

HMDC Presents... UNICEF: Sample Draft Resolution

HMDC Presents... Sample Draft Resolution: UNICEF: Childhood Hunger, Food Waste, Food Recovery and Farmland Restoration

THIS IS A MODEL TO LEARN FROM, NOT TO COPY. Harvard expects all writing to take place during committee sessions, and pre-written work can lead to losing awards (Harvard Model United Nations, Guide to Delegate Preparation, Last Accessed: October 2026). We study this sample only to learn the format and the thinking a strong resolution shows. Then we write our own clauses live, in committee, with our bloc.

HOW A RESOLUTION IS BUILT

A resolution is one long sentence with two parts. The first part, the preambulatory clauses (the "preamble"), explains why the committee is acting: we remind the room of the problem and of what the UN has already done. Each preambulatory clause begins with an *italic* opening word or phrase, such as *Recalling* or *Deeply concerned*, and ends with a comma. The second part, the operative clauses, says what the committee will actually do. Each operative clause is numbered and begins with a **bold** (or underlined) action verb, such as **Calls upon** or **Requests**. Each one ends with a semicolon, except the very last clause, which ends with a period.

THE SAMPLE DRAFT RESOLUTION

Committee: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) **Topic:** Childhood Hunger, Food Waste, Food Recovery and Farmland Restoration **Sponsors:** The People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kenya, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Mongolia **Signatories:** [signatories]

The United Nations Children's Fund,

Guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in General Assembly resolution A/RES/44/25 (1989), which includes every child's right to health and nutritious food,

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution A/RES/70/1 (2015), including Goal 2 (Zero Hunger), Target 12.3 to halve food waste and reduce food loss by 2030, and Target 15.3 to restore degraded land,

Recalling UN Environment Assembly resolution UNEP/EA.4/Res.2 (2019), which asks states to measure food loss and waste and to follow a priority order of prevention first, then recovery and redistribution,

Further recalling General Assembly resolution A/RES/73/284 (2019), which declares the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021-2030), and General Assembly resolution A/RES/74/209 (2019), which creates the International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste,

Alarmed that the world wasted 1.05 billion tonnes of food in 2022 while 783 million people were hungry (United Nations Environment Programme, March 27, 2024), and that 13.3 percent of food was lost between harvest and retail in 2023, more than in 2015 (United Nations Statistics Division, July 7, 2026),

Deeply concerned that land damaged by human activity is linked to 47 million stunted children under five (Food and Agriculture Organization, November 3, 2025),

Noting with concern that only US\$2.5 billion of the US\$19 billion pledged to Africa's Great Green Wall had been paid out by early 2023 (UN Convention to Combat Desertification, March 27, 2023),

1. **Invites** every member state to identify at least one food loss and waste "hotspot" and act on it, following the approach of Champions 12.3, and to give priority to school canteens and other places where food reaches children;
 2. **Calls for** joint UNICEF and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) projects that cut food loss on small farms through cold storage, grain drying and airtight storage bags, and that link reduced losses to better nutrition for children in the same communities, with new cold-chain systems that are energy efficient and use clean energy and low-warming refrigerant gases;
 3. **Encourages** member states to request a review of their food donation laws through the Global Food Donation Policy Atlas, and to consider separate "use by" and "best before" date labels, legal protection for donors who act honestly, and tax incentives for donation, while respecting each state's own legal system;
 4. **Recommends** that food recovery programs serving children follow the order of prevention first, then recovery, give priority to fruit, vegetables, eggs and other nutrient-dense foods rather than any surplus food, and work through existing food bank networks instead of building new systems;
 5. **Further recommends** that food recovery be paired with social protection, such as cash transfers to families with young children, so that donated food supports, but does not replace, long-term answers to child food poverty;
 6. **Encourages** the Riyadh Global Drought Resilience Partnership, the Great Green Wall and the African Forest Landscape Restoration Initiative (AFR100) to direct part of their funds and restoration sites to farming areas with high rates of child stunting, and requests that UNICEF link its child nutrition programs to those sites;
 7. **Requests** that UNICEF, working with the Food and Agriculture Organization and the UN Environment Programme, help lower-income states build systems to measure food loss, food waste and child stunting, and report progress each year, before any binding food waste target is considered;
 8. **Decides** to remain actively seized of the matter.
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HOW WE MERGE AND AMEND IN COMMITTEE

1. **Merging with a bloc that focuses on emergencies:** A bloc led by European donors may write a paper about therapeutic food and hunger in war zones. Harvard's December focus treats those as background, so we keep our clauses on waste, recovery and farmland at the centre. Then we add their strongest clause as one supporting clause, for example protecting child nutrition services when budgets fall. Every country that wrote a part is listed as a sponsor, so no one feels their work was erased.
2. **Amending one clause at a time:** An amendment changes, adds or removes operative clauses, and it needs the number of signatories the Director sets (Harvard Model United Nations, Guide to Delegate Preparation, Rule 29, Last Accessed: October 2026). We write each amendment to fix one clause only. For example, in clause 6 we can add "in support of the African Union's ten-year plan for 2026-2035," so that African delegations see their own plan respected and can vote yes.
3. **Protecting our red line while trading the rest:** Before we merge or accept an amendment, we check our national interest from the position paper. For China, national ownership and measuring before targets (clauses 1 and 7) are the red line. The wording on cash transfers (clause 5) and the list of restoration funds (clause 6) are what we can trade to win more votes.

(This sample has 7 preambulatory clauses and 8 operative clauses, inside our ranges of 5 to 7 and 6 to 9.)