



World Food Programme

Sponsors: Kingdom of the Netherlands, Republic of Germany, The United States of America, Republic of Uruguay, Republic of the Philippines, Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Somalia, Republic of South Africa.

Signatories: Republic of Austria, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Sweden, Republic of Paraguay, United States of Mexico, Italian Republic, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Lithuania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Republic of Uruguay, United States of Mexico, Republic of Mozambique

Topic: Malnutrition (the role of the UN in combating malnutrition)

The World Food Programme,

Fully alarmed by the thousands of children that die of malnutrition each day,

Deeply concerned by the number of deaths each year caused by malnutrition,

Aware that most malnutrition is caused by the inability to deliver food to those who need it.

Keeping in mind the malnutrition is the largest risk to public health,

Realizing that malnutrition is a cycle that needs to be broken,

1. Calls upon member states to contribute and create a fund for food provision in the needed countries;
2. Encourages food donations to be provided to NGO's in support of those in need;
3. Urges Member States to create fruit and vegetable programs, along with nutritional programs in their own countries;
4. Stresses the importance of countries having medical aid for aid for people who are suffering from malnutrition;
5. Encourages the use of greenhouses for growing nutritious foods;
6. Urges further attempts to make sure the correct nutrients get to the people in need of them;
7. Encourages member states to allocate resources towards the successful delivery of food to areas in need.
8. Ensure that children receive food after a natural disaster



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Sponsors: Republic of Nigeria, Republic of Angola, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Korea, Republic of Paraguay, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Republic of Slovenia

Signatories: Luxembourg, Slovenia, Russian Federation, Chile, Uruguay, Japan, Iran, Sweden, Gabon, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belgium, Switzerland, Angola, Algeria, Canada, Iran, Egypt, Somalia, Rwanda, Netherlands, Zimbabwe, United Kingdom, Mexico, Uruguay, Mexico and Mozambique

Topic: “Creating Opportunities for Poor Farmers Worldwide”

Deeply concerned that many farmers do not have enough education,

Deeply conscious that more than one billion people live on less than one dollar a day,

Alarmed by the fact that over 115 million young people do not go to school,

Shocked by the fact that the food farmed by said farmers quality is decreasing because of the lack of tools and machinery,

Alarmed because many farmers crops go to waste because farmers cannot transport them and do not have adequate storage,

Reaffirming that many smallholder farmers do not have the resources to live a good life,

Convinced that natural disasters are a blockade for the success of farmers world wide,

Noting with deep concern that these problems are ruining the lives of many at this very moment, we conclude that something needs to be done.

1. Encourage providing educational programmes to help teach and support smallholder farmers;
2. Considers experienced farmers to educate smallholder farmers;
3. Further recommends providing farming tools and machinery, through NGOs or donations;
4. Expresses its hope that farmers will be able to access directly to safe markets, as well as, to sell to NGOs. such as WFP and Purchase for Progress;



5. Draw the attention to raise awareness throughout the world, through billboards and commercial advertising;
6. Recommends that farmers build on flat but high ground, near water and leave plenty of trees to slow erosion;
7. Requests to build more roads to make it easier to transport crops;
8. Further recommends the construction of weather vanes so that the farmers can predict the weather and be prepared; Further resolves of spreading current programs world wide;
9. Further invites wealthier countries to assist poorer countries with their agricultural needs;
10. Solemnly affirms giving farmers adequate agricultural practices to survive;
11. Encourages Farmers to work together and share supplies, land, and money so all farmers will profit;
12. Suggest president to add a one-cent tax that the profits from it will be given to a group of farmers who will share the money that will be used for soil, fertilizer and other farming needs;
13. Encourages NGO's to be farmers' source of transportation



Resolution WFP/5/2.2

World Food Programme

Sponsors: Republic of Cuba, Italian republic, Kingdom of Belgium, Republic of Ghana, Lebanese republic, Republic of Cameroon, republic of Chile, republic of Namibia, Arab Republic of Egypt, Kingdom of Thailand, Netherlands.

Signatories: People's Republic of China, Republic of Uruguay, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Island, republic of Senegal, Republic of Kenya, The Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, Islamic Republic of Iran, Republic of Rwanda, Kingdom of Sweden and Federal Republic of Nigeria

Topic: "Creating Opportunities for Poor Farmers Worldwide"

Bearing in mind the report made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Environment Programme in 2008,

Further reminds that organic farming is important to the farmers of developing countries so that they can become economically independent.

Realizing that when countries have great natural resources like many of the poor countries have, it is essential to give the farmers education on the kinds of crops they should grow and the basics of farming to take advantage of their great land.

Bearing in mind that developing countries are depending on other countries to sustain their agriculture and are spending resources that could be used on other issues,

1. Encourage governments of developing countries to privatize farming lands and developed countries to donate 1% of their unclaimed fertile land to farmers in need;
2. Requests the creation of an NGO that will educate scientists of otehr developing countries on organize farming and can call upon members states to provide free educational classes for poor farmers;
3. Encourages the allocation of funds for the NGO from Donations;
4. Considers that the NGO should also provide insurance to farmers so that in case of natural disaster they can get funds for reconstruction;
5. Emphasizes the need to focus on more sustainable agricultural products for farmers to grow;



6. Considers it relevant to create climate controlled greenhouses;
7. Encourages the use of an irrigation system to water dry land, making it more fertile;
8. Requests countries help to build and fund more weather towers to prepare farmers for weather changes.