

Report of Serbian Meeting

Project name: Model United Nations

Project Number: 2023-1-FR01-KA220-sch-000155418

Activity title: MUN Food Issues

Venue: Kragujevac/Serbia

Date 10-14.3.2025.

Program

Monday, 10th

09:30-16:00 Conference session, students will discuss World issues regarding food in 3 committees as UN Healthy Nutrition N, UN-food, UN-Famine (lunch will be served at school at 13:00-14:00)

Tuesday, 11th

09:30-16:00 Conference session, students will discuss World issues regarding food in 3 committees as UN Healthy Nutrition N, UN-food, UN-Famine (lunch will be served at school at 13:00-14:00)

Wednesday, 12th

09:30-17:00 Vrnjačka Banja excursion (old town, Ljubostinja, Guberevac village)

Thursday, 13th

09:30-17:00 Belgrade Excursion (Hram Svetog Save, Kalemegdan, Knez Mihailova Street, Nikola Tesla Museum)

Friday, 14th

10:00-12:00 Certificate ceremony, Resolution papers

12:00 Free time

The fourth mobility of our project was held between 10-14.03.2025. with participation of 83 students and 19 teachers from project partners institutions. The project consisted of a total 5 working days, including 2-days conferences, 2-days of cultural and social trips, and a 1-day closing and final declarations of conferences. The main topic of our conferences was food issues. In this context, students formed three main committees, considering the United Nations committee structure, and carried out committee in these committees, representing the countries, previously assigned to them. Three established committees:

1. UN Healthy nutrition
2. UN-Food

3. UN-Famine

Relevant issues were discussed in these committees and resolution papers were published at the end of the conferences as a result of the conferences:

- Equality of opportunity in education has been created by including students who cannot attend the conferences economically in the project activities.
- Participants' creative self-thinking, cooperation and communication skills have increased.
- Participants' productivity and leadership skills have increased.
- Participants' linguistic skills have increased.
- Participants' knowledge of diplomacy culture has increased.
- Participants have searched for information on the food, healthy nutrition and developed ideas for solving these food problems.
- Civil engagement behavior of the participants in world problems have increased.
- As the participants have participated in a multinational environment, cultural fusion of the participants has increased.
- Participants have published final declarations at the end of the conferences and these declarations will be shared with policy-making local and international institutions such as the United Nations, and it will be ensured that these institutions create public opinion in solving current problems and develop effective solution-oriented policies.
- Participants will share their achievements with the surrounding schools and educational institutions through local activities such as seminars, conferences and meetings, and will increase the number of local or international MUN conferences.

The Resolution papers of the Committees

United Nations Healthy Nutrition (UN HN)

Agenda item: Discussing standards regarding the solutions of impact the problem of healthy nutrition worldwide and a framework on international support.

Signatures: Argentina, Brazil, Belgium , China, Columbia, Germany, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Madagascar, Russia, Spain, Thailand, , Taiwan, Ukraine, USA, United Kingdom

- 1) To provide healthy food, conditions for its cultivation and distribution
 - a.) To establish legal regulations that facilitate the possibility of eating healthy food and expand the range of understanding of the importance of consuming healthy food;
 - b) Making it easier for producers to produce healthy products and expanding the possibility of distributing healthy products with adequate tax benefits;

- d) Education of the whole market in terms of proper consumption of healthy food;
- e) Expansion of access to healthy food consumption and reduction of prices in terms of greater expansion and scope of its representation in use by the general population;
- f) Better cooperation of health food producers at the local and global level.

The following instructions should lead to the improvement and expansion of the influence of a healthy nutrition:

2) To ensure the goals of the Healthy Nutrition be achieved, country;

- a) Understands breeding difficulties;
- b) Improve the level of adoption of knowledge about the benefits of healthy eating;
- c) Invest in the global development of the cultivation of healthy food and its easy distribution to all levels of global society;
- d) Work on the accessibility of products and their expansion on the global market;
- e) Invest in strengthening institutional capacities at all levels to implement healthy nutrition and benefits of consumption;
- f) Raise public awareness about increasing the capacity of marketing representation of healthy nutrition in the media.

3) To provide goods to the regions' healthy nutrition, member countries:

- a) Facilitate the distribution of healthy food on the global market;
- b) Reduce the prices of food production and distribution through worldwide cooperation;
- c) Improve the position of producers and facilitate the distribution of products;
- d) Create storages, which includes necessary goods such as food, water, and in rural and urban areas to use;

4) Educate the population about the health benefits that healthy food brings:

- a) To form civil organizations that will educate the general population and environmental organizations about the advantages of growing healthy food from an ecological point of view.

5) The UN can engage in diplomatic outreach to encourage countries to join international treaties and fulfil their commitment. For example, high-level meetings and public diplomacy campaigns to raise awareness about the benefits of joining the UN. In this addition, the United Nations can offer incentives and rewards to countries that fulfil their commitments, for example, financial assistance. Moreover, for the countries that lack resources, or technical expertise, the UN can provide training and technical assistance

6) To maintain security and stop loot after an earthquake, member countries can:

- a) Bring relief to food producers that will imply ecologically healthier growing of food varieties and bring closer the focus of the benefits of proper cultivation in an ecologically correct sense;
- b) Develop a system of benefits for small producers of healthy food and stimulate their cultivation on a wider global level;
- c) Pay more attention to climate change and establish an adequate social apparatus on a global level that will facilitate functioning on a global scale;
- d) Environment and climate change; International relations and development cooperation; Democracy and inclusive democratic participation.

UN-FAMINE

Agenda Item: Development of a sustainable and acceptable attitude towards the problem of famine in the world.

Signatures: Argentina, Australia, , Brazil, Belgium, Canada, China, Germany, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq Japan Madagascar, Switzerland, Thailand Russia, Taiwan, Ukraine, United Kingdom

Problems

- 1-Sustainable planning and administration of rural and urban areas,
- 2- Balance between vulnerable groups and developed environments,
- 3-The role of international cooperation in solving famine issues in global environment,
- 4- Solving the global approach to the problem of hunger and forming a global action plan to help the socially and economically endangered layers of society,
- 5. Long-term planning with the aim of a greater scope of assistance to economically and socially underdeveloped areas.

Solutions

- 1- In order to develop the rural and urban areas, each of the relevant entities must take a greater level of involvement in the work of civil organizations UNHCR, the Red Cross, NGOs and create a common set of measures to help the hungry around the world. A cooperation that the developed countries will support the developing ones. To ensure that all the countries are working together a new agreement will be signed;
- 2- Creation of a plan of measures in order to improve the cooperation of social groups with vulnerable social groups and education of all factors on a global level;
- 3- Creation of obligations of the signatory countries of the international agreement with the aim of measures to help economically and socially sensitive groups and subsidies for producers of food products;

4-In order to provide permanent assistance to the hungry, create a list of planned measures to channel social and economic assistance through state institutions, as well as the formation of a focus group that will adjust the assistance measures of the signed members;

5- Formation of NGOs and non-governmental organizations through long-term cooperation with UNHCR, UNESCO and the Red Cross.

UN- FOOD

Agenda Item: Improving standards for nature reserves and national parks while protecting wildlife with regard to local geography, climate and greenery.

Signatures: Argentina, Australia, Brazil China, Columbia, Ethiopia, Finland, Japan, Madagascar, Russia ,Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, , Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States of America,

Developing environmental awareness of the nutritional crisis and its permanent impact on the life of a socially responsible individual,

Strongly warns concern about the global level of rising food prices and reduced availability of the same in areas threatened by war, global climate change and the increase in population in the world;

Concerned about threats of the climate change to national parks, urbanization and impact of spreading world population;

Keeping in mind problems of illegal wildlife trades and poaching;

Deeply concerned devastation that created by habitat destruction and climate changes that threaten the ecological environment in the modern world.

The General Assembly

1. Takes endangered species into insurance by;

a) raising social awareness of the importance of the fight against climate change and its constant impact on the environment, which is necessary for creating a better starting point for the creation of healthy food;

b) Issuing licenses to producers and nurturing the production of healthy food with appropriate subsidies to producers,

2. Ensures biodiversity under protection via:

a) Establishing more advanced investing in proper food cultivation and widening the range of its availability to all social categories

b) Increasing researches focused on differences between similar species,

c) Providing creation of better preconditions in order to preserve the environment and grow natural resources,

d) Preventing their devastation via providing better conditions in national parks for endangered species in order to encourage them to breed more;

3. Decreases the effects of “climate change” on national parks and endangered species by;

a) Encouraging nuclear energy solutions for reducing carbon – dioxide and more use of natural energy (sun, wind),

b) Supporting manufacturers that works on hydrogen plus electricity technologies on mobilized devices,

4. Discourages illicit wildlife traders plus supporters by strengthening laws on states and providing better security for preventing criminal activities in national parks, reduction of the greenhouse effect

5. Protects habitats by taking them into the insurance of private sector companies,

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter,

7. Creation of a brochure in order to raise personal and socially responsible awareness. Creation of conscious individuals who, with their European responsible competencies, will influence awareness at all levels of media activity.