



United Nations Developmental program

Topic: Extreme Hunger

Co-sponsors: Germany, Cuba, Indonesia, South Korea, Belgium, Sweden, Canada, Ecuador, United States of America, Morocco, China, Norway, Russia, Angola, Brazil, United Kingdom, and Australia

Noting with satisfaction the past efforts of various relevant UN bodies and nongovernmental organizations, the UNDP committee,

1. Calls upon the UN to send teams to developing countries to teach them how to grow organic, non GMO foods and to cultivate their fields the way nature intended;
2. Encourages the UN to teach farmers to raise animals organically with no growth hormones, and to be fed with untreated grass;
3. Further calls upon Member States to use immune boosting practices like organic foods, vaccines and other natural products like essential oils can help maintain a healthy culture;
4. Emphasizes having free, equal portions of food for breakfast and lunch at school at least once a week;
5. Promotes sending UN backed teams to speak of supporting gender equality throughout all countries to improve rates of educated people being able to buy and farm their own food;
6. Draws attention to having NGOs that will drill wells for clean water in countries struggling with the issue of poisoned or contaminated water;
7. Supports having the UN send fishing supplies to countries near large bodies of water to catch iron-rich fish to decrease anemia rates;
8. Supports sending trained teams of Chiropractors to underdeveloped countries to help improve the health of the population;
9. Encourages NGOs to send supplies of organic seeds;

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10. Supports having NGOs collaborate to create public organic gardens in the summer to supply food when school is out;
11. Suggests that money be allotted for building infrastructure so that supplies and food can be more easily shipped to the areas in need;
12. Expresses its hope that all Member States include ingredient labels on all packaged food;
13. Further recommends that Member States include Back Pack programs, Kids Food Basket and other such programs to furnish impoverished families with food on the weekends;
14. Regrets that there is much food wasted if healthier people re-purpose unopened food to send to impoverished areas;
15. Endorses that governments with strong and equitable economies will aid in the eradication of hunger at home;
16. Encourages incorporating educational curricula to include learning to harvest all parts of an animal and to identify local plants that can be safely eaten;
17. Affirms that developing countries can find help with the aid of more developed countries as needed;
18. Bearing in mind that these solutions may be requested by the States in need;
19. Recommends that these solutions will be implemented as soon as possible.