

STUDY GUIDE



HAFMUN'25

WFP

Agenda Item: Delivering Crucial
Supplies to Remote Areas
USG: Yiğit Eren Durmaz

HAFMUN'25

WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME

STUDY GUIDE

**UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL:
YİĞİT EREN DURMAZ**

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Letter from the Secretary-General

Greetings and welcome, all participants of HAFMUN'25.

My name is Doğu Söylemez, and as the Secretary-General of this great conference, it is an honor to have such esteemed participants. Both our academic and organisation teams have worked tirelessly, meticulously adjusting every component of this conference to make it one of the best our society has ever seen. I want to assure you that during and before the conference I will do my utmost to give you the best experience possible.

Model United Nations conferences are places where people give their best to come up with innovative solutions, clever strategies and plans never seen before. In this conference, you have the power to change the world through your speeches, leadership, and ideas. Through the skills you develop in our conference, you will empower yourselves for your future endeavours.

We are certain that you will have an exceptional and unforgettable experience.

Best regards,

Doğu SÖYLEMEZ

Secretary-General of HAFMUN'25

Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Dear delegates,

I am exceedingly honored and elated to welcome you all to the World Food Programme Committee of Hayme Ana Anatolian Imam Hatip Project School Model United Nations Conference 2025 ! I will be serving as your Under-Secretary-General during the conference.

This will be my third conference in Antalya, and the previous two experiences I had were beyond pleasing for me. Thus, I am once again excited to return to Antalya!

Like many of my committees, we have one agenda item, “Delivering Crucial Supplies to Remote Areas”. This is a neutral agenda item, which all delegations within the committee would have similar stances and ideas on. I believe we will have one very comprehensive and detailed resolution paper, and fruitful debates on addressing certain aspects of this agenda item.

Additionally, the “Questions that delegates may address” section at the end is specifically included to assist delegates in their self-studies and come up with solutions regarding the agenda item. While lengthy in number, please do not feel frightened by them; participants are free to address whichever questions they wish to address.

I cannot wait to meet you all in person in Antalya! If you have questions regarding the committee, agenda item, or the study guide, please do not hesitate to contact me through my Instagram account, @yigiterendurmaz.

Best regards,

Yiğit Eren Durmaz

Introduction to the World Food Programme

The World Food Programme (WFP), founded in 1961, is a joint subsidiary programme of the United Nations General Assembly and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Its goals include "to use food aid to support economic and social development, to meet the food needs of refugees and victims of other emergencies and crises requiring protracted relief, and to promote world food security in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations and the FAO". WFP is currently mainly self-managed, although it still reports to ECOSOC and the FAO Council.



In times of crisis, WFP's emergency assistance is the difference between life and death for millions of people worldwide.

WFP provides emergency assistance, relief and rehabilitation, development aid, and special operations to people impacted by conflicts, droughts, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, crop failures, and other disasters by having 5,000 trucks, 20 ships, and roughly 80 aircraft on the move on any given day. WFP spends two-thirds of our time in conflict-affected nations, where the prevalence of undernutrition is three times higher than in non-conflict nations.

WFP further builds community and individual resilience to help rebuild livelihoods and lives after an emergency has passed.

Introduction to the Agenda Item

As stated previously, we have only one agenda item, which is “Delivering Crucial Supplies to Remote Areas”. In this agenda, we will attempt to define methods and techniques that the member states and perhaps UN organizations could use to deliver important supplies to faraway locations. But in order to define them, we need to define some concepts encompassed within this challenge, and perhaps elaborate on some existing ideas, to be used as a basis. We will also provide some existing solutions and show some actions taken by relevant organizations.

Were the last few sentences rather vague? Well, to elaborate further, we will look at how certain organizations define what vital supplies are. For instance, the WFP has a “food basket” definition for humanitarian purposes, the WHO has standardized medical aid kits, and UNICEF has some supply packs for different purposes. Later, we will define what remote areas are properly, so that we can use them for our purposes. Due to its nature, the term remote location differs from person to person and even institution to institution, thus providing a definition here will hopefully prevent us from having inconsistencies and ambiguities. Furthermore, we will also define how vital supplies are provided to these remote locations, which make up a very crucial part of the logistics regarding our agenda. For instance, in the present, several organizations such as UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) are using unmanned aerial vehicles or drones for this purpose.



A drone delivering medical supplies to a village in Africa.

Some conditions also require different perspectives to think from. For instance, a remote location may be near a conflict zone, and therefore may be suffering from security issues; thus, deliveries there may need extra protection. Or, a location may have recently experienced a natural disaster, which left many without a roof. This may require shelter supplies such as tents or non-food items (NFI).

Alright, without further ado, let us delve into the agenda further. We will start by defining the remote zones and perhaps their characteristics for our committee.

Remote Locations

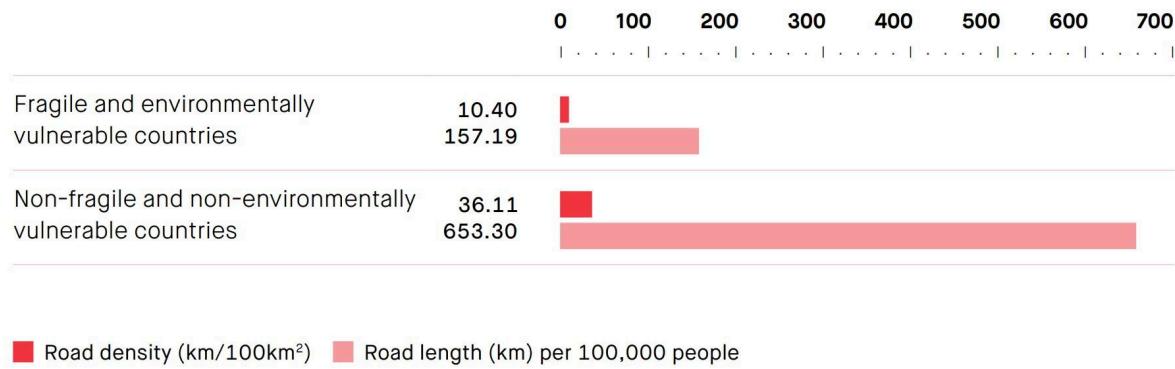
The Definition of a Remote Location

As we mentioned priorly, it is difficult to come up with a definitive answer to what a remote location is, because, from person to person and institution to institution, it may change. Still, let us cite some resources and attempt to combine them in a pot that will fit our committee's needs the best. Let us start from broader definitions, and we will finally lay down some criteria.

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) states that the term 'remote location' may be used to refer to areas where access to basic services is difficult or time-consuming, especially in humanitarian matters.

According to them in their World Disasters Report 2018, relevant characteristics of remote locations include low population density, significant distance from population centers and relevant services (such as health clinics and hospitals), a lack of functional transit linkages and infrastructure, and topographical difficulty.

Remote areas often have worse transportation infrastructure, with an average road length of 157 km per 100,000 people. This is less than four times the average road length in nations that are neither fragile nor vulnerable, according to the CIA.



Notes: Fragile and environmentally vulnerable countries are respectively defined using OECD's *States of Fragility 2016* and the INFORM Index for Risk Management 2018 data set.

Similarly, remote locations frequently lack communications infrastructure, ranging from mobile phone service to established communications and alert systems. For instance, South Sudan's remote areas still rely on traditional communication methods such as cattle horn blowing, drum beating, smoke signals, and sending runners to neighboring villages due to underdeveloped telecommunications infrastructure (REACH, 2017). Therefore, communication is also a matter we need to consider before actually attempting to deliver supplies.

The United Nations Trade and Development (UNCTAD), on the other hand, defines six dimensions of remoteness. These are more on a national scale, but nonetheless worthwhile to mention in our guide to address nationwide concerns.

- **Geographical distance from markets**, which is defined as the classic definition of remoteness, reflecting geographic proximity to other regions and distance from important economic hubs. The UNCTAD measures the distance using three variables: nearest neighbor, economic center, and trade partner.

- **Distance from financing sources**.

While distance is not necessarily an obstacle for financial flows today, financial activity tends to cluster around specific centers, where most of the business and investment decisions are made. Countries far from these centers risk falling off the radar of these decisions. The UNCTAD uses indicators for this dimension, which are the distance to business centers, distance from sources of foreign direct investment (FDI), and distance from senders of official development assistance (ODA).

- **Distance from cultural and political hubs.** Remoteness can lead to isolation from cultural and political centers, aside from economic consequences. These hubs have a significant impact in formulating international regulations, shaping global discourse, and setting cultural trends.
- **Social and political connectivity.** A nation's cultural or social ties to the rest of the globe should be taken into account in addition to its physical ties through its transportation network. To evaluate this broad dimension, the UNCTAD uses indicators such as the number of immigrants, nationals residing abroad, foreign tertiary students registered in the national education system, nationals studying abroad, foreign diplomatic representations of other countries, and membership in alliances regarding economy or defense.
- **Transportation connection.** Improved transportation linkages can reduce travel distance and facilitate the movement of goods and people. This dimension encompasses maritime, air, and land connectivity.



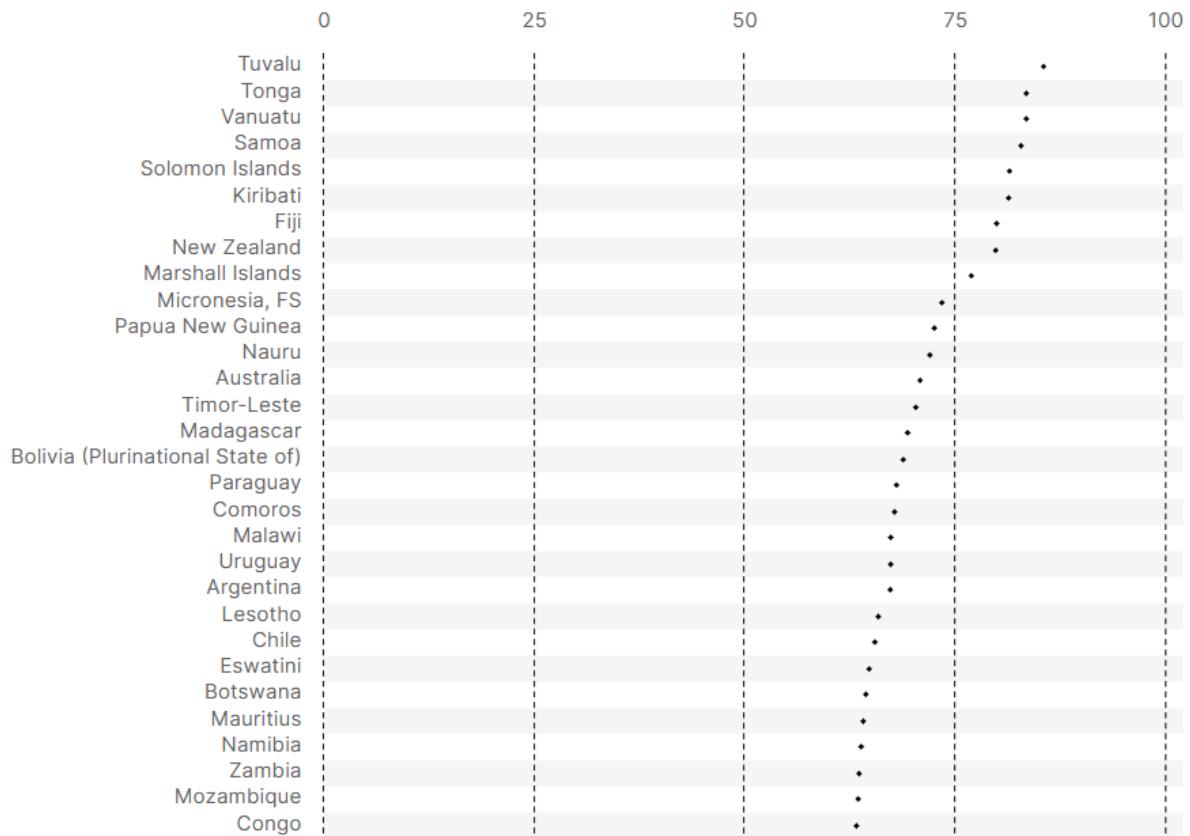
Transport connectivity, SIDS and selected country groups, 2019



Source: Cantu-Bazaldua (2021) based on UNCTAD (2021a), ICAO (2021), CIA (2021) and UN Population Division (2021).

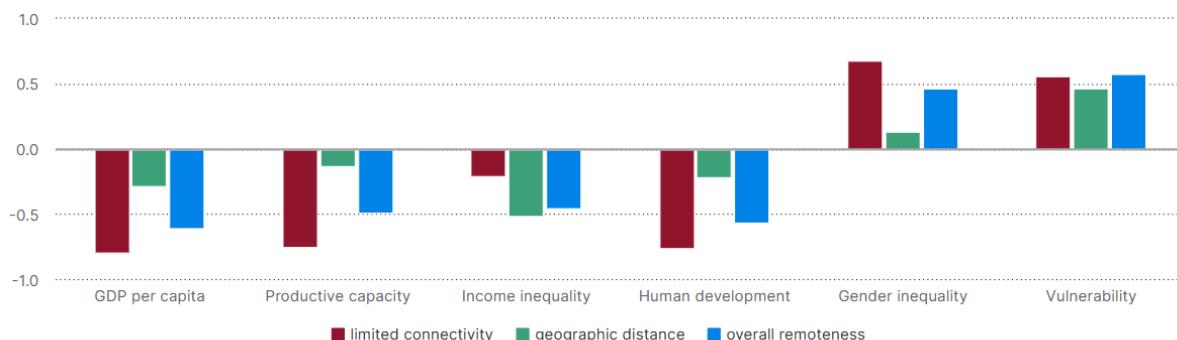
- **Digital connectivity.** The digital economy can alleviate the negative effects of physical distance, as previously mentioned. This requires information and communication technology infrastructure and universal access for businesses and individuals. This dimension is evaluated by the UNCTAD using three indicators: population Internet access, international bandwidth per user, which represents accessible Internet infrastructure, and latency rate, which measures network performance.

Please note that these are especially relevant for Small Island Developing States (SIDS). Therefore, the UNCTAD has defined a remoteness index to measure how remote countries are, and in the chart below, you may see the most remote 30 countries and their respective remoteness scores.



The UNCTAD has also released several studies on how remoteness affects certain aspects of SIDS, including GDP per capita, productive capacity, income equality, human development, gender inequality, and overall vulnerability. The findings indicate that geographic distance correlates positively with environmental vulnerability and most negatively with economic inequality. They also show that the associations with geographic distance are smaller than those with restricted connectivity, implying that remote location can be reduced by strengthening transportation, social, political, and digital connectivity. Limited connectivity has the biggest negative link with GDP per capita, human development, and productive capacity, as well as a substantial positive correlation with gender inequalities and vulnerability in SIDS. You may see its chart below.

Figure 17. The correlations of overall remoteness, geographic distance and limited connectivity with selected sustainable development themes in SIDS



Source: UNCTAD calculations based on Cantu-Bazaldua (2021), UNCTADStat (UNCTAD, 2021b), United Nations (2022), UNDP (2020) and UNDESA (2020).

Furthermore, the European Union has defined 'remote areas' as local and regional administrative communities that are mostly located outside urban clusters, with difficult physical access conditions due to their geographical characteristics/natural divide (islands and/or mountains, for example), as well as limited or less frequent public transportation and/or difficult digital connectivity.

The International Telecommunication Union, on the other hand has listed some characteristics of remote locations as follows:

- Lack of basic infrastructure (telecommunications infrastructure, electricity, road access, water supply, sewer system etc, difficult living conditions)
- Low geographical population density (small village populations, in sparsely populated communities that are geographically separated from one another)
- Low economic activities, low per capita income, lack of disposable income and relative poverty of the rural population
- High degrees of illiteracy
- Lack of information and social administrative services
- Marginalized groups (women, children and elderly people, disabled) not having their needs met
- Difficult geographical and environmental conditions (mountainous, isolated by water, harsh climate etc.)

We have now provided the definition of a remote location from at least four institutions. You may observe a pattern in their definitions and the characteristics they provide.

They usually state that if a location is difficult to reach overall (for instance, we may define difficult to locations as locations where accessing healthcare services or external food sources takes at least an hour even with a variety of means of transportation), or has poor internal infrastructure (for instance, low amount of road or railroad infrastructure, or no water or electricity services), or with insufficient communication infrastructure (internet connection, mobile phone and satellite services), we may define them as remote locations. Yes, even having no internet access or a low number of roads leading to a location ultimately contributes to a location being categorized as a remote location for our committee. As a result, they often have many humanitarian problems and sparsely populated communities.

On the other hand, we can use the UNCTAD studies, findings and indicators, and ultimately, the remoteness index to measure how remote a nation itself is. We may utilize this information should we attempt to consider solutions regarding an entire nation in the committee.

The Importance of Remote Locations

We have defined remote locations and nations for our purposes; however, in order to understand why we are dealing with remote locations in the first place.

First of all, all life is sacred. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all humans are declared equal and with the right to live. Therefore, by this principle alone, we must treat lives which are in remote locations no less than others.

Furthermore, let us make one more argument. In case of natural disasters and other situations where human lives are at risk, non-remote locations often have dedicated services aimed at mitigating such situations. For instance, a city may have many procedures, emergency shelter and supplies and dedicated services in case of an earthquake. Consider that many nations, let alone cities, already do not have systems or procedures that are sufficient. In that case, how can remote locations ever be prepared for such situations? Furthermore, situations like these nearly without exception require urgent actions. For instance, in case a natural disaster occurs in a remote location, people there will require urgent medical supplies, among other supplies such as food.

Let us think about some examples.

- On April 25, 2015, a 7.9 magnitude earthquake hit Nepal between Kathmandu and Pokhara. Initial reports showed widespread deaths and significant destruction of infrastructure and livelihoods. The Nepalese government declared an emergency and requested humanitarian help. An estimated 230,000 individuals in the earthquake-affected areas resided in areas that are not accessible by road. The northern district of Rasuwa experienced damage to its district hospital in Dhunche, located at 2,030 metres, the most remote location affected. The roads were unsafe to use due to the landslides created by the earthquake. The emergency response unit kit, which is enormous and bulky, was transported to the location via helicopter shuttles in many rounds, followed by local labor. Furthermore, the tents brought served as the district hospital's service outlet for 32 months, ending in January 2018.



Supplies, piled up, waiting to be transported to the earthquake victims in an airport in Kathmandu, Nepal, 2015.

- In June 2017, a landslide at Nugaatsiaq fjord on Greenland's west coast resulted in a 90-meter tsunami. The tsunami destroyed 11 houses, killed four people, and led to the evacuation of three villages. The remote location

(3,000km from Nuuk, the capital), sparse population and low resources, limited road links, and restricted boat access made the response operation extremely complex.

- Gogrial, a region in South Sudan, has remote villages and poor road conditions, particularly during the rainy season, that limit access to healthcare services. There, in order to reach a medical point, people must walk for 2-3 hours. South Sudan Red Cross medical outreach teams (supported by Canadian Red Cross) use motorbikes to transport essential equipment and supplies and conduct outreach in areas without health facilities. They state that training community members is a key strategy for ensuring sustainable healthcare services. This training teaches how to diagnose and treat malaria, pneumonia, and diarrhea in children under five, as well as screen for malnutrition and refer them to the nearest health facility. With this in mind, locals are given supplies, incentives, and supervision to ensure effective community case management.
- Many communities in Jenrok, a coastal neighborhood on Majuro, the main island in the Marshall Islands, are impacted by king tides, floods, storm surges, and a rising sea as a result of climate change and weather-related events. As a result, preparedness is crucial, and when people hear three bell rings, they gather essential supplies and items promptly, and evacuate to the high school, the tallest and most secure structure in the neighborhood.

We may also observe a pattern here. Preparing locals, providing them supplies regularly, and having emergency plans and routes are very crucial for remote locations. Therefore, in addition to remote locations being important, we must also think about these aspects of our solutions as well. For instance, how and where will our supplies go from? What will the locals do with a type of supply? How will it be handled? For instance, if we have sent medical supplies, how should they be stored? If they should be stored in a cold environment, should we send more medical equipment? These are all questions that we actually need to consider. Routes are, stated once again, very important, and we would ideally need a land, water, and an air route, backup routes in case they are unusable, and all of these routes elaborately planned. For instance, the United Nations High Commissioner for

Refugees (UNHCR) utilized canoes and wooden floating platforms to transport supplies with locals, and even utilized them to carry vehicles.

Crucial Supplies and Resources

Okay, now let us talk about the actual supplies and resources that we may provide to remote locations. Please note that this section will not be exhaustive, as long as it is beneficial to remote locations, delegates may bring up other supplies as well. We will cover this section with four subsections to elaborate on different important types of supply. Additionally, while our committee is WFP, supplies other than food are also extremely relevant, as solely providing food will not be enough, as we need to ensure people in remote locations are also in suitable condition to be able to consume food in the first place, therefore we will have more subsections other than the food subsection.

Food and Nutrition

It is pointless to mention how important food is for humans. Remote locations, especially due to natural disasters, may experience food insecurity. You may be asking, “what is food security, or insecurity?” Well, let us also define it.

As defined in the FAO 1996 World Food Summit, where the Rome Declaration on World Food Security was created, **food security** is achieved “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 an active and healthy life.” On the other hand, we may define food insecurity as the condition where a person does not have consistent access to enough safe and nutritious food for normal growth and development, as well as an active and healthy lifestyle.

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) further states that food security has four pillars, **the physical availability of food** (the supply side of food, affected by production etc.), **economic and physical access to food** (food security at the individual or household level, very relevant for our committee), **food utilization** (the measure of the ability of individuals to make the most out of the food they consume), and **stability** (how stable other three pillars are).

The FAO has also developed the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), which you may see below.



Thus, if we aim to solve food security problems in remote locations, we will have already taken a grand step toward solving our problem.

Now, let us mention the “**food basket**”, a term coined by the World Food Programme. A WFP food basket contains vital food items, or sometimes cash to help individuals facing emergencies or long-term difficulties (these difficulties could be the result of conflict, natural disasters, other hardships, or also, of course, due to living in a remote location). The term food basket is originally used to measure inflation, but in our context, we may use it to refer to a literal box or parcel that contains essential food items, just like the WFP does. WFP has used food baskets in ongoing emergencies, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gaza, Sudan, and Ukraine, among other forms of assistance provided to people. Food selection is determined by a family's nutritional needs as well as its geographic and cultural contexts.

The WFP, with their food baskets, aims to provide them with the standard 2,100 calories per person per day for energy, as well as the appropriate balance of other macronutrients (such as fat, protein) and micronutrients (such as vitamin A and iron), in accordance with common United Nations standards. Furthermore, in areas with a high prevalence of malnutrition, the WFP also provides nutrient-rich, calorie-dense, specialized nutritious food for pregnant and breastfeeding mothers, as well as

children under the age of five. The exact contents of a food basket therefore, vary by area, but they typically include cereals (such as wheat, corn, or rice), pulses (such as lentils and beans), vegetable oil, and iodized salt. WFP itself prioritize purchasing food from local vendors and promoting the use of fortified items such as wheat flour, corn meal, and rice whenever possible.



Inside of a WFP food basket.

The WFP recognizes that providing the same food and nutrition supplies everywhere is not a good solution. Therefore, they consider local food preferences and diets whenever possible before providing food and nutrition supplies to a location. They keep track of what's available on the local market and what people are buying to ensure they're providing the types of food people typically eat. For instance, despite being nutritious and high in vitamin A, yellow corn is widely regarded to be animal food in many African countries; therefore, white corn is used in these places instead. The WFP also communicates with and involves the governments in this process to ensure the best results.

As previously stated, depending on how well local markets function, the food basket may be given in the form of cash or vouchers rather than actual food. For this, the World Food Programme estimates how much a family would need to spend on average to buy food from local markets, which is known as the Minimum Expenditure Basket.

WFP also attempts to communicate with people about the assistance it provides. They use SMS, noticeboards, and in-person community briefings to explain when and what type of food assistance is provided. As a general rule, WFP ration boxes include written information, such as. "This box contains 10 kg of rice, 15 kg of beans", and so forth.



A WFP food basket being delivered as a parcel.

WFP also has an environmental policy, which country offices implement in their operations. Some countries require people to return containers once the product is

finished. WFP collaborates with local organizations to recycle food sacks into usable and environmentally friendly products, or to convert cans or plastic containers into food planting boxes. In Bangladesh, for example, Rohingya refugees make money by recycling packaging waste into products including wallets, bags, and floor mats. In Kenya, whatever the WFP receives is distributed to local organizations that make bags, sandals, and other items.

WASH

The acronym WASH stands for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene. Safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene are essential for human health and well-being. Safe WASH is not only necessary for wellness, but it also improves livelihoods, school attendance, and dignity, as well as helping to build resilient communities in healthy environments. As with many things, this is even more true for remote locations, especially in times of emergency. But why?

Let us elaborate. Drinking unsafe water causes health problems such as diarrhoea, and untreated bodily waste contaminates groundwater and surface waters used for drinking, irrigation, bathing, and household use, which requires either proper equipment, services or external water sources to avoid problems.

Safe and sufficient WASH is critical in preventing a variety of NTDs, including trachoma, soil-transmitted helminths, and schistosomiasis. Deaths due to diarrhea as a result of inadequate WASH were cut in half during the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) period (1990-2015), with significant progress in water and sanitation provision playing a critical role.

While relatively more important concerns above are indeed excessively important, however, let us think simpler with a real-life example.

The European Commission has a project named “Rural Village Water Resources Management Project”. This project aims to make clean water and sanitation services more readily available to people living in remote locations, and it is a joint collaboration between Finland and the EU. The project was launched in the Sudurpashchim and Karnali provinces of Nepal in 2006. Its third phase, which began in 2016 and ran until 2022, was designed to improve water supply, sanitation services and livelihoods in ten districts in Nepal. It has delivered drinking water

supply for 635.222 people, home garden management for 497.000 homes and irrigation systems for 122.800 Nepalese people. Support was directed towards the most vulnerable, with a special focus on the needs of women, children and people with disabilities.

17-year-old Aachal Upadhyayo, after the project brought clean water to their village, has said, "Before we had no water, but now it is easy to fetch water from the yard. The tap makes it easy to fill our water bowls. Washing, too, is much easier now."



The project is stated to benefit especially girls and women, like 17-year-old Aachal Upadhyayo, who you may see above. (Hanna Päivärinta, MFA Finland)

The European Commission report states that the benefits to all village residents are numerous and diverse, for example, it is reported that they can use water to grow and irrigate their own gardens, which they may use themselves or sell for extra income. Of course, on a broader level, access to water is critical for making food safer and improving nutrition levels as well.

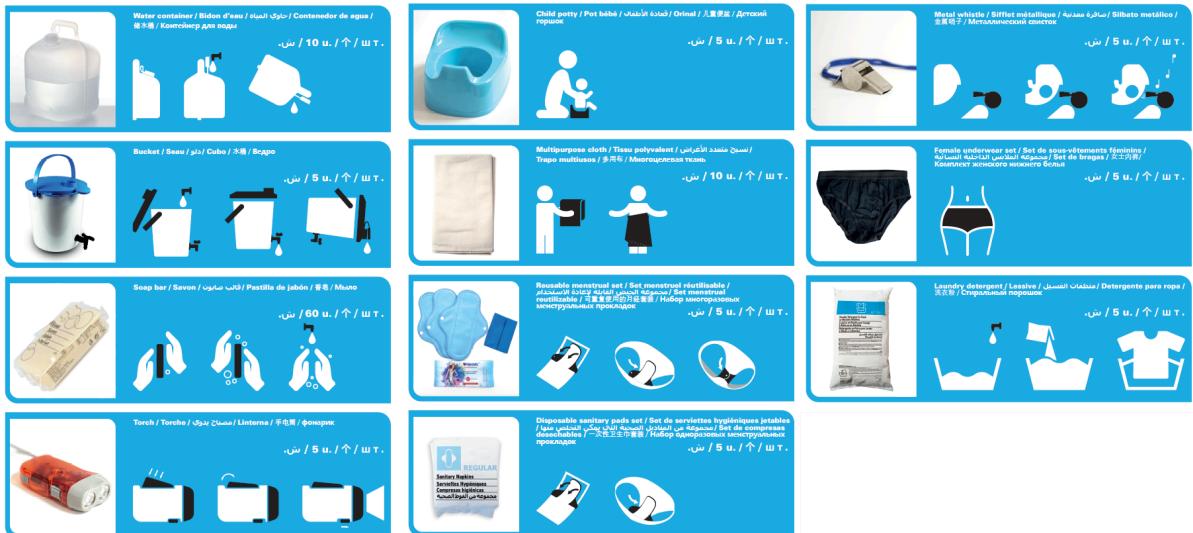
The project also installed hand-washing stations and toilets in schools. Building toilets ensures that girls can attend school even during their periods. The project also aimed to educate people about the dangers of sending women and girls to

menstruation huts and stop this harmful practice, which is especially common in some Nepali communities.

Finally, the project focused on the development of water management plans. The goal was for municipalities and village communities to build and maintain their own water services once the project was completed, and overall, the project is stated to have ultimately benefited over 2 million Nepalese people.

What was the point of mentioning this project? Well, the Under-Secretary-General of this committee strongly advises delegates to not just consider life-threatening conditions, but also, just as important, relatively less health-threatening situations like these as well. Sometimes, we need to consider people dying from having to drink polluted water in remote locations, and that is obviously crucial. However, we also sometimes need to think about how children in remote communities deserve to have toilets and sanitation products. Sometimes, we need to think about rural farmers in remote locations who need water to raise crops to feed their communities. And sometimes, we need to think about girls and women who direly need WASH access, and are otherwise subject to unhygienic conditions and harmful practices such as menstrual huts. These are actually just as crucial, as they will also eventually allow our solutions for health-threatening conditions to be more sustainable and effective. **Such is the way we will achieve equality**, by considering “more trivial” aspects of problems we have in our hands as well.

Hopefully, we should now have some idea of why WASH is important. Now, let us mention what we can provide as WASH equipment to remote locations. Specifically, we will mention UNICEF’s “WASH and Dignity Kit”. Below are its contents.



The kit is frequently delivered during the initial phase of an emergency response by UNICEF's global supply hubs. Local procurement options are encouraged in areas where frequent and recurring crises occur in order to prepare for future emergencies.



A family which has received a WASH and Dignity Kit.

This should create a good basis for what we can do should we wish to deliver such supplies.

Lastly, please note that providing construction equipment, tools and machinery, and using them to build clean water and sewage infrastructure may not necessarily be considered as solely providing supplies; however, solutions such as these are still perfectly fine for our committee.

Medical Supplies

In this section, we will talk about some cases and specifically mention some kits developed by the World Health Organization.

First of all, non-life-threatening conditions still often require medications. Just because some people live in remote locations, they should not be denied medications that may increase their quality of life. Therefore, we may opt to deliver medications such as pills depending on the needs of a location. Also, as with many things in this committee, the logistics vary a lot. For example, UNICEF uses cutting-edge technology to fly unmanned, battery-powered drones guided by trained pilots from a hospital base to carry up to 3 kilograms and 15 liters of medical supplies to places within a 100-kilometer flight range in Latin America. Therefore, we may, for instance, cooperate with nearby institutions or countries instead of distributing resources from one country or place inefficiently. Or, we can also transport blood samples, or other medical supplies such as bandages or even medical equipment and devices as well between different locations, these are also within the context of our committee.

Other than that, some medical supplies, especially ones that people who live in cities take for granted, are specifically crucial for remote zones. For instance, some health conditions, such as diarrhea may prove to be fatal, even in non-remote zones, and some very simple materials can help save a person's life. Let us specifically mention some kits of the WHO for this, and let us start with some background. These kits are designed by the WHO to quickly deliver reliable yet cost-effective medicines and supplies to individuals in need.

The kits are utilized by UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and national governments. The contents of the kits are regularly assessed and revised to adapt to changing demands based on experience in emergency circumstances, with a focus on WHO's Essential Medicines list and guidelines for treating specific medical diseases. A specific number of kits are strategically placed in certain locations to be mobilized swiftly in times of emergency. Long-term agreements with suppliers are also in place to ensure prompt delivery whenever necessary.

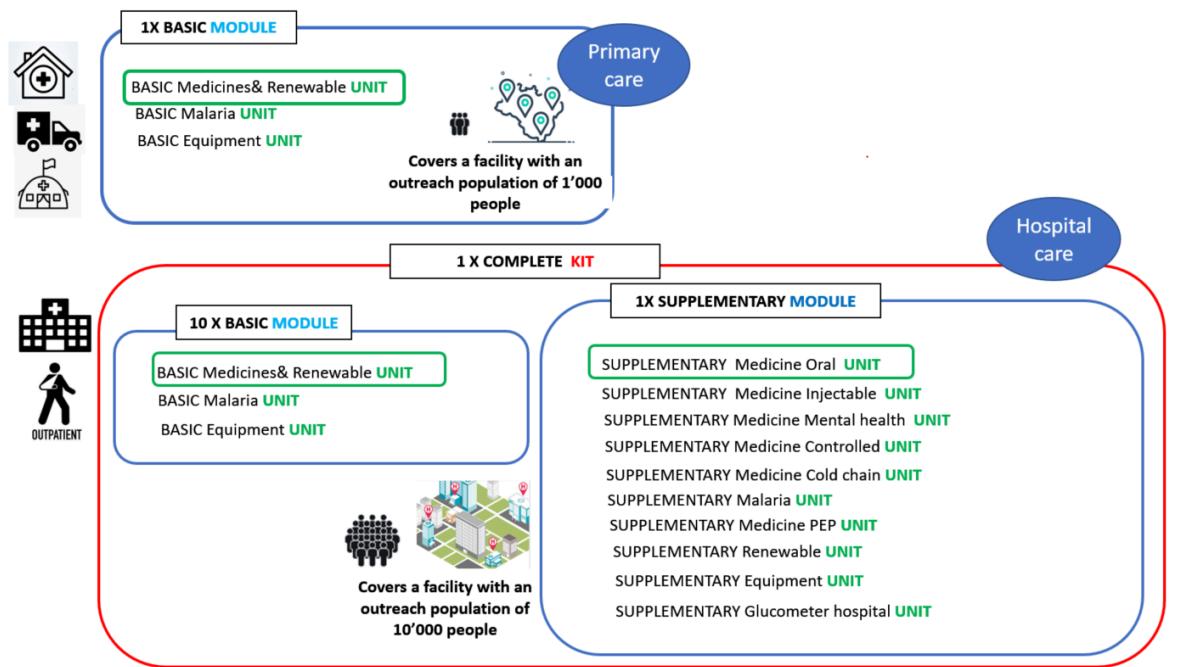


An image showing medical supplies in transit.

Interagency Health Kit

The Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK) is mainly designed to meet the urgent health needs of a population affected by an emergency and who have limited access to routine health care services. It includes medicines and medical equipment that can meet the initial primary healthcare needs of 10,000 people for three months. Custom modules can be added to meet more specific requirements, such as the Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) kit for HIV and other sexually transmitted infections.

The kit is ideal for rapid deployment and prepositioning as part of an emergency response plan. You may see its contents below.



Pneumonia Kit

The Pneumonia Kit is specifically designed to provide sufficient child-sized antibiotics to treat pneumonia in children under the age of five. It aims to provide lifesaving treatment based on WHO protocols. Its contents are as follows:

KMEDPNEUK1---A1		KIT, PNEUMONIA, 100 cases (60 cases < 5 years, 40 cases ≥5years)
Module 1	KMEDPNEUM1MM-A1	(kit pneumonia 100 cases) MODULE, MEDECINES
Module 2	KMEDPNEUM1MSEA1	(kit pneumonia 100 cases) MODULE, SUPPLY AND EQUIPMENT

Module 1 - Medicines: Includes oral and injectable antibiotics recommended by the WHO treatment protocol for two types of pneumonia: "pneumonia with fast breathing" and "pneumonia with chest indrawing or severe pneumonia."

Module 2 - Supply and Equipment: Contains supplies such as examination gloves and equipment such as an ARI timer, pediatric stethoscope, and pediatric finger pulse oximeter.

Collection Testing and Transfusion (CTT) Kit

The Collection testing and transfusion kit is specifically designed for emergency situations where blood transfusion is required. It includes all of the supplies and

equipment required to collect blood, test it for HIV, malaria, Hep B and C, and syphilis, ensure blood grouping, and transfusions, and is usable 50 times.

The kit contains 4 modules as follows:

KMEDCTTK5UC--A1	KIT, COLLECTION & TESTING & TRANSFUSION KIT (CTTK 2021), for 50 units of blood. Revision 6. 2024	
Module 1	KMEDCTTK5UM1-A1	(CTT kit -2021) MODULE 1 COLD CHAIN
Module 2	KMEDCTTK5UM2-A1	(CTT kit -2021) MODULE 2 TESTING
Module 3	KMEDCTTK5UM3-A1	(CTT kit -2021) MODULE 3 COLLECTION & TRANSFUSION
Module 3a	KMEDCTTK5UM31A1	(CTTK 2021 Rev1) SUB MODULE 3A, COLLECTION
Module 3b	KMEDCTTK5UM32A1	(CTTK 2021 Rev1) SUB MODULE 3B, TRANSFUSION
Module 3c	KMEDCTTK5UM33A1	(CTTK 2021 Rev1) SUB MODULE 3C, VACUTAINERS (short shelf life)
Module 4	KMEDCTTK5UM4-A1	(CTT kit -2021 Rev1) MODULE 4 EQUIPMENT

Module 1 - Cold chain: Includes blood grouping tests. As a cold chain, this module is supplied by air.

Module 2 - Testing: Contains RDTs for malaria, Hepatitis B and C, HIV, and syphilis. Pregnancy tests are also included.

Module 3 - Collection & Transfusion: This module is separated into three submodules:

Module 3a is for collecting blood.

Module 3b is for transfusing blood.

Module 3c only contains vacutainers.

The vacutainers, which have a total shelf life of only 18 months, are separated into their own submodule (3c), extending module 3a's shelf life.

Module 3a is primarily made up of single blood bags of various sizes (250ml, 350ml, 450ml), triple bags of 450ml, and small consumables.

Module 3b contains IV set lines for blood administration, as well as small consumables.

Module 3c contains only three types of vacutainers: red, purple, and pink caps. It is important to note that this submodule has a very short shelf life, so careful planning is required if requested.

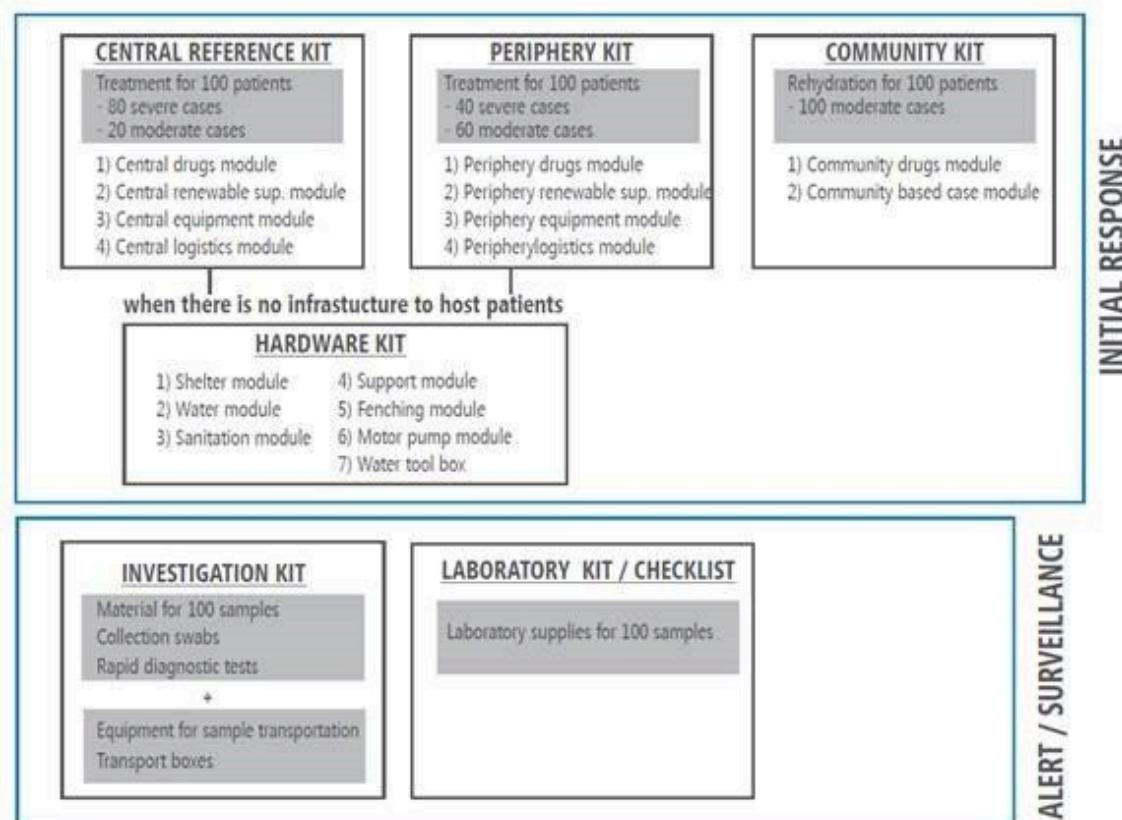
Module 4 - Equipment: This module primarily includes equipment and has no shelf life. It includes tools such as sealing tube forceps, spring balances, scales, stethoscopes, and timers.

Cholera kit

For several years, agencies involved in cholera preparedness and response have provided medicines and medical devices via the Interagency Diarrheal Disease Kits (IDDK).

The entire package consists of six different kits, each organized into multiple modules.

Below, you may see its contents.



Trauma and Emergency Surgery kit

The TESK Rehabilitation Kit (TRK) provides essential rehabilitation supplies and assistive products for 50 trauma patients in accordance with the TESK Ratios, or the equivalent of a 14-day supply for a 20-bed Type 2 Emergency Medical Team (EMT) or trauma center. It is made up of five sets, allowing for a more flexible, needs-based response. The kit was created jointly with leading humanitarian organizations and EMTs, and it complies with EMT Minimum Standards for Rehabilitation and ICRC weapon-wounded physiotherapy sets.

The TRK contains assistive products and rehabilitation-related supplies that can be provided by a rehabilitation professional or, in their absence, other health professionals with limited training.

It is typically deployed to major acute trauma facilities in the early or acute stages of an emergency, but it can also be deployed to rehabilitation actors later in the response if patients did not receive rehabilitation or assistive equipment during the acute phase.

You may see its contents below.

KIT	KMEDTR2500000A1	TESK REHABILITATION KIT (TRK 2025), complete
Set 1	KMEDTR2500010A1	(TRK 2025) SET 1, WHEELCHAIRS, CRUTCHES & WALKING EQUIPMENT
Set 2	KMEDTR2500020A1	(TRK 2025) SET 2, RENEWABLE BANDAGES
Set 3	KMEDTR2500030A1	(TRK 2025) SET 3, SPLINTS & ORTHOSES
Set 4	KMEDTR2500040A1	(TRK 2025) SET 4, MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT
Set 5	KMEDTR2500050A1	(TRK 2025) SET 5, MATTRESS, pressure injury prevention

Set 1 provides essential mobility aids for 50 trauma patients, including crutches, walking frames, wheeled toilet/shower chairs, and wheelchairs in adult and paediatric sizes. A total of 69 items are included.

Set 2 includes non-assistive consumable supplies required for acute trauma rehabilitation services. The kit includes stump bandaging, tubular and compression bandaging, exercise bands, and supplies for making basic bespoke splints with plaster of paris, which should only be done by properly trained personnel.

Set 3 includes off-the-shelf wrist splints and orthoses in various sizes for patients with peripheral nerve injury. They can also be used to maintain wrist or ankle

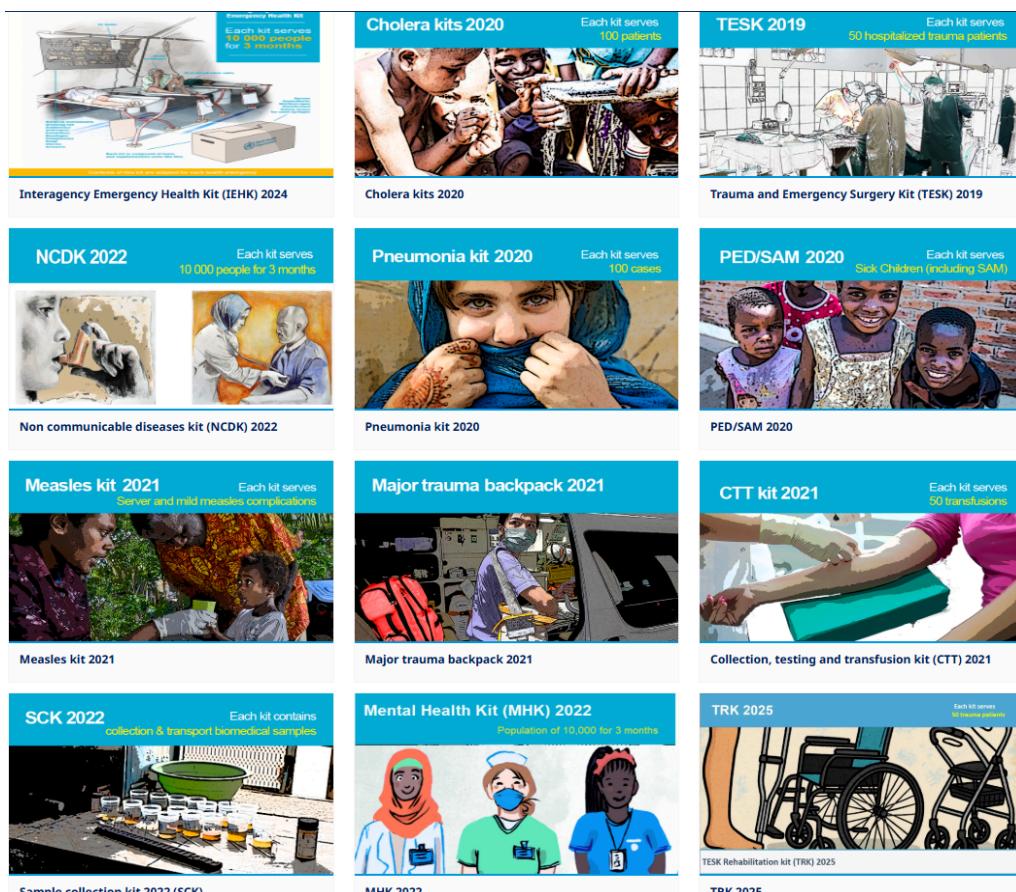
positioning and provide protection for other patients. Close monitoring is required, particularly in patients who have reduced sensation or consciousness.

Set 4 includes non-consumable patient assessment equipment, such as a stethoscope, oximeter, and goniometer, suitable for one professional (or shared among 2-3). This set also includes respiratory intervention supplies, such as incentive spirometers (for single patients) and suction tubing for bubble PEP, which are unlikely to be required in large quantities.

Set 5 includes static (foam) pressure-reducing mattresses that can support a surge in complex hospital cases or be provided to patients with long-term injuries for home use. The module includes four identical mattresses. It should be noted that patients who use pressure-reducing mattresses must still be managed using standard skin care/pressure-relieving precautions.

Others

In this section, we have mentioned five kits; however, the WHO has more kits available, which are not mentioned in this guide, but are otherwise usable for this committee. You may see all of them below.



Shelter and NFI

Shelter and non-food items (NFI) include construction materials, tool kits, soap, plastic sheeting, cooking sets, blankets, jerry cans, sleeping mats and sanitary items. Especially after an emergency, residents of remote locations may require temporary or permanent housing units and household materials.

Without prolonging this section any further, let us mention an important concept regarding shelter and NFI: The Global Shelter Cluster.

The Global Shelter Cluster was founded in 2005 and is led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (for conflict situations) and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (for disaster situations) on a global scale. The Shelter Cluster is a multi-agency mechanism that coordinates shelter, settlements, and shelter-related non-food items (NFIs) in humanitarian responses to internal displacement (IDP) situations. When activated at the national level, it coordinates emergency shelter and NFI responses with Shelter Cluster partners, other clusters, and government authorities, addressing both immediate needs (through the distribution of plastic sheeting, shelter kits, tents, cash, and NFIs) and long-term recovery (through transitional shelter, housing reconstruction, capacity building and so on).



Temporary housing units set up by the UNHCR in Afghanistan.

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), sometimes referred to as the Global Goals, consist of 17 interlinked targets that were embraced by member states of the United Nations in September 2015. Created to address various worldwide issues, including but not limited to poverty, inequality, environmental matters, peace, and prosperity, these goals are an evolution of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The SDGs have the overarching objective of directing global endeavours to establish a fairer, more ethical, and sustainable planet by the year 2030. The 17 goals represent a shared global commitment to creating a better future for all. These goals address a wide range of interconnected challenges, which underlines the importance of collaborative efforts among nations, governments, organisations, and individuals.



The 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

This agenda encompasses numerous Sustainable Development Goals, most prominently, goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 10. We can actually extend our arguments to include even more goals, but let us briefly mention each goal to at least have an idea of them and their relevance to our committee.

Goal 1: No Poverty

End poverty in all its forms everywhere. Targets include eradicating extreme poverty, reducing the proportion of people living in poverty, and implementing social protection systems.



Goal 2: Zero Hunger

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Targets focus on ensuring access to safe and nutritious food, ending all forms of malnutrition, and promoting sustainable food production systems.

Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Targets include reducing maternal and child mortality, ending epidemics of major communicable diseases, and achieving universal health coverage.



Goal 5: Gender Equality

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Targets focus on ending all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, ensuring full participation in leadership and decision-making, and ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Targets include achieving universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and improving water quality by reducing pollution.



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Goal 10: Reduced Inequalities

Reduce inequality within and among countries. Targets aim to empower and promote the social, economic, and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, or economic or other status.

Questions that delegates may address

These are the questions that the Under-Secretary-General of this committee advises delegates to address in the committee. You do not have to address all of them. You may address, research or think about only a few questions which interest you.

These may be used in researching the agenda item further before the conference, or they may be brought up as moderated caucus topics (for instance, you can propose a topic like “providing medical supply storage units” from the question “Do all medications have equal storage needs? If not, what should we do?”) to later devise a solution for it in the resolution paper (please remember that something needs to be addressed in a moderated caucus before it can be added to a resolution paper).

- What is meant by the term “remote locations”? How many definitions are in the guide, and what does the final term we have defined encompass?
- How many dimensions does the UNCTAD define to evaluate remoteness? According to their remoteness index, which countries are the most remote?
- Why do we need to provide supplies to remote locations?
- Why is delivering supplies to remote locations challenging?
- If a location does not have internet or mobile phone infrastructure, does that make a location remote?
- Which methods of delivery are possible to provide supplies to remote locations?
- Is only finding supplies sufficient for our agenda, or should we also partake in the logistics side, i.e. should we also think about delivering them, or even supervising the process after delivering the supplies? If yes, why?
- Should we also come together with the residents of remote locations to show them how certain supplies should be used and what should be done in an emergency? If yes, how?
- Why are emergency situations even more important regarding remote zones?
- Should we also define or plan routes for our deliveries? If yes, how?

- Which tactics may be utilized to transport supplies even in the most harsh conditions? For instance, how may we deliver supplies to a remote village in a swamp? Or, a village high up above the snow line (where snow is permanent) of a mountain?
- Do we need backup plans or routes, especially in case of emergencies?
- Which supplies are the most crucial for remote locations?
- What is meant by the term “food security”? How is it relevant to our committee?
- What is the “food basket”? What is inside this basket? How can we utilize it for our committee?
- The WFP has an environmental policy regarding recycling its supplies. Should we also adopt this practice? If yes, how?
- What is meant by the term “WASH”?
- Why is clean water and sanitation important, especially for remote locations?
- Should we only focus on life-threatening conditions that may arise in remote locations, or also attempt to solve some more straightforward problems as well? If yes, why? (if you have no idea, please check page 21)
- Should we pay special attention to the needs of women and girls as well, even though we are dealing with life-threatening conditions and remote locations?
- What is UNICEF’s “WASH and Dignity Kit”? What is inside of it?
- Regarding medical supplies, should we only focus on the most critical medical conditions, or a wide array of them?
- How and where do medical supplies may come from?
- Do all medications have equal storage needs? If not, what should we do?
- The WHO has medical kits for a variety of conditions and use cases. What does each have, and what can we do with each of them?

- The “Interagency Health Kit” seems especially fit for general usage. Is it good in its current form? How can we utilize it for remote locations?
- What is meant by the term “NFI”? What items or supplies fall under the term “NFI”?
- Why do we need to provide shelter and non-food items to remote locations?
- What is the “Global Shelter Cluster”? How may it benefit our efforts?
- Which Sustainable Development Goals are relevant to our agenda? (use them as preambulatory clauses :))

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