

United States of America
General Assembly (Freshwater Resources)
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The Government of the United States of America (USA) believes that addressing the issue of malnutrition is very important for the UN because this is a problem that affects millions of people globally and it happens in poor countries as well as richer countries such as ours.

In the USA there are 308,405,000 people. Around 49.1 million of them are living in food insecure households; this refers to the ability of people to obtain sufficient food for their households. 32.4 million of these people are adults and 16.7 million are children. This number has been growing every year. According to the New York Times, today because of the economic crisis, one in five Americans say that they lack the money they need to buy food. Black and Hispanic households experience food insecurity at far higher rates than the national average, as do people who live in states in the Midwest and south, like Mississippi. Even in the US, children and adults do go hungry and chronic mild malnutrition does occur people don't have enough money. Obesity is also an aspect of malnutrition which affects 72 million Americans. Many people do not have money to look for healthy food options and must eat cheap fast food.

Hunger and obesity in USA have harmful effects on the country and can bring negative consequences on the future of this country. For example, they can decrease productivity and create a physically and psychologically unhealthy population (which raises medical costs).

The USA government is addressing hunger on a national level, through both government and NGOs. The federal government has programs like the National School Lunch Programme, and the Food Stamp Programme which help low income households with meals. Today, 38 million Americans receive food stamps. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act has increased the average benefits of food stamps by 18 percent. One example of an NGO addressing the issue of malnutrition is the Research and Action Centre (FRAC). It does campaigns to educate people and monitors the food insecurity in the whole of USA. Its goal is to reduce the number of insecure households every year.

Internationally USA has been one of the leading countries providing food aid around the world. The Obama administration has a three year, \$3.5 billion food security plan and is also spending almost \$1.7 billion in 2010 on the main U.S. food aid program. Traditionally, the USA gives food products to countries with malnutrition crises, but the way we are providing the hunger aid is changing. Although the food aid will continue to be given in emergencies, we are also funding some projects so the poorer countries can develop their own agriculture and food production industry. Hilary Clinton has said in 2009 October 21st "We're seeking to close that gap between development and humanitarian assistance by dedicating development resources to engage the poorest in the growth process and to support community development."

The country of USA encourages the General Assembly to take the following actions during the committee conference:

- The United Nations should divide the international food aid cash between all the countries fairly and take into account the problems USA faces regarding the hunger situation in our country.
- Food aid must be given in the form of actual food, not money. This would help prevent corrupt governments from using the money for other things, like personal gain or military.
- Each country that the USA helps should set a committee to coordinate with us to let us know the real needs from their country and to control corruption.

Malnutrition occurs in all countries, rich and poor, and we need global cooperation to fight it.