



United Nations Development Program Committee

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Topic: Extreme hunger.

The General Assembly, reminding all nations of the recognition of world hunger and poverty beginning when the Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Management was passed in 1974 at the annual World Food Conference. In it, member states agreed that every man, woman and child has the inalienable right to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental faculties.

Fully aware that hunger draws the attention of many due to its direct connection to poverty and food prices,

Deeply concerned about the fact that 22.000 people die of hunger or hunger related causes every day,

Alarmed by the fact that there is enough food in the world to feed everyone, however, 1.2 billion people still live on less than 1.25 American dollars a day,

Reaffirming Resolution 50/109 of the World Summit in 1995 which expressively mentions that everyone has the right to be free from hunger and malnutrition,

Taking into account that, more recently, in the year 2000, the United Nations created a set of eight goals that would improve the international society by 2015 known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) whom which goal number one sets out to try and reduce the amount of people suffering from hunger by 50%,

UNDP Resolution 1.1

Strongly emphasizing the importance of initiatives, such as The Hunger Project (THP) which help men and women overcome poverty by training them in the skills, methods, knowledge, and leadership needed to take self-reliant actions so they can meet their own basic needs,

Affirming that from 1990 to 2008 the amount of people suffering from hunger decreased from 48 to 26 percent but, according to United Nations reports, food prices have begun to rise and has again caused an increase in global poverty.

1. Considers lowering prices of food taking note that this change will not affect the economy of developing countries;
2. Urges the need of education due to the necessity of knowledge amongst the poor about life skills and the raising of their own livestock;
3. Recommends the use of the already existing schools instead of creating new ones;
4. Calls upon the creation of an NGO in order to ensure better facilities and delivery of food;
5. Further suggest the creation of jobs, especially in governments, to increase the employment rate and the chances to afford nutritious food;
6. Further invites nations to invest on farming so that new strategies are developed.