

Country: Argentina

Committee: WFP (The World Food Programme)

Agenda Item: Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition Support in Argentina

Paragraph 1 – Country Background

Argentina, officially the Argentine Republic is a federal republic located in southeastern South America. Covering most of the Southern Cone, it is bordered by Bolivia and Paraguay to the north; Brazil to the northeast; Uruguay and the South Atlantic Ocean to the east; Chile to the west and the Drake Passage to the south. With a mainland area of 2,780,400 km² Argentina is the eighth-largest country in the world, the second largest in Latin America, and the largest Spanish-speaking one. Argentina claims sovereignty over part of Antarctica, the Falkland Islands, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

Paragraph 2 – Historical Background & International Actions

The World Food Programme (WFP), established in 1961 by the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization, is the world's largest humanitarian agency dedicated to combating hunger and promoting food security. Since its inception, the WFP has expanded its operations globally, providing emergency food assistance, supporting nutrition programs, and helping communities build resilience against future crises. Argentina has maintained a constructive and supportive stance within the WFP, participating as a member state in its governance and contributing to policy discussions aimed at improving the effectiveness of international food assistance. While not one of the program's largest donors, Argentina engages through technical cooperation, regional collaboration, and humanitarian initiatives, reflecting its broader commitment to multilateral efforts addressing hunger and poverty.

Paragraph 3 – National Policy & Proposed Solutions

Argentina's **WFP (World Food Programme)** policy focuses on strengthening emergency assistance and nutrition programs for low-income groups experiencing food insecurity, especially during periods of economic crisis. The country works with WFP through school meal programs, cash-based support mechanisms, and logistical assistance in vulnerable regions. However, rising inflation and deepening poverty limit the effectiveness of these policies. Therefore, Argentina needs to approach food assistance not only as an emergency response but also by integrating it with long-term strategies such as **sustainable agriculture, support for local producers, and rural development**. The UN, in turn, should take steps to enhance technical capacity, conduct data-driven poverty mapping, strengthen independent monitoring mechanisms, and increase transparency in coordination between WFP and the government. In this way, both short-term humanitarian aid becomes more effective and the country's long-term resilience in terms of food security is improved.