SEARO/WPRO China
School Name:
Delegate Name:

The Republic of China would like to commend the attention brought to the global food predicament, and stress that measures must be enacted that can be cost effective and easily distributed to the plethora of people in the Southeast Region. Lack of food, which is usually associated with countries in Africa, is a huge issue in Asia, which is the continent with the most hungry people, and the percentage is still increasing. Countries, for example, China, which is considered a huge global power, has a double burden, which is worse. As an active advocate for the end of malnourishment, the increase of safe food, and good lifestyle choices, The Republic of China strives to safely globalize food within its borders to protect food security and prevent food related illnesses. The Republic of China encourages other countries that are suffering from similar problems to also adapt these policies to end malnutrition in rural impoverished areas and end obesity and other NCDs in urban areas.

China has experienced a battle on two fronts when it comes to the global food predicament. Being a country with one of the most drastic epidemiological transitions in recent memory has increased the class divide and caused a double burden of malnutrition.[1] On one side of the spectrum, rural impoverished communities with poor food hygiene and storage techniques cause an almost uncontrollable spread of food illnesses. Additionally, climate change causes foods such as rice, the most common food in China, to lose nutrients, such as protein, iron, zinc, and B vitamins, because of the increased carbon dioxide in the air. 2 On the other side, corporations such as “Yum! Brands” bring fast food restaurants like KFC and Pizza Hut into the urban cities in China, leading to the doubling of obesity among the young population since 1989 and an increase in the national annual fat intake by 28%.3’4 These unhealthy eating habits have caused a sharp rise in NCDs; today 85% of all deaths in China are a result of NCDs.

China recognizes the impact of the double burden in this region and has actively attempted to mitigate its effects within its borders through policies emphasizing safe food practices. China urges nations to adopt legislation such as China’s Five-Year Plan to Upgrade Food Safety Regulations, passed in 2012, served to review food regulation laws and allow the abolishment of any that were outdated.5 China’s biggest reform, a reform that used reforestation to combat poverty by educating farmers in agriculture, pulled around 80 million people out of poverty, and is being implemented by the chief of the Food and Agriculture Organization to fast-track their goal of 0 hunger by 2030.6 China strongly calls for other nations to adopt this reform, that the director of FAO said himself was an example for any country.6 It would allow countries in the SEARO/WPRO, which have an abundance of fertile land, to pull it’s rural populations out of poverty.

Finally, China calls for better globalization of food and the spread of education to the urban class about the harms of NCDs. These diseases have been on the rise since the introduction of western foods into the SEARO/WPRO. In addition to promoting exercise, China

suggests more countries promote mild, yet effective, integration of foreign food and have a limit to

preserve the culture of the unique country. Ways to globalize food better include a mix of western and traditional culture, but also an increase in the safety and availability of traditional food. New legislation pertaining to healthy and traditional food would encourage the general public to have the option between the healthily globalized food and the healthy and protected traditional food.

China hopes to serve as an example for many countries in terms of the benefits of its epidemiological transition. However, it also hopes to serve as a warning of the horrors of the double burden of malnutrition, and how development in certain places can increase the class gap and further the double burden issue. China hopes that no country in the SEARO/WPRO, while following its example of epidemiological transition and economic growth, also goes down the road of food problems. It encourages developing nations to look towards its policies of food safety within its borders, and the reforestation reform that the FAO is emphasizing. China is eager to work with the global community to develop a solution to the global food predicament, and is ready to improve itself and others, and allow everyone the food they deserve.

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