

Committee A: Sustainable Development Goals 1 & 2 (NO POVERTY, ZERO HUNGER)

1

Problem	Argentina has a problem with the increase in unemployment during the pandemic.
Action	Argentina supports actions for the central banks to be independent and to protect social spending with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
Solution	#A1(Pakistan) UNDP requests the Member States to the central banks to give financial support for unemployed people from the developing countries.

2

Problem	Belgium has a problem with an 8.1% hunger rate. There is the food itself, but Belgians tend to eat instant food a lot, so they don't have to worry about the starvation rate, but there are problems with nutrition and health.
Action	Belgium supports nutrition and health planning and the government calls on people to eat healthy food. For example, the government and restaurants are working together to improve the nutritional value of their products.
Solution	#A2,3,4 UNDP requests the Member States to improve road maintenance and transportation technology with financial help and new forms of transport such as air transport to ensure fresh and healthy because if you don't clean the road, there will be traffic jams, so the food will be damaged in the meantime, and it will affect health problems

3

Problem	Paraguay has a poverty rate of 23.5%. (the urban area is 17.5%, rural area is 33.4%). Many of the country's roads are unpaved. The official language of Paraguay is Spanish. Indigenous people find it difficult to get jobs because they do not speak Spanish. As a result, poverty rates among indigenous peoples are high.
Action	Paraguay supports Mitaimitakunyai fundraising. This is a fund-raising activity by Japan for children in Paraguay. As a result, the money obtained from this donation was used to establish a kindergarten and three elementary schools. We also sell Nanduti, a traditional Paraguayan craft, in Japan and return the profits to our activities.
Solution	#A5(Kiribati) UNDP requests the Member States to build a school

	through fundraising activities. We thought of a soy soap project. Paraguay is the world's fourth-largest exporter of soybeans. Therefore, instead of throwing away soybeans that cannot be treated as food due to poor quality, we would like you to make soybean soap and sell it in each country. But developing countries can get soybean soap free and make clean water.
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4

Problem	Australia and Germany have a problem with child poverty.
Action	<p>1, Australia supports working with the entire Australian food and grocery sector, including farmers, wholesalers, manufacturers and retailers, to donate and redirect surplus products. This allows him to provide more than 238,000 meals a day to those in need. We provide essential food and grocery relief to over 1 million Australians facing food shortages each month.</p> <p>2, Germany has carried out</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) social transfer (2) child education and support opportunities for social participation (3) an increase in child allowance
Solution	<p>1, UNDP requests The Member States to provide literacy on dietary nutrition and occupation, increase funding for food banks, increase food availability, reduce food waste and reach more people.</p> <p>2, UNDP requests the member states to support subsidized assistance for children because families of poor children live on less than half of the national average income.</p>

5

problem	The Central African and Pakistan are suffering because of war.
Action	<p>1, The Central African Republic supports a system of school lunches. So they solved the problem of being deprived of education by housework. Also MISCA has dispatched 6000 soldiers to stop the war.</p> <p>2, Pakistan did an activity to save children suffering from poverty and hunger. Since 2018 our country has been cooperating with WFP. One of these activities is that we deliver a nutrition supplement called acha mum. As a result, children under 5 years old provided with nutritional supplements got a low percentage of various illnesses or other affection.</p>
Solution	1, UNDP requests the World Food Program (WFP) to achieve food stability and nutritional conditions, and to promote sustainable agriculture. Also, including Japan, people of developed countries need

	<p>to know the seriousness of the African countries including the Central Africa Republic. Then, they are increasing support and expenses positively.</p> <p>2, UNDP encourages the World Bank to send financial support and materials to build a factory that can make nutritional supplements in developing countries.</p>
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