



WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

Topic: “Providing Food Aid in Areas Affected by Natural Disaster.”



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Dear Delegates,

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to be your moderator and chair in this NICMUN edition. This will be an experience of learning and experiencing new ways to express your ideas and opinions cleverly and also hear other people's opinions. This debate is more than arguing your position, it is also, working together in alliances to develop solutions and argue its advantages and disadvantages. With this experience you will gain skills of self-management, communication, investigation and critical thinking. Our goal is for you to overcome this challenge using those skills and make this a memorable and enjoyable experience by making this a respectful environment where everyone's opinions are heard and appreciated. Having said that, we're so glad to have each one of you as a delegate in the WFP committee and hear all of your proposals and points of view about this controversial topic.



Committee History



The World Food Programme (WFP), was established in 1961, and 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. Powered by the passion, dedication and professionalism of

21,700 staff worldwide, the World Food Programme (WFP) has a presence in over 120 countries and territories to carry out its mission. We bring life-saving food to people displaced by conflict and made destitute by disasters, and help individuals and communities find life-changing solutions to the multiple challenges they face in building better futures. We work with governments, partners, communities and families worldwide to break persistent cycles of hunger and malnutrition, strengthen resilience to shocks, and build sustainable futures.



Committee Faculties

Committee faculties refers to the powers and limitations of a committee.

The WFP can:

- Deliver food assistance and emergency relief to countries in need. This includes providing food aid, non-food emergency relief goods, cash transfers, and logistic support.
- Manage the transport and distribution of food and essential items, often working in partnership with local governments, non-governmental organizations, and other UN agencies.
- Coordinate and propose both short-term and long-term food assistance strategies. It plays a crucial logistical and operational role during humanitarian crises, ensuring that aid reaches people efficiently and safely.
- Create and manage programs aimed at reducing hunger and improving nutrition, particularly in countries facing chronic food insecurity.
- Approve large-scale plans, budgets, and projects that guide the agency's global operations.
- Enter into contracts, own property, and act in legal matters under its mandate as part of the United Nations system.

The WFP cant:

- Force a country to accept aid or assistance, as all cooperation must be based on the host government's consent.
- Compel member states to contribute to funds, since its financing depends entirely on voluntary donations.
- Create laws or binding regulations; it may only advise, recommend, or support policy development in coordination with national governments.
- Operate within a country without official approval or change its mandate independently. Its work must always align with international law and the terms set by participating governments.



Introduction to the Topic

Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes can destroy homes, schools, roads, and farms in just a few minutes. Leaving people without food or clean water. When disasters like these happen, it's important to provide food aid, and it becomes one of the most urgent needs. Millions of people around the world face hunger due to disasters, because they lose access to crops, markets and cooking supplies. Without fast food aid many lives are put at risk, especially children and the elderly.



This issue is important because hunger weakens people's ability to recover and rebuild their communities. It also creates long-term problems like bad health, limited education, and economic. In some areas, it can even lead to conflict. Governments, international organizations, and humanitarian groups must work together to make sure food aid reaches those who need it most, in the fastest and fairest way possible.

Some of the main subtopics related to this issue are, improving how food aid is being delivered, ensuring it is safe and nutritious, supporting local food businesses, and building stronger disaster-responsible plans. By addressing these challenges, we can help save lives, and give hope to those affected by natural disasters.





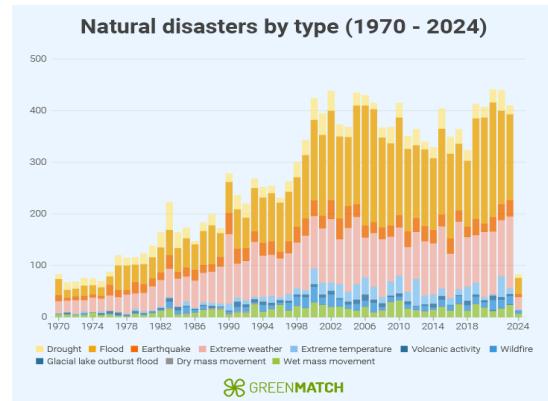
Background Information of the Topic



Food aid has been an important part of global work for many decades. After World War II, many countries began sending food supplies to areas affected by the conflict. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) was created in 1961 to provide emergency food to the people affected by disasters and poverty. Since then, food aid has saved millions of lives after unfortunate disasters.

Over time, natural disasters have become more frequent and severe due to climate change. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has reported that extreme weather events are now happening more often and affecting food production worldwide. These disasters leave entire communities without food.

Even though international food aid helps millions each year, being able to deliver it quickly remains difficult. One of the main challenges is logistics. How to store, move, and distribute food to hard to reach areas. In many disasters, roads, bridges, and airports are damaged, this slows the arrival of supplies.



Another major challenge is security. In some regions, ongoing conflicts make it dangerous for aid workers to reach people in need. This is happening in Haiti, where violence and instability have displaced about 1.3 million people, leaving over a million children facing hunger (UNICEF, 2025).





Finally, food aid faces the challenge of sustainability. To help communities recover and feed themselves after the crisis ends. Relying only on food shipments can create long-term dependence. That's why many organizations now combine emergency food aid with programs that support local farming and economic recovery.



The people most affected by hunger after disasters are usually those who were already living in poverty before the event. Rural communities and displaced families are at the greatest risk. Many of them depend on farming for their food and income, so when disasters strike, they lose both.

In many parts of Africa and Asia, droughts have destroyed crops and forced millions to rely on food aid. In island nations hurricanes and earthquakes often damage ports and markets, cutting off access to food.



International Actions

Several international actions and agreements aim to address the problem of providing food aid in areas affected by natural disasters.

- In Mozambique, the WFP activated the Anticipatory Actions of Cyclone Dikeldu to protect vulnerable communities.
- In Haiti, the WFP supports forecasting systems and prepositions aid so natural disasters have less impact.
- In Bangladesh they have anticipatory action for cyclones, so the government can coordinate early cash or aid distribution before storms.
- The Republic of Korea donated US\$6.5 million to the WFP for emergency food aid in the Middle East, including support after earthquakes and to vulnerable populations in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey.
- Canada contributes to the Food Assistance Convention. In 2023, Canada, among other donors, funded WFP to deliver emergency food assistance in zones of crisis like Africa, Middle East.
- WFP uses Field- Level Agreements (FLAs) with NGOs and other partners. So NGOs can manage the distribution of food or cash on WFP's behalf with agreements, settings, terms and responsibilities.
- WFP often leads or co-leads humanitarian coordination, and provides logistics, transport, warehousing, telecommunications to support aid delivery.
- Also, WFP manages places where they have aid material to be prepared for emergencies.
- In Asia, the WFP's Asia Emergency Response Facility was established to help in fast supply collection in emergencies.



Recommendations for further investigation

- How can the WFP improve the speed and safety of food delivery in areas where roads, bridges, or airports have been destroyed?
- What role can technology, like drones or satellite maps play in making food aid faster and more efficiently?
- How can WFP work better with local governments, NGOs, and the private sector to reach more people?
- What steps can WFP take to make sure that food aid is healthy and nutritious for the local diet?
- How can the distribution of food aid be made fair and equal for men, women, children, and vulnerable groups?
- How can WFP help communities grow their own food again after disasters?
- What programs can be created to support farmers, rebuild food markets, and prevent future hunger crises?

Recommendations to do Resolution Paper

Delegates can use websites to receive support to elaborate a resolution paper. Some of the recommendations found are:

1. Find solutions that fit all the previous laws.
2. Use proper language and express your delegation's ideas in an extended way.
3. Use preambulatory and operative phrases.
4. Seek for sponsors to support your delegation's solutions.
5. Consider Non-governmental Organizations (NGO's) to support your solutions.
6. Always maintain your country's position and abstain from contradicting yourself.
7. Specify the worldwide planning committee reached and make it realistic.



Sample Preambulatory Phrases

Affirming	Expecting	Having studied
Alarmed by	Expressing its appreciation	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with regret
Aware of	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully alarmed	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fully aware	Noting further
Confident	Fully believing	Noting with approval
Contemplating	Further deplored	Observing
Convinced	Further recalling	Reaffirming
Declarining	Guided by	Realizing
Deeply concerned	Having adopted	Recalling
Deeply conscious	Having considered	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having considered further	Referring
Deeply disturbed	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply regretting	Having examined	Taking into account
Desiring	Having heard	Taking into consideration
Emphasizing	Having received	Taking note
		Viewing with appreciation
		Welcoming

Sample Operative Phrases

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

Questions to consider while creating your resolution

1. How can your delegation express a solution that is fair for all the countries?
2. Where does your country stand while disputing the best quality of security systems?
3. How can you get a solution where all border countries win something?
4. Consider short and long term solutions. What can you do to improve your short and long term solutions so they can be successful?
5. Who should be involved in your solution?
6. Are there any monetary funds or NGO's considered for your solution?
7. How could you convince the delegations that they are against the solution?
8. Do you have any type of back up plan that will reinforce your plan?

Research and preparation questions

- What's your country's position on the topic?
- How is your country affected by this problem?
- How is your country trying to solve this problem?
- Does your country have received help from other countries?
- Does your country have helped others?
- What partnerships can emerge to secure the legal commerce of health products?
- Which activities can be promoted by the citizens of your country to reach a solution?



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