



Food and Agriculture Organization

Topic: Malnutrition

Co-Sponsors: Republic of Indonesia, Canada, Zambia, India, Cuba, Russian Federation, United States of America, Qatar, Republic of Korea, State of Israel, Japan, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Democratic Republic of the Congo, People's Republic of China, Hashemite Kingdom of

Jordan, Republic of Colombia

Alarmed by the number of child and adolescent deaths each year due to malnutrition,

Having devoted attention to make genetically modified organisms (GMOs) safer,

Guided by the growing support of other UN bodies with the same goal,

Seeking a solution to this problem which is prevalent in our world,

Fully believing that food self-sufficiency is the solution to this problem,

Recognizing that malnutrition is a global issue,

Deeply concerned that in some countries, people consume too much food, or in others, not enough,

Emphasizing that people need to consume approximately 2000 calories a day,

Fully aware of the fact that many people do not have access to food due to war, political issues, food deserts, natural disasters, low income, and lack of resources,

Noting with regret that malnutrition rates are rapidly increasing around the world

Observing what malnutrition can do to the body, such as stunted growth, weakened immune system, bones and muscles, weakens one's ability to feel, taste, and see, also, malnutrition can lead to death,

ResolutionFAO/2.1

1. Encourages education on: effective ways of farming, a safe sanitary way of eating, what malnutrition is and the dangers of it, healthy eating habits, the importance of vitamins, and training teachers in the area;
2. Further invites UNICEF to collaborate by sending doctors, nurses, scientists, and other qualified first-aid volunteers to suffering countries in order to train locals;
3. Requests an introduction of new or improved farming skills, the planting of country-specific nutritious crops, the building of greenhouses to grow crops, and research into agricultural technology, so as to generate nutrient-rich food and the diversification of farming systems, which can be used to aim for high-producing crops, make efficient local agriculture so food can be stocked, purify water with filters or other methods;
4. Calls upon developed countries to help developing countries, in order to create an economy that will suit the needs of the people;
5. Encourages public courses and education on the effects of malnutrition in formats such as open-air movies, lectures, etc., as well as donations of money, food, supplies, and other necessary items;
6. Asks countries with a surplus of food to send aid and resources to other, struggling countries;
7. Expresses its hope that countries will raise awareness for the conservation of food and garner donations for people in developing countries;
8. Further expresses its hope for educational campaigns on television that promote healthy eating habits rather than foods rich in sugar and fat;
9. Supports assistance in war zones by setting up refugee camps with air drops and safe transportation of food and supplies into war zones, as well as donations from countries to refugees in war zones to suggest proper nutrition both for refugees as well as locals;

10. Designates local governments to help provide food to the needy, promote income equality for all, and use non-violent birth control and population control if necessary;

11. Further designates a “food tax” on unhealthy foods in developed countries, which should be used to encourage healthy living;
12. Requests all able nations to build emergency shelters with food for natural disasters;
13. Further requests that governments reward grocery stores for donating their non-expired food to needy people;
14. Trusts that nations will strengthen their disaster preventive measures;
15. Supports the creation of pillar industries;
16. Recommends optional medical examinations at regular intervals to help check for malnourishment;
17. Further suggests the distribution of high protein nutritional products; and
18. Supports the improvement of school feeding projects and the use of proper nutrition to reach a goal.