasis in childhood and pregnancy.

B) Strategies to counteract the impact of climate change in food production within Southern Africa.

United Nations Development Programme

President: Daniela Alejandra Moreno Villagrán

A) Actions to increase the education level in West and Central Africa with emphasis in the improvement of the post pandemic conditions.

B) Strategies to counter the disruption of sexual and reproductive health in the Republic of Mozambique with emphasis on the consequences of the Cyclone Idai.

CONSEJO ECONÓMICO Y SOCIAL

Subsecretary General: Elena Ramírez Sandoval

Coordinating Supervisor: Mariana Goytia López Gutiérrez

United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS

President: Dereck Zayd Ibarra Martínez

A) Approaches to prevent and counter the stigmatization and discrimination of the HIV and AIDS-infected sectors of the sex industry in the Sub-Saharan African region, with a special preeminence on the dearth of essential services along with the violence and aggression toward those who trade sex.

B) Strategies to confront and hinder the spread of sexually transmitted infections and HIV regarding the people afflicted by sexual assaults in Central and Eastern Europe, with a special preeminence on the various social constraints of marginalized groups along with the lack of awareness and education mechanisms.

Comisión de la Condición Jurídica y Social de la Mujer

President: Arantza González de la Peña

A) Medidas para contrarrestar la violencia contra las mujeres a mano de los policías de la moral en la República Islámica de Irán, así como la represión de las manifestantes por parte del Estado.

B) Medidas para erradicar el infanticidio y el aborto selectivo femenino en Asia haciendo énfasis en la república Popular China y la República de la India.

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

President: Aretxa Abaunza Díaz de León

A) Mecanismos para reducir la contaminación del agua por nicotina y microplásticos generados por el desecho de filtros de cigarrillos y cigarrillos electrónicos desechables en el sudeste de Europa.

B) Medidas para prevenir la pérdida de ecosistemas en América del sur a causa de la sobreexplotación de recursos naturales.

L'organisation des Nations Unies pour l'éducation, la Science et la Culture

President: Angel Uriel Vega Salinas

- A) Mesures pour protéger et restituer l'éducation des femmes musulmanes avec insistance sur l'Asie occidentale et l'Asie du sud.
- B) Stratégies pour faire face aux effets de la fonte du *permafrost* et des pôles sur la région du cercle polaire arctique, en soulignant la perte du territoire et culture des peuples autochtones.

Fondo Monetario Internacional

President: Abraham Alejandro Carlos Mendoza

- A) Estrategias para asegurar el desarrollo económico sostenible en el sur de América, con especial atención en la destrucción de la selva amazónica para el despeje de nuevas tierras para la ganadería y el cultivo.
- B) Medidas para mitigar el riesgo en la recuperación económica posterior a la pandemia en la Unión Europea, con énfasis en la crisis laboral debido a la alta oferta de empleos y en las necesidades de empleo insatisfechas de personas desempleadas o subempleadas.

Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space

President: Yamir Bandala González

- A) Measures to reduce the adverse effects caused by the collision of space debris in the atmosphere as a consequence of the space industry.
- B) Strategies to cope with the adverse effects generated by the unauthorized use of weapons in outer space.

AGENCIAS ESPECIALIZADAS Y ORGANISMOS REGIONALES

Subsecretary General: Diego Márquez Sánchez

Coordinating Supervisor: Iris Giselle Balderas Arreola

African Union

President: Carmen Dannea García Aguilar

- A) Mechanisms to safeguard the integration of the population in the Republic of the South Sudan for the *coup d'etat* in 2013 with an emphasis on the economic crisis.
- B) Strategies to reduce violations of human rights of Congolese population caused by the exportation of coltan to developed countries.

Caribbean Court of Justice

President: Bruno Ramírez Barcelata

- A) Barbados Royal Police Force Incident involving Tamika and Lynnel Gilbert on October 11th 2016 (Gilbert Family v. The State of Barbados).
- B) The State of Trinidad and Tobago 's non-appliance of the Common External Tariff in the acquisition of brown sugar from non-member countries of the Caribbean Community (The State of Belize v. The State of Trinidad and Tobago).

Comité Internacional de la Cruz Roja

President: Monserrat Ríos Fernández

- A) Medidas para mejorar la calidad de vida de desplazados y personas detenidas provenientes del Emirato Islámico de Afganistán después de la retirada de tropas militares de los Estados Unidos de América en el territorio.
- B) Estrategias para la asistencia de víctimas del reciente conflicto Ucrania-Rusia, con enfoque a la violación del Derecho Internacional Humanitario.

Counter-Terrorism Committee

President: Samuel Ortíz Delgado

- A) Actions to reduce the financial support to the terrorist organization Da'esh in the Gulf of Guinea, with emphasis on human trafficking as an illicit source of revenue.
- B) Strategies to reduce explosive, suicide, and firearms attacks under the Taliban regime in the Kabul region of Afghanistan, with emphasis on attacks against minorities and civilians.

Historical Security Council

President: María Fernanda González Rosales

- A) Measures to counteract threats and negotiate arrangements between the Republic of Cuba, the United States of America and the United Socialist Soviet Union, in relation to the discovered Soviet nuclear missiles in the Republic of Cuba (1962).
- B) Actions to avoid further hostilities and usage of military response caused by the first North Korean armed intervention in the Republic of Korea, remarking the nonexistent official peaceful agreement of the division of the Korean Peninsula (1950).

Organización de los Estados Americanos

President: José Manuel Cervantes Sánchez

- A) Estrategias para limitar las consecuencias de la lucha contra grupos criminales en la República de El Salvador dando énfasis al reclutamiento forzado y la protección de los derechos humanos.
- B) Medidas para contrarrestar la creciente gentrificación en Hawái con énfasis en la crisis social de hawaianos nativos sin hogar y su relación con la industria turística.

“Cuando sientas que pierdes el rumbo, recuerda para qué estás aquí y por qué lo estás haciendo.”

-Anonymous

For your moment,

Eleven years ago I stepped into a TECMUN debate room for the first time. That day I accompanied my brother, who was representing the Republic of El Salvador, as he debated about the homicides of rural groups in Latin America caused by drug trafficking. On the other hand, I was just admiring everything he and the delegations that made up the debate were arguing, as well as the tenacity with which they were looking for some way to help those who needed it most. They inspired me in a way that I will never forget in my life. It was then that I realized that I wanted to do it too, I wanted to become what they were at that time, agents of change. Later I had the opportunity to participate as a delegate, in my first model uncertainty and fear prevailed. I felt insecure about myself, I thought my opinion was not important and for that reason I did not express it. At that time I was regressing because I didn't feel like the agent of change that my brother once encouraged me to be. It wasn't until my second year participating in TECMUN that I discovered my potential, I questioned why I should be afraid to speak up for things that deserve to be heard. I was representing the Islamic Republic of Iraq in the Historic League of Arab States, this year I was thinking a lot about the fact that something could go wrong in the debate, that's why I started to remember the reason why I decided to participate in this model; I wanted to get out of my comfort zone. Once I was at the closing ceremony, I promised myself that I would always do my best to leave my mark wherever I went, as well as continue to learn and inspire others. For me, this model represented evolution.

I share with you a part of my story in TECMUN because just like me, you are probably looking to evolve after a period of regression, or i don't know, maybe you are aiming to fulfill other objectives. Regardless of the path you want to take in your life, you should never be silent about what seems unfair, participate and give your opinion because the power of change is in the actions you decide to do or not, learn because cultivating your mind is essential to understand yourself and others, help those who need it most because you have privileges that many people in the world can not enjoy, finally inspire yourself and inspire others, you never know if you will become an example for them to follow. Do things with passion, love and purpose every day, do it for you.

Whatever the reason you decided to participate in TECMUN is, take advantage of the fact that you are here today. Today you have the opportunity to expand your limits, you have the opportunity to learn, to teach and to motivate whoever needs it. Always remembering that you will have a support network that trusts you so you can achieve your goals. Be that person you always wanted to find to guide you in your learning process and trust you, because you are capable of doing it.

I'm living my last TECMUN after five wonderful years, therefore I want to thank you for inspiring me, for giving me reasons to go further and further. I thank you for being part of one of my greatest passions. I hope that after these three days nothing will be the same for you, I hope that you have made friends, that your committee has reached a resolution project, that you have found your passion, that you have enjoyed yourself and that you have learned something new. But above all, I hope you have **evolved**.

Ixtli Zenit Ramírez García
Secretary General for the
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“Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world” -Nelson Mandela

Dear participant,

Whenever I have to write a letter or a speech for you I start the same way, expressing how much I admire your presence in this model. It is not easy to talk in public, do an extensive research, defend what you believe, propose innovative and creative solutions and, above all, open your eyes to today's world. I admire that you are willing to give your best, that you have decided to invest time and energy in seeking to solve the great unknown of today, during these three days of model, "how can I make my world a better place?"

I confess that for me, this is not just a simulation of a United Nations model. I am here, because I love to see more than nine hundred students with a smile on their faces as they enter their debate rooms, happy at the end of the day because they were able to make at least one resolution to their topic hoping one day to make it happen. That passion and dedication is the one that motivates me and that gives me faith that our world will not fall.

This work is one of the best things that has happened to me in life, it makes me feel part of the change and part of those smiles that I love so much to appreciate. I know that the Conference Officer for the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, who began with all the enthusiasm this great journey in 2020, is now proud to be something she never imagined it could be: member of the High Secretariat as Chief of General Coordination.

So from my own experience I can assure you that you can achieve the unimaginable. There will be many obstacles, stumbling blocks and difficult decisions to make but I can also promise you that with a lot of passion, dedication, patience and the support of the people you love most everything else will gradually go away.

Without further add, I thank you for making the decision to participate in this model and I wish you to leave those rooms with a big smile as once I did.

Anael Oliveros Aguilar
Chief of General Coordination for the
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"And all the memories are not good. But sometimes we have a good time. I never dreamed of fear. There should be stars for great wars like [ours]."

-Sandra Cisneros

Maybe this is the last time I write to you TECMUN, for me, this is the last (model) and I'm moving on, but that doesn't mean I will forget you, how can I forget you? You have given and taken so much from me that you are definitely transcendental in my existence, you became part of my personality and therefore part of my daily life, but the most important thing is that you gave me the opportunity to meet people who are good for me, who challenge me, who make me move forward and I believe that these are just the kind of people that are needed to accompany and overcome this world that is difficult sometimes. Although it may seem simple, having to say goodbye to you in a little page is complex and even sad, but I will not let that deprive me of at least trying to thank you for what you did for me and what I want you to do for you, delegate. Well, if you are here, reading this, which a regular person probably wouldn't mind, it's because you are different (even a little bit, believe it or not) and I think that even though sometimes being different is scary, trust me that I have learned that only the different people, the ones who dare, are the ones who enjoy more this adventure called life and who leave a mark in this universal history. It is for this reason that I propose that you always look for change, innovation, empathy, love, because personally it is only in these factors where I have found improvement, evolution, my transformation and I want you to find yours, either from these same factors or you find your own, but above all I want TECMUN to help you in this process, because it has already helped me in mine.

My last three days of modeling and maybe your first three, but believe me they never disappoint. Delegate, enjoy, life goes fast and before you know it you will be writing one of the last words for the united nations model that changed your life and the way you see the world. I love you, TECMUN. <3

Jade Artemis González Díaz
Subsecretary for the General Assembly
XXXVI TECMUN

Querida delegación,

Primero que nada me gustaría darte la bienvenida a TECMUN, sea este tu primer modelo o no. Tengo una gran esperanza de que los próximos días sean una experiencia sumamente memorable para ti. No lo digo intentando insinuar que vas a disfrutar absolutamente cada segundo, porque a pesar de que tres días no sean un largo tiempo, ser parte de este modelo tiene sus desafíos. Es por eso mismo que te felicito por lo lejos que has llegado y llegarás, sea como sea tu perspectiva acerca de TECMUN.

Sin embargo, también me gustaría contarte sobre lo que yo he vivido. Mi trayectoria en TECMUN comenzó hace dos años, y a pesar de lo mucho que he dudado de mí, el día de hoy te puedo decir que estoy orgullosa de la manera en la que he avanzado. Como presidenta (aunque es la primera vez que lo soy), me gustaría ser capaz de guiarte y permitir que disfrutes estos tres días, así como ayudarte a salir de tu zona de confort, y que hacer esto sea más emocionante que aterrador. Es por ello que, con toda la sinceridad, te digo que una de mis principales motivaciones es contribuir a que cuando en un futuro veas atrás y recuerdes esto, puedas decir que creciste aunque sea un poquito, no solo como participante de un modelo sino también como persona. Asimismo, te cuento mi experiencia porque espero que al igual que yo y que muchas otras personas del secretariado (a pesar de que no lo parezca), te sientas con la confianza de dejar de lado esa ansiedad que trae la posibilidad de hacer las cosas mal y compartas con los demás tus grandes ideas y aspiraciones. Recuerda que lo peor que puede pasar es que te equivoques, y que aún así, vas a tener mil y un oportunidades más para volver a intentarlo.

Sin más que decir, te deseo mucha suerte y te agradezco la decisión de formar parte de este modelo de Naciones Unidas. No solo yo, sino toda la mesa te deseamos mucho éxito, sin importar lo que esa palabra signifique para ti. Quizá busques conseguir un reconocimiento, llegar a un proyecto de resolución, conocer nuevas personas o simplemente sobrevivir, y está bien, cuentas con mi apoyo, independientemente de cuál sea tu meta. No dudes de tus enormes capacidades y una vez más, gracias por estar aquí.

Melissa Murillo Yáñez
Presidenta de World Food Programme para el
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Background

The World Food Programme (WFP) is a humanitarian organization established in 1961 that was originally conceived as an experimental project, nonetheless after crises due to emerging natural disasters, the WFP proves to be worthwhile and necessary. Nowadays, it works in over 120 countries, and consists of 36 Member States that provide intergovernmental support with the intent to fight hunger. With 21,000 staff globally, the Programme's goals are to provide food assistance in emergencies (hurricanes, floods, crop failures, drought and natural disasters), help communities to counteract the consequences of the climate crisis, support smallholders, and improve nutrition. Additionally, the WFP works closely with other United Nations agencies, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization with the purpose of finding innovative solutions through partnership

Faculties

The WFP has committed to achieve food security and end hunger. Therefore, the Programme aims to deliver emergency assistance, special operations and development aid, which are completely funded through voluntary donations. The World Food Programme is entitled to:

- Distribute emergency food assistance to people trapped or displaced to remote areas. As well as supply adequate infrastructure for the food to be transported, produced and stored;
- Provide a range of resources and structures that allow member states to efficiently manage emergencies (hurricanes, floods, crop failures, drought and natural disasters) such as a skilled emergency workforce, geographic information systems and an always available hotline;

- Facilitate urgent communication to improve early action by providing connectivity services, such as technological equipment and staff from the Emergency Telecommunication Cluster;
- Enable access to early warnings about natural disasters and alarming weather events.

Topic A

Measures to reduce and prevent malnourishment due to food scarcity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with emphasis in childhood and pregnancy

*By: Melissa Murillo Yáñez
Cecilia Correa Gálvez
Christian Fernanda Laguna Pedraza*

Introduction

Despite being one of the world's most fertile territories, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is facing a severe food crisis. As evidenced by the nongovernmental organization (NGO) Action Against Hunger (2022), the Democratic Republic of Congo has suffered a multitude of crises: conflicts, political tensions, epidemics, undernutrition and food insecurity. Consequently, DRC is classified as one of the African countries that are mostly affected by malnourishment, being children under five and pregnant or lactating women the most vulnerable population. The nutritional situation of Congolese residents is attributed to elevated food insecurity, which is the uncertain access to enough and nutritious food or the lack of it; insufficient feeding habits, sudden epidemics (mostly in childhood), poor hygiene conditions, caused by inaccessibility to adequate sanitation infrastructure; low access to water, elevated food prices, large-scale displacements and the remaining effect of the COVID-19 pandemic. While the country faces several alarming issues, there is little to no media attention that covers them, which turns into a complication when it comes to obtaining monetary donations that fund the WFP's projects.

The Democratic Republic of Congo also encounters critical violence and threats from several armed groups. Internal conflicts within the nation such as corruption lead to the severe food and health crisis and displacement of more than five million people, this being the largest displacement in Africa, due to the lack of investment the government has towards these issues. The constant abuse from government security forces and armed groups has led to numerous cases of massacres, abductions¹, sexual violence, attacks on civilians and recruitment of children; all of these with near or total impunity. Also, due to the constant threats, many farmers and field workers are unable to produce enough food.

¹ **Abductions:** the act of making a person go somewhere with you, especially using threats or violence. (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022)

Malnourishment in childhood and pregnant or lactating women

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, approximately 2.4 million children under five and more than 400,000 pregnant or lactating women are intensely malnourished, according to the most recent malnutrition analysis published by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) organization. One out of every two children are undergoing stunted growth² and chronic malnutrition, causing them to develop a weakened immune system and impaired thinking. In other words, when children face malnourishment (especially during their early childhood) it affects them for the rest of their lives, diminishing their capability to reach their full potential and contribute to their communities by heightening their risk of premature death and reducing their productivity. On top of this, when illness outbreaks strike in the Democratic Republic of Congo, the interaction between undernutrition in childhood and sickness can give rise to common diseases becoming lethal.

Meanwhile, maternal malnourishment is a constant threat for women, since weight gain and nutrient intake are the two most influencing factors over the wellbeing of mother and children. Lacking key nutrients during pregnancy can lead to preeclampsia³, hemorrhages, anemia⁴, development delays for the child and demise of both, mother and child. Correct diets for pregnant or lactating women in the Democratic Republic of Congo are usually influenced by economic, social and environmental factors. For instance, a study shared by the Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition (2022) showed that even though women in rural areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo generally have an accurate knowledge about nutrition during pregnancy, a lot of them are unable to put their learning in

² **Stunted growth:** Stunting is the impaired growth and development that children experience from poor nutrition, repeated infection, and inadequate psychosocial stimulation. (World Health Organization, 2015)

³ **Preeclampsia:** A complication of pregnancy: high blood pressure, high levels of protein in urine that indicate kidney damage (proteinuria) or other signs of organ damage (Mayo Clinic, 2022)

⁴ **Anemia:** A condition that develops when your blood produces a lower-than-normal amount of healthy red blood cells. (National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, n. d.)

practice because of extremely low economic income and reduced access to a variety of foods.

Displacement in the Democratic Republic of Congo and its impact on nutrition

The United Nations (2022) declares that “the Democratic Republic of Congo has the largest population of internally displaced people on the African continent: 5.9 million people, including 700,000 newly displaced people this year.” The massive displacement is triggered primarily by armed conflicts, violence, climate related shocks, natural disasters and increasing rates of crime. In 2022, clashes between weaponized groups, intercommunal violence and military operations against non-governmental armed groups in the regions of Ituri, Kivu, Kasai and Tanganyika have been the principal source of displacement. Millions of children and women that live in such violent regions tend to flee their homes as a safety measure.

Internally displaced people (IDPs) are constantly moving into areas that tend to be isolated and food insecure. In 2021, 86 % of IDPs in the Democratic Republic of Congo were settled in host communities that, as declared by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (2022), “tend to become saturated with the volume and frequency of displacements, further affecting the delivery of basic services and the access to crucial needs in these communities”, which is the case of the regions of Ituri, North Kivu, and Tanganyika. Further to this, a certain sector of the displaced Congolese population has moved into camps for IDPs. Nonetheless, these locations are constantly overcrowded and unsanitary and as the scale of displacement expands and more IDPs arrive, humanitarian access becomes even more restricted. As an example, in the camps within the towns of Lubero and Goma, constant shortages of clean water are enhancing the risk of a cholera pandemic between the IDPs.

On top of that, during July 2022 there were nearly 23,000 displaced people who were

homeless and could neither cultivate their lands nor develop livestock⁵. Therefore, massive displacement has been disrupting agricultural labor and impeding access to food, emergency assistance, markets, healthcare services and schools, which has increased malnourishment and consequently, precipitated the rise of the mortality rate of children and pregnant women. Nevertheless, the scarcity of food assistance to remote areas is also strengthened by the lack of adequately trained staff, usually coming from governmental organizations. However, most of the displaced population is barely able to fulfill its basic needs. As conflicts continue, more people depend on humanitarian assistance provided by the World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture organization. Regardless of the fact that it is not safe because, even though humanitarian assistance helps to reduce the issues of the children and pregnant women affected by the hunger crises, it is only one part of what they need to sustain themselves and their families.

Climate related shocks

Natural disasters are among the main causes of hunger and malnutrition in the Democratic Republic of Congo, resulting in the destruction of homes, damage to productive assets and infrastructure, and limited access to food and water. The Democratic Republic of Congo is currently exposed to numerous climate-related shocks, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, floods and droughts, which are expected to increase due to climate change. In May 2021, Mount Nyiragongo, a volcano located in the Virunga Mountains, erupted unexpectedly, displacing cities such as Goma, which has a population of about 700,000. As a result, about 3,500 houses, 7 schools and 4 health centers were destroyed; people went missing, hundreds were injured and almost 200,000 people were left without access to potable water.

⁵ **Livestock:** animals kept on a farm, such as cows, sheep, chickens, and pigs (Cambridge Dictionary, 2022)

Additionally, droughts and floods (which are likely to happen in the Democratic Republic of Congo) cause low agricultural production and harvest failures that affect cash crop incomes and intensify food insecurity and poverty. In recent years, the country has experienced long periods of drought due to below-average seasonal rainfall, leading to increased crop diseases and water shortages. Likewise, the DRC has suffered from floods that have provoked water bodies to overflow, resulting in landslides and flooding of agricultural fields that are likely to prompt harvest failures. The agricultural sector is critical to the local economy and the reduction of food insecurity and malnutrition in the Democratic Republic of Congo, as it represents 40% of the national gross domestic product (GDP) and is the main source of income for the Congolese population, being considered one of the most vulnerable to the expected climate changes. For the World Food Programme, working to anticipate, mitigate and prepare for disasters is an essential part of its mandate to combat hunger in the world. WFP country programs integrate dedicated actions to address the risks of climate disasters and mitigate their impact on food security.

Measures taken by the international community

The statistics provided by Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe (both nonprofit organizations) in the Global Hunger Index annual report have proven that effective strategies to overcome food scarcity include farmer field schools, which consist on teaching farmers, livestock herders and fisher folks how to solve agricultural problems independently, such as pest management; and how to implement sustainable production practices, by correctly understanding agroecosystems. Farmer field have been used to teach techniques in rice farming, organic agriculture, animal husbandry⁶ and non-farming income generating activities. Furthermore, nutrition supplementation, aid groups that provide nutrition

⁶ **Animal husbandry:** Controlled cultivation, management, and production of domestic animals, including improvement of the qualities considered desirable by humans by means of breeding (Britannica, 2022).

education, school feeding programmes and nutritious food rations for women and children have also been helpful. On the other hand, the World Food Programme has also launched community workshops to spread nutrition education, basic healthcare, hygiene and breastfeeding practices for newborns.

Besides, one of the principal projects which World Food Programme is investing in is the school feeding program. This program provides hot meals to over 166,000 children in schools from several regions within the country and it tends to direct attention to schools that are located in rural areas. The program also focuses on stimulating local agriculture production by sourcing the food from local farmers. Moreover, this allows children to have a more efficient education, since it boosts their concentration and enrollment in general. The WFP assists around 4500 indigenous children by helping them enter the education system.

In addition, the World Food Programme is focused on creating long-term projects to support community farming, reduce losses and super access to markets. In just 2021, the WFP reached around 6.3 million people with emergency nutrition assistance. Unfortunately, this was only 39 % of the funds they were aiming for. Due to the lack of donation and capital, there are not enough resources to distribute amongst the communities the WPF would like to reach, such as the Kasai province, where only half of the normal rations of food were distributed in February 2022. Meaning that the success of humanitarian assistance deeply depends on volumes of funding that are frequently fluctuating.

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Topic B

Strategies to counteract the impact of climate change in food production within Southern Africa

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Introduction

Climate change is one of the main drivers of hunger across the globe, and even though every country is currently experiencing the effects of this phenomenon, Southern Africa is one of the most vulnerable territories in the world because of its geographical location, since the region depends on weather conditions, and is highly exposed to extreme climate events. The developing socioeconomic status is another important factor. The Global Change Institute states that “it is an already warm and dry region and has many demands on its institutions and finances in addition to climate change”. United Nations experts have predicted that out of the ordinary climate shocks will strike Southern Africa from one to two decades before the global average.

As a result of human activities, Southern Africa is heating up at twice the rate of the worldwide average, something that threatens rural livelihoods, ecosystems, and biodiversity. As mentioned by Climate Diplomacy (2022), Southern Africa is already confronting higher temperatures, rainfall variability (discrepancies between anticipated and actual seasonal rain), severe droughts, floods and storms. Furthermore, climate change increases the risk of the intensity and frequency of natural hazards, which is making it more complicated for the World Food Programme (WFP) and the global community in general to provide food assistance during emergencies. These constant natural phenomena are threatening food assistance due to climate events that disrupt food transport.

In addition, climatic factors impact food availability through the effects of irregularly high temperatures on soil moisture, floods, drought, the destruction of crops (including crops storage facilities and transportation infrastructure) and extreme climate events. Besides, according to the World Food Programme (2021), “the relationship between climate change

and food systems moves in two directions based on mutually reinforcing feedback loops⁷. Food systems contribute to changing the climate through greenhouse gas emissions. In turn, climate change impacts food systems, leading to food insecurity and malnutrition⁸. This has also worsened water scarcity, which severely impacts food production, the population's hygiene and livestock watering needs. As well as economies, given that the population's main source of income is agriculture; livelihoods and pre-existing threats like hunger, poor health conditions and lack of economic resources.

Smallholder farmers and food security

The WFP's position paper on climate change in Southern Africa (2021) mentions that smallholders⁸ are "generating 90 % of the total agricultural output", meaning that they are the main regional food suppliers. Nevertheless, 30 % of this production is exposed to climate disasters, such as extremely high temperatures that lead to heat stress, which is actually the most impactful climate hazard in the territory. Heat stress affects the productivity of crops (wheat and maize crops as an example) and livestock, human labor and shortens the growing season. Additionally, Southern Africa's vulnerability to climate change and climate variability is intensified by dependency on rainfed agriculture, a type of farming that relies on rainfall. Therefore, digitalization is crucial to enhance farmers' resilience to climate related disasters, since it gives them access to virtual markets, early warning systems and mobile banking, as well as digital platforms to purchase what they need to produce, or to sell their own output, cooperating to connect small producers to large markets.

⁷ **Feedback loop:** a system for improving a product, process, etc. by collecting and reacting to users' comments. (Cambridge Dictionary, n. d.)

⁸**Smallholder:** a person who owns or manages an agricultural holding smaller than a farm. (Oxford, 2022)

Climate change could negatively affect smallholder's capability to produce, access and consume food globally. The World Food Programme's (WFP) goal is to enhance the capacities of food insecure communities, institutions and governments to take action in the face of slowly evolving climate and climate change shocks that affect the nutrition of Southern Africa's people. In order to do so, the WFP has promoted an analysis of the connections between food security and climate risks, as well as the current and future impacts of climate change on food security and nutrition. The World Food Programme (2018) declares that this may help countries to "identify which communities are most at risk and to integrate food security considerations into national policies and planning, such as National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)."

Water crisis

As a consequence of climate change, Southern Africa has experienced low levels of precipitation that lead to severe and extended periods of drought, and the intensity and prolongation of it is predicted to worsen in the coming years. As an example, in the Republic of South Africa the approximate annual rainfall is 450 mm, while the global average is 860 mm. The issue is also attributed to the constant leaks in Southern Africa's water piping system, mainly caused by the corrosion of water pipes, due to the fact that most of them were installed in the 1960s, using materials that are corroded⁹ overtime. Additional causes of this issue include persistent pollution, unsustainable elevated water use and demand, non-functional sewage systems¹⁰ and corruption and misappropriation of funds. These last two factors contribute to the crisis by discouraging investments, weakening the efficient

⁹ **Corroded:** slowly damaged by something such as rain or water. (Cambridge Dictionary, n. d.)

¹⁰ **Sewerage system:** a network of pipes, pumping stations, and appurtenances that convey sewage from its points of origin to a point of treatment and disposal. (Britannica, n. d.)

water resource management and service provision.

A non-profit organization called World Vision (2022) has declared that “repeated drought cycles plunge communities into a new food crisis before they have a chance to recover sufficiently from the last one”. This can be seen in the “El niño” phenomenon, a recurrent weather pattern that takes place approximately every two to seven years, and commonly lasts between 12 and 18 months, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). As a consequence of this phenomenon, during 2015 to 2016 multiple African nations faced one of the most extreme droughts ever recorded, which was severely impactful on agriculture, seeing that the major threat to crops is drought. Nevertheless, “El Niño could also produce other climatic impacts, including flash floods or intense hurricanes that could influence the crop season, disrupting agricultural activities” (FAO, 2014).

Besides agriculture, drought consequences are also prejudicing water quality, public health, economy and public infrastructure. For this reason and in an attempt to come up with a solution, a non-governmental organization called Gift of the Givers, has drilled boreholes¹¹ near public and concurred locations like schools and hospitals to provide water deposits, however these are often full of unhealthy and possibly lethal bacteria . In the Republic of Kenya, for instance, the World Food Programme worked together with the FAO on building a paved canal that channeled water and introduced crops of groundnut and sweet potato, since both are rich in nutrients, require little water, mature rapidly and are sold for higher prices in the market, compared to sorghum and maize that were already planted in this area. On the other side, Earth.Org (a non-profit environmental organization) supports practicing integrated water planning and management that improve sustainable and equitable water access.

¹¹ **Borehole:** a deep, narrow hole made in the ground, especially to locate water or oil. (Oxford Dictionary, n. d.)

Measures taken by the international community

As shown by the World Meteorological Organization (2020), classifying weather, water and space extreme events may result in efficient emergency response, which is fundamental to reduce the damage that these cause to Southern Africa's population and food production: the methodology that the World Meteorological Organization proposed (2021) "ensures that each event is recorded with a unique identifier, a standardized event designation, start and end times, spatial extent, and the capability to link events to larger scale phenomena, as well as the linking of cascading events". On the other side, the World Food Programme has also worked in restoring and preserving natural resources through programmes dedicated to asset¹² creation, and through risk management programmes that include activities that diminish farmers' vulnerability to climate related shocks. For instance, the restoration of degraded soils and the establishment of infrastructure to achieve adequate water conservation and irrigation.

In order to protect food production and distribution from extreme weather events, it is necessary to provide resilient infrastructure, emphasizing on most vulnerable rural communities. As well as widely sharing real-time data, acting before predicted climate disasters negatively impact lives or preventing its impact by pre-agreed plans and reliable early warning information. Therefore, the WFP launched an Anticipatory Action programme, which was first executed to anticipate the drought in the Mudzi District of the Republic of Zimbabwe. Seasonal forecasts that the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts provided predicted a mild to moderate drought during January 2022, and detailed warnings were communicated to farmers and local authorities by SMS. The 32,500 people reached by the anticipatory action plan had higher resilience than those who did not receive

¹² **Asset:** anything that could be sold for money. (The Economic Times, n. d.)

the early warning, meaning that they were better prepared to anticipate and adapt to climate shocks. On top of that, 97% of the farmers “the information was beneficial to their livelihood and agricultural practices” (WFP, 2021).

Moreover, the World Food Programme has also helped to build emergency preparedness, a set of elements that consist of effective coordination between all actors involved in humanitarian assistance, as well as civil-military coordination. Hence, the WFP’s Operation facilitates communication and coordination during climate related emergencies, thanks to its always available hotline for the regional authorities to report critical situations and share information. However, as climate change aggravates the previously existing risk factors, it is also becoming fundamental to strengthen early warning systems, comprehensive risk assessment and management, climate risk insurance, and resilience-building of communities, livelihoods and ecosystems. Nevertheless, humanitarian organizations are struggling to keep up with the needed aid, due to the lack of the required funding.

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Glosary of Forbidden Words

Forbidden Words

Defined by the United Nations, are non diplomatic terms participants must avoid to mention during their speeches on the debate and in the writing of resolution proyects.

Forbidden Words	Permitted equivalents
First world countries	Developed countries
Third world countries	Developing countries
Gay	Member of the LGBTIQ+ community
War ¹³	Belic conflict
Rape	Sexual Harassment
Terrorist ¹⁴	Extremist
Kill or murder	Deprive someone of their life
Death	Casualties
Assassination	Homicide
Army	Military forces
Money	Economic resources
Poor	Lack of resources
Okay ¹⁵	Yes or agree
Black ¹⁶	African American

¹³ The word war can be used in order to refer to historical contexts, such as the Cold War, the First World War, etc. It can only be used in the Historical Security Council to refer to armed conflicts.

¹⁴ Only the Counter-Terrorism Committee can make use of the term terrorist and its variants.

¹⁵ Is the only forbidden word in the Caribbean Court of Justice.

¹⁶ The word black, with regard to race, is not forbidden but it is recommended to limit its use and refer to this sector as African American or Afrodescendants.

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Preambulatory Phrases

Preambulatory Phrases are used at the beginning of every Resolution Paper in order to give context about the resolutions made for the topic. Preambulatory Phrases must be written in italics followed by a sentence that gives said context. For each Resolution Paper there must be five sentences beginning with a Preambulatory Phrase.

Affirming	Desiring	Noting with deep concern
Alarmed by	Emphasizing	Noting with satisfaction
Approving	Expecting	Noting further
Bearing in mind	Expressing its appreciation	Observing
Believing	Fulfilling	Reaffirming
Confident	Fully aware	Realizing
Contemplating	Further deploring	Recalling
Convinced	Further recalling	Recognizing
Declaring	Guided by	Referring
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Seeking
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Taking into consideration
Deeply convinced	Having examined	Taking note
Deeply disturbed	Having received	Viewing with appreciation
Deeply regretting	Keeping in mind	Welcoming

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Glossary for Resolution Projects

Operative Clauses

Operative Clauses are used at the beginning of every resolution within the Resolution Paper on the debated topic. They must be written in italics and bold.

Accepts	Endorses	Notes
Affirms	Draws the attentions	Proclaims
Approves	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Authorizes	Encourages	Recommends
Calls	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls upon	Expresses its hope	Reminds
Condemns	Further invites	Requests
Confirms	Further proclaims	Solemnly
Congratulates	Further reminds	Affirms
Considers	Further recommends	Strongly
Declares accordingly	Further requests	condemns
Deplores	Further resolves	Supports
Designates	Has resolved	Takes note of
		Transmits
		Trusts