

Topic: Food Insecurity

Fully aware of the ever-growing internally displaced persons and refugee crisis and socioeconomic situation across the European Bloc and its consequential implications on food insecurity,

Deeply concerned by the increasing prevalence of noncommunicable diseases, many due to the proliferation of Western fast foods,

Recognising the opportunities presented by global food waste to establish stronger collaborative partnerships to improve food distribution and management,

Striving for increased innovation in sustainable agricultural practices through technological research and development,

The World Health Assembly,

- 1) Emphasizes the need for reducing food waste through public policy;
 - a) Endorses the equitable donation of unsold, edible food to local charities, food banks, and internally displaced persons and refugee camps by developing partnerships while adhering to food safety guidelines
 - b) Invites governments to offer incentives to companies who commit and comply to food waste reduction plans;
 - c) Holds companies accountable for using accurate and clear sell-by and expiration dates;
 - d) Uses the model of reducing, reusing, and recycling food waste;

- 2) *Urges* the implementation of the following sustainable practices:
 - a) Use eco-friendly alternatives for traditional soy-based livestock feed and pesticides
 - b) Move towards circular agriculture;
 - c) Use food waste as compost, fertilizer, and feed;
 - d) Facilitate connections between restaurants and corporations (such as McDonald's and Coca Cola) with local farmers to reduce transportation emissions and stimulate local economies

- 3) *Expresses* its hope for using technology and employing research and development (with companies like Bayer) to create sustainable practices to ensure a long term sustainable food system;
 - a) Utilize new seeds (from companies like Cargill) to plant crops with high nutritional value focusing on crops which will succeed in the respective climates,
 - b) Encourage the use of technology to increase food yield in traditionally hostile environments;

- 4) *Endorses* the creation of community gardens in internally displaced persons and refugee camps and other vulnerable neighborhoods to ensure successful integration into society;
 - a) Educational program on how to create and sustain community gardens, including practices such as water efficiency and soil management,
 - b) Provide training to local people to supervise and ensure successful and eventual independent continuation of gardens,

- 5) *Expresses its hope* for the development and implementation of educational initiatives;
 - a) Establish the creation of community nutrition centers in vulnerable areas with the help of corporations and NGOs such as Care International
 - i) To provide immediate nutritional relief,
 - ii) To provide education on breastfeeding and formula (from companies like Nestle) to use in situations when breastfeeding is not a medically viable option,
 - iii) To use community gardens to educate local populations on proper nutrition,
 - iv) To train local community leaders to respond to health crises and agricultural emergencies,
 - v) To employ and empower women to educate their communities,
 - vi) Educate the elderly population about better nutrition and sustainable small-scale agricultural practices they can engage in
 - b) *Designates* consumer awareness campaigns as an important role in encouraging consumers to not be wasteful;
 - i) Provide recommendations on how to reuse and recycle unconsumed food;
 - ii) Establish a public health communications board to conduct research on the impact of campaigns on reducing food waste and advise consumers and businesses on how to implement appropriate changes

- 6) *Looks favorably on* the creation and implementation of governmental regulation of targeted food ads that do not represent a nutritional balanced meal to populations such as children or others who are vulnerable to targeted advertising,

- a) The Netherlands' Advertising Code that states that no advertisements can be made for or targeted for children under the age of 13 unless they pass a certain health criteria;
- 7) *Implores* that caloric values and ingredient lists will be made readily available and clearly visible to the public giving them proper nutritional information;
- 8) *Encourages* the implementation of a culturally-specific and age-appropriate school curriculum focused on health and nutrition, promoting the consumption of traditional regional cuisine as a countermeasure to growing rates of obesity and food related diseases,
 - a) *Further invites* nations to provide balanced nutritional school lunches that are culturally aligned to the foods of that region and local foods available.
- 9) *Encourages* all participating members of the WHO to reconsider fair trade deals with less economically developed countries world-wide, in order to decrease prices for healthy foods and unprocessed raw ingredients and thereby improving global access,
- 10) Urges Europe and other affluent agricultural systems to be considerate of food dumping that has negative effects on agriculture and small farmers. Further urges the WHO to consider dependency caused by low price food dumping from programs such as the common agricultural policy as another source of malnutrition in food deserts.