

Resolution 2.1



United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
Co-sponsors: Republic of Argentina, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Rwanda, Republic of Honduras, United States of America, Peoples Republic of China, Arab Republic of Egypt, Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Commonwealth of Australia, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Canada, Antigua and Barbados, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kingdom of Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Republic of India, Republic of France, United Kingdom, Republic of Columbia, Republic of Ecuador, Japan, Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, Republic of Azerbaijan.

Topic: “Extreme Hunger”

United Nations Development Program, there has been much progress in eradicating hunger, but still 1.2 billion people experience extreme hunger and another 850 million are undernourished.

Alarmed that there is enough food for everyone to be fed, yet more than a billion people live in extreme hunger,

Fully aware that it costs an average of 25 cents a day to feed a hungry child,

Noting with deep concern that hunger and malnutrition are the number one risk to health worldwide,

Deeply disturbed that extreme hunger causes nearly half of all children under five to die,

Recognizing all of the NGO’s and UN branches that are committed to sustainably alleviating hunger,

Bearing in mind that 162 million young children have stunted growth due to extreme hunger,

Fully alarmed that more than 100 million children under five are still undernourished and underweight,

Deeply concerned that children who are undernourished suffer daily,

1. ***Proposes*** to create a worldwide fundraiser based on people to fund schools. The schools can provide education and food for children, and during the evening, may be a convenient location for women to be provided nutritious food;
2. ***Recommends*** that the United Nations create a scorecard that states the number and percentage of hungry people in that nation and how the developed countries are aiding the developing countries;
3. ***Calls upon*** all countries to pay the 0.7% of their GDP as part of MDG1;
4. ***Encourages*** engineers to improve agricultural production technology;
5. ***Requests*** the United Nations high commissioner for human rights and some economic powers to provide the necessary financial resources and humanitarian efforts needed;
6. ***Suggests*** the government and NGO's set up food centers or food drives for those in need and along with the MDGs create a set of regional goals to improve nutrition and hunger issues;
7. ***Recommends*** that local governments create more factories that diminish the effect on the environment and yet still promotes the incomes of people to improve extreme hunger;
8. ***Calls upon*** all member states to improve the education level and help people overcome poverty with compulsory education, to train them in skills and knowledge, to ensure the empowerment of women because women are the key to

- improved health and hygiene practices in the poor regions;
9. ***Urges that*** every person has the right to adequate resources, the right should be realized gradually so as not to overburden any one resource or country and each nation also has a direct obligation to aid in the development of developing countries, and to fund organizations such as the WFP, and finally are encouraged to reduce the taxes in impoverished areas;
 10. ***Addresses*** the availability of resources and funds to continue;
 11. ***Calls for*** the countries to utilize price controls on food to alleviate the extreme hunger, set up greenhouses and other sites where people can easily gain access to fresh food;
 12. ***Recommends*** that infants in poorer countries are fed with therapeutic food to increase nutrients and achieve the amount of calories recommended;
 13. ***Takes note of*** the fact that when you empower women and families are better cared for and better nourished;
 14. ***Encourages*** The Hunger Project to expand their Epicenter Strategy to more countries around the world.