

POSITION PAPER FOR WORLD FOOD PROGRAM

The topics before the World Food Program are: Changing market policies to address hunger; Addressing the impact of hunger on disease; and Enhancing disaster reduction strategies to avert famines. India emphasizes cooperation between all Member States to provide food security and to eliminate hunger in order to achieve the first MDG.

I. Changing market policies to address hunger

India endorses General Assembly Resolution A/RES/29/3348, which claims that everybody has the right: “to be free from hunger and malnutrition in order to develop fully and maintain their physical and mental faculties”. Having witnessed an increase in the number of hungry people, particularly as a result of rising food prices over past months, India calls Member States upon taking action. India expresses its full support with a *Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security* (35th Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 14, 15 and 17 October 2009)) and therefore urges all Member States to put efforts to achieve the first Millennium Development Goal, which calls for the eradication of extreme poverty and hunger by 2015, improving international coordination by improving the involvement of the public and the private sector, allocating more funds for agriculture and supporting new investments in the developing world. India encourages all Member States to contribute to the achievement of the *Objective Five of the Strategic Plan*, which aims to strengthen the capacities of countries to reduce hunger, including through hand-over strategies and local purchase. India supports development of WFP *hunger tools, safety net programs* including targeted cash and voucher programs for populations who cannot afford food, as a result of high food prices. India encourages all Member States to become an active contributor towards development of WFP's procurement activities. India draws the attention to the success of WFP using private sector partners as “force multipliers” to increase the effectiveness of WFP Emergency Operations without adding administrative burdens and encourages Member States its further development. Considering the world economic crisis India emphasizes that public investment is needed to encourage and facilitate private investment, especially by farmers themselves. India is a strong supporter of the decisions made during the conference: *How to Feed the World in 2050. (12-13 October, 2009)*. Therefore we declare to maintain the growth in this field as India has doubled public investments over the past decade and encourage economic and technical cooperation among developing countries.

II. Addressing the impact of hunger on disease

India endorses the Universal Declaration of the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, which first fixed the “Right to food” in Rome in 1974. We also draw attention to The Rome Declaration of World Food Security and to the Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of the Human Rights. Pursuant to the Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations and in conjunction with A/RES/56/155 and A/RES/57/226 dealing with the fundamental right of food, India urges Member States to act to address the impact of hunger on disease. India calls upon cooperation between the different institutions of the United Nations: the WHO, the FAO, the WFP and the other institutions have to cooperate in accordance with the A/RES/63/311 which deals with the coherence of the system. We encourage all the Member States to contribute to the achievement of the Objective Four of the Strategic Plan which promotes the reduction of chronic hunger and under nutrition, and particularly the achievement of goals 2 and 3. India recommends the development of programs for women and children to reach the MDGs concerning health and hunger. We support the ICDS program and its development in the whole world regarding its success in India. We endorse the School Meals Projects in promoting sufficient nutrition and good health for children. India recognizes the crucial role of nutrition for children and women in the economic development. Malnutrition causes diseases preventing people from working. India encourages States, NGOs and institutions to fulfill their obligation to the Article 28 of the United Nations General Assembly's Political Declaration on Aids which calls upon for “all people at all times to have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food as a part of a comprehensive response to

HIV/AIDS". Malnutrition weakens the immune system and predisposes people to develop TB and other diseases: we support the DOTS and the preventive actions and we encourage Member States to concentrate on the lack of food and on the cause of hunger. India calls upon food and technical assistance for the developing countries to reduce diseases: we support the Food for Assets Program, the Food for Training Program and the Purchase for Progress. We strongly believe that technical assistance is necessary to develop sufficient capacities of production in developing countries. India urges Member States to increase their financial participation to the WFP in accordance with A/HRC/6/2 recognizing the importance of funding food aid procurement as a means to fulfill adequate access to food.

III. Enhancing disaster reduction strategies to avert famines

To fully implement A/RES/44/236, India strongly believes that natural disasters don't have to be viewed as fatalism, and that different types of actors on the international scene have a crucial role to play in reducing disasters. India is dedicated to strengthen its institutions, to integrate disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies and to incorporate risk reduction approaches, in accordance with the Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015. We believe that the Hyogo Framework for Action is an essential plan to follow in order to develop policies and structures to face disasters and their consequences. We encourage all the Member States to act in conjunction with A/RES/56/195, A/RES/214 and A/RES/215 dealing with the establishment of national platforms for disaster reductions. Establishing policies to prevent disasters is essential for developing countries. India urges Member States and United Nations institutions to cooperate to avoid the lack of coordination seen in Haiti. We call upon the Member States for the achievement of the Objective two of the Strategic Plan. India strongly supports the Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping, the expertise and the mitigation programs introduced to fulfill that objective. India emphasizes the improvement of the cooperation between NGOs and institutions and deplores the lack of clarity regarding the UNISDR's roles and responsibilities among stakeholders. India urges developing countries to transfer advanced science and technology to developing countries because climate change is an emerging risk that we have integrate it. India is dedicated to fulfill its obligation to the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and Agenda 21. We believe that disasters reduction strategies are related to the promotion of food security as an important factor in ensuring the resilience of community to hazards. India endorses the Food For Assets and the Purchase for Progress Programs which strengthen the food security in India and other countries. Regarding their success in Ethiopia, we also recommend the MERET-PLUS and CHILP Programs to all the developing countries. India urges Member States to increase donations to intergovernmental and NGOs that prevent natural disasters.