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**Committee:UNCSW**

**Agenda:**

**Promoting the role of women and youth in government with special emphasis on pandemic.**

**Country: North Korea**

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK, also known as North Korea) is a highly centralised totalitarian state. Despite being one of the poorest countries in the world, it maintains one of the largest militaries and devotes significant resources to its nuclear weapon .

**Kim Jong un is the supreme leader of NK.**

Basically it's a strict country; More rules and restrictions.

Restrictions are as follows:

Restriction:1 must not listen to foreign music

Restriction:2 must not wear blue jeans, Short dresses ; only should wear traditional dresses. Restriction:3 women are not allowed to drive.

If these are not followed by anyone of the person living in North Korea will lead to one's execution.

Moreover, Making international calls is crime,

Capital punishment in North Korea is used for many offences such as grand theft, murder, rape, drug smuggling, treason, espionage, political dissidence, defection, piracy, consumption of media not approved by the government .

China is North Korea's largest trading partner ;

**Russia**

**Iran**

**Syria**

**Cuba**

**Equatorial Guinea**

Are the countries which has a profound connection with north Korea. Population of North Korea is 2.58crores. Among that women has the majority when compared to men.

The COVID-19 pandemic poses a severe threat to the achievement of gender-related SDGs. “double shifts” prior to the crisis; the closure of schools and childcare facilities is only compounding the difficulties many women face in balancing work and family. Moreover, a further complication is that grandparents, who are often relied on as informal care providers, are particularly vulnerable and are required to minimize close contact with others, notably with children. Without family networks to rely on, many working parents will have few options other than caring for their children at home.

So government has come up with certain facilities which will be useful for the working women. Offering public childcare options to working parents in essential services, such as health care, public utilities and emergency services.

**Providing alternative public care arrangements.**

**Offering direct financial support to workers who need to take leave.**

**Giving financial subsidies to employers who provide workers with paid leave.**

**Promoting flexible working arrangements that account for workers' family responsibilities.**

As far as these information.. coming to the emphasis on pandemic is that North Korea's economy has taken a hit as the country's borders remain sealed during the Covid-19 pandemic. This week, North Korean leader Kim Jong Un expressed appreciation to the country's youth for "volunteering" to do hard labor to compensate for "lagging behind" or to cleanse "cultural infiltration."

The North Korean government's use of "hard labor" justified by ideological demands is common. The demanded labor is used for projects that Kim Jong Un has deemed a priority, such as mining, farming, and construction. This allows North Korea to boost domestic production – even more relevant now that cross-border trade has almost stopped – while sending specific political messages to the people. First and foremost, women are leading the health response: women make up almost 70% of the health care workforce, exposing them to a greater risk of infection. At the same time, women are also shouldering much of the burden at home, given school and child care facility closures and longstanding gender inequalities in unpaid work. Women also face high risks of job and income loss, facilities through DPR Korea and face increased risks of violence, exploitation, abuse or harassment during times of crisis and quarantine. An estimated 10.4 million people are in urgent need for nutrition support, threatening a generation of children with reduced development and life opportunities. In addition to food insecurity and malnutrition, needs analysis data for the upcoming year reveals continued and acute humanitarian need across other sectors, including access to quality and essential health services, clean water and sanitation. Lack of access to safely managed drinking water and adequate sanitation facilities further contribute to the malnutrition rates, placing women and children at a higher risk of illness and death. Currently, an estimated 8.4 million people lack access to safely-managed drinking water services. In addition to the 2020 Needs and Priorities plan, the Humanitarian Country Team, in conjunction with the Government, has developed a Country Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan (SPRP) for COVID-19 and aims to ensure that indirect humanitarian impacts of

COVID-19 on vulnerable people and communities are mitigated through the continual prioritization of food security, nutrition, health, water, sanitation and hygiene interventions, and are covered therein. Despite the presence of health

**support that we have received from donors in addressing humanitarian needs in DPR Korea, including from the Central Emergency Relief Fund (CERF). However, increased funding is needed to make a sustainable impact on the lives of the most vulnerable people in the country. Without the necessary support, we risk losing the advances we have made in recent years. If we are to limit and mitigate the impact of food insecurity of the most vulnerable in the country, including women and children, the time to act is now. North Korea leader has urged all potential donors and stakeholders to distinguish between broader geo-political considerations on the one hand, and the urgent humanitarian needs of everyday communities in the country on the other. Their support to the 2020 Needs and Priorities plan will be vital and is the only way to enable all humanitarian agencies to provide life-saving humanitarian assistance to people with acute vulnerabilities.**

*Thank you.*