

BACKGROUND GUIDE



GIISMUN
TOKYO2024
CHAPTER 4

Committee:

WFP

World Food Programme

Agenda:

Addressing the specific challenges of ensuring food security in fragile states and conflict zones, focusing on conflict prevention, community-based solutions, and humanitarian assistance

WFP

World Food Programme

Committee Overview

History of the committee

The World Food Programme is the world's largest humanitarian organization saving lives in emergencies and using food assistance to build a pathway to peace, stability and prosperity, for people recovering from conflict, disasters and the impact of climate change. WFP's role in over 120 countries continues to work towards its main goal of achieving a world with zero hunger.

Establishment: The WFP was established in 1961 with the sole purpose of providing support to achieve a world with zero hunger. Initially designed for a temporary three-year mandate within the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization), the WFP evolved from a US program, Food for Peace. The organization is committed to furthering the second of the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals, Zero Hunger, which aims to eliminate hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture around the world by delivering food to areas in need.

In September 1962, a few months following its establishment, WFP had provided its emergency aid to victims of the Iran earthquake. Typhoons in Thailand to the war refugees of Algeria, all were assisted by WFP. The first development program was launched in 1963 for Nubians in Sudan and in that pivotal year, WFP secured approval for its school's meal project in Togo.

In recent years, the WFP has faced unprecedented challenges amidst global crises, including conflict, natural disasters, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The committee has been at the forefront of providing lifesaving food assistance to millions of people in need worldwide, often in the most

remote and vulnerable communities. With the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, the WFP has played a crucial role in addressing the pandemic's impact on food security, ensuring that food systems remain resilient and accessible to all, particularly the most marginalized populations.

Background information

The WFP holds annual sessions thrice a year and comprises the executive board and other members from the UN or FAO. Policies are reviewed and updated, annual performance reports are evaluated and members come together to discuss ideas regarding the food crisis in various parts of the world. The 2023 annual meeting stated that the gap between funding and humanitarian needs has widened due to new conflicts such as those in Ukraine and Sudan, pandemic aftershocks, and more.

WFP is the largest humanitarian organization to implement school feeding. The homegrown food provided increases the nutrition of children and also boosts the economy of smallholder farmers. WFP comes together with UNICEF and implements various techniques to make children's food safe, nutritious, and hygienic.

Over the course of 20 years, WFP has focused on introducing gender policies from a women-centered approach and eliminating gender disparities in terms of food insecurity. It participates in two global joint programs which center on gender equality initiatives.

WFP is instrumental in constructing pathways to peace. The ongoing war in Ukraine has resulted in WFP's immense contribution to the victims. WFP's programs and food exports have supported roughly three million people in Ukraine.

In recent decades, various organizations have stepped up to provide emergency food to countries struggling to achieve food security. All of these groups share the goal of eradicating global

hunger. Among these committees are the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

Key Definitions

- **Climate Shocks:**

Sudden and extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods, and storms, that disrupt agricultural production, food supply chains, and livelihoods, exacerbating food insecurity and vulnerability in fragile states and conflict zones.

- **Malnutrition:**

A condition resulting from inadequate intake of essential nutrients, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, and overweight/obesity, which undermines health, development, and productivity, particularly among vulnerable populations in fragile contexts.

- **Food Insecurity:**

The lack of consistent access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet dietary needs and lead an active and healthy life, often exacerbated by conflict, displacement, poverty, and environmental shocks, leading to hunger and malnutrition.

- **School Meals:**

Nutritious meals provided to schoolchildren as part of educational programs to improve nutrition, learning outcomes, and school attendance, particularly in fragile states and conflict zones where food insecurity and malnutrition are prevalent.

- **Smallholder Farmers:**

Farmers who cultivate small plots of land using traditional or subsistence farming practices, often facing challenges such as limited access to resources, markets, and technology, yet playing a crucial role in food production and livelihoods in fragile contexts.

- **Resilience:**

The ability of individuals, communities, and systems to withstand, adapt to, and recover from shocks and stresses, including conflicts, disasters, and economic challenges, through strategies such as livelihood diversification, social protection, and community empowerment.

Agenda overview

The agenda and the committee's aim/targets

Agenda: Addressing the specific challenges of ensuring food security in fragile states and conflict zones, focusing on conflict prevention, community-based solutions, and humanitarian assistance

Impacts on Social Development: Poor nutrition can lead to various health disparities and impact the overall well-being of humans. External factors such as social isolation, affect marginalized communities and mental wellbeing.

Impacts on Economic Development: Food prices may increase due to the high demand, affecting households with low income. External factors such as agriculture productivity of smallholder farmers, poverty, and healthcare costs.

Vulnerable Populations: It is essential to recognize the vulnerabilities experienced by different groups of people and mainly focus on the development strategies for their upliftment. This mainly revolves around children, women, marginalized communities, and refugees.

The WFP tackles a wide variety of issues related to global hunger and malnutrition. Some of the key concerns that the WFP focuses on are food insecurity, climate shocks, hygiene, deworming, gender inequality, food waste reduction, school meal programs, and conflicts and wars.

One of WFP's main issues is food insecurity. In 2023, more than 333 million people are facing severe food insecurity. WFP works endlessly to deliver food assistance ensuring that the vulnerable population can access food critical for their survival.

1.7 billion people have been affected by extreme climatic conditions over the past decade. WFP is taking various initiatives to help food insecure communities from climate shocks. Through its Anticipatory Action Program, WFP assists countries and localities in establishing early-warning systems before extreme weather events. This allows vulnerable families to prepare themselves to take preventive measures. WFP also informs smallholder farmers about any climatic situation and also provides evaluation on the relationship between food security and climate risks to vulnerable countries.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is leading the way in battling a broad range of issues linked to world hunger and malnutrition. Working together with partners and stakeholders, as well as their annual sessions, WFP mainly prioritizes vulnerable populations to continue constructing a more sustainable and peaceful future for the world.

Issues faced by the committee

Some issues faced by the WFP in relation to ensuring food security in fragile states and conflict zones are as follows.

Inadequate Storage Facilities: In conflict zones and fragile states, inadequate storage facilities pose a significant challenge to ensuring food security. Inadequate storage facilities also increase the vulnerability of food supplies to theft, damage, and contamination, further exacerbating food insecurity among affected populations.

Failures in Food Systems: Failures in food systems, including issues such as poor agricultural practices, market inefficiencies, and inadequate access to inputs, contribute to hunger and limit livelihood opportunities, particularly in conflict-affected regions.

Additionally, conflicts often disrupt food production and distribution networks, leading to food shortages and price spikes. In conflict-affected areas, land may be destroyed or inaccessible due to violence, displacing farmers and disrupting agricultural activities.

Violence Against Humanitarian Workers: Humanitarian workers often face security risks and threats of violence when operating in conflict zones, compromising the delivery of food assistance and other essential services. Assaults on humanitarian workers, and food distribution hubs obstruct the WFP's capacity to access vulnerable populations and deliver crucial life-saving aid.

Climate Change and Environmental Degradation: Fragile states and conflict zones are often disproportionately affected by climate change and environmental degradation, exacerbating food insecurity and livelihood vulnerabilities.

UN Responses (Actions taken):

WFP focuses on providing life-saving relief and food assistance to vulnerable people to obtain peace, prosperity, and zero hunger. This leading humanitarian organization which has also been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2020 has committed to overcome these challenges by 2030.

Here are a few ways in which the WFP's efforts have addressed the challenges of ensuring food security:

Food and Humanitarian Assistance: WFP provides food to areas affected by crises, supports them by supplying money, and holds various nutrition programs. For instance,

in 2020, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the WFP launched emergency food distributions in countries such as Yemen, Syria, and South Sudan, reaching millions of vulnerable individuals facing acute food insecurity.

Gender-Sensitive Approaches: The WFP makes sure that women and girls receive equal assistance, closing gender inequality in terms of food insecurity. WFP also connects with other organizations for the upliftment of women. In Ethiopia, the WFP implemented a project in 2018 aimed at empowering women through vocational training and income-generating activities, enabling them to become self-reliant and improve their household food security.

School Feeding Programs: The nutritious food supplied to children gives them nutrition and ensures better health. This in return benefits smallholder farmers whose incomes increase. By sourcing food from local smallholder farmers, the program not only ensures children's nutritional needs are met but also boosts agricultural production and income for local communities. School feeding programs enhance overall resilience by ensuring that children receive sufficient nutrition for optimal growth and learning.

Social and Economic Stability: Besides meeting immediate food requirements, WFP strengthens local economies by providing cash-based programs, empowering people by providing educational programs, increasing crisis resilience, and promoting harmony and peace among communities in addition to promoting more social and economic stability. In Colombia, the WFP implemented a cash transfer program in 2019 to support Venezuelan migrants and host communities, promoting social cohesion and economic integration.

To promote conditions that are favorable to both humanitarian relief and global food security, the World Food Programme (WFP) is essential. Its knowledge can be shared with international organizations to guide the creation of policies and plans that fight hunger together and solve food insecurity.

Scope of Debate:

Possible Caucus Questions:

Delegates, looking into addressing challenges of ensuring food security can consider using the following questions, during moderated, and unmoderated caucuses, and create discussions during committee sessions. Moreover, you're welcome to employ these questions to delve deeper into other facets of WFP.

1. How does WFP rank the needs of marginalized groups in areas affected by conflict, such as refugees and internally displaced people?
2. Which tactics have the WFP used to combat food insecurity in places where access is limited because of lingering war and instability?
3. To effectively deliver humanitarian aid in crisis areas, how does WFP collaborate with other humanitarian organizations?
4. How does WFP use digital and social media platforms to interact with recipients and push for changes to address food insecurity in countries affected by conflict?
5. What impact has the situation in Ukraine had on the need for humanitarian aid and food security, and what part does the World Food Program play in resolving these issues?

Sources/Useful websites

1. *Challenges of Implementing a Human Rights Approach to Food Security and Nutrition*, 3 June 2009, <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/insights/news-insights/news-detail/challenges-of-implementing-a-human-rights-approach-to-food-security-and-nutrition/en> Accessed 18 February 2024.
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4. Ursu, Sam. “A brief history of the WFP DevelopmentAid.” *DevelopmentAid*, 3 March 2023, <http://www.developmentaid.org/news-stream/post/157998/a-brief-history-of-the-wfp> Accessed 18 February 2024.
5. “WFP at a Glance | World Food Programme.” *WFP*, 29 January 2024, <http://www.wfp.org/stories/wfp-glance> Accessed 16 February 2024.



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*Please check the application guidelines or ask the contact address below for more details and other conditions.

including **IB DP** and **CBSE**

- Cost

Admission Fee	JPY 282,000
Tuition Fee	JPY 535,800/year
Living Cost (Including accommodation)	JPY 80,000/month

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- Campus Photo Album

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- Contact details

ac.intl@un.tsukuba.ac.jp

Hot Topic!!

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Test Scores of English:

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Submission Documents:

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- Diploma or Certificate of Expected Graduation
- Certified Transcript of High School
- Letter of Recommendation
- Academic Transcripts
- Test Score of English
- Statement of Financial Support
- A Photocopy of Passport/ Resident card
- Examination Fee 17,000 JPY

Download the
application forms



Contact Us

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Hi, I am Dwitipriya (ブリア). I am a 3rd year undergraduate student at the University of Aizu's ICTG program.

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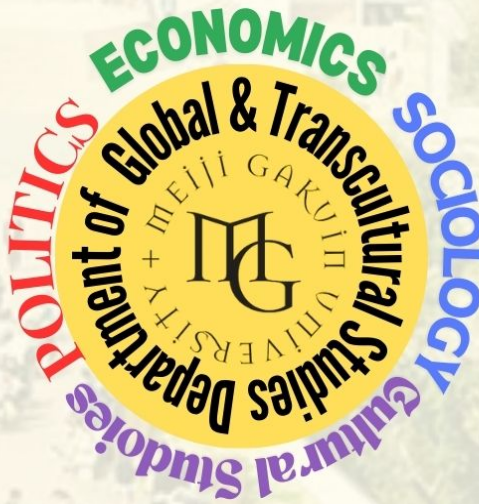
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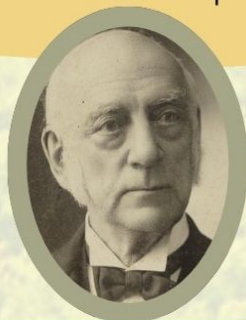
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- > Japan Studies
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Application dates

Intake	Admission Category	Application Period	
		Starting Date	Closing Date
Spring 2025	> Degree-seeking students > Transfer students (applicants who need a student visa)	Apr 1, 2024	Nov 18, 2024
	> Degree-seeking students > Transfer students (applicants who have a valid status of residence)		Jan 24, 2025
Fall 2025	> Degree-seeking students > Transfer students (applicants who need a student visa)	Sep 2, 2024	Apr 14, 2025
	> Degree-seeking students > Transfer students (applicants who have a valid status of residence)		May 30, 2025

Tuition and Other Fees (Prices in JPY)

Tuition and Other Fees	First Year	Second Year and Onwards
Enrollment Fee	200,000	-
Tuition, Faculty and Equipment	1,596,000	1,596,000
Total	1,796,000	1,596,000

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