**Country:** USA
**Committee:** UNICEF
**Topic:** Combatting Malnutrition Among Children in Underserved Regions
**Delegate:** Joslin İstiroti

The United States has a long history of addressing child malnutrition, reflecting a deep-seated commitment to public health and welfare. Since the Great Depression, when malnutrition emerged as a national concern, the U.S. government has initiated various programs to combat this issue. Programs like the National School Lunch Program, established in 1946, and the Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as the Food Stamp Program introduced in 1964, are part of this legacy. These initiatives were created to ensure that all children, regardless of their socio-economic background, have access to nutritious meals essential for their growth and development.

Today, malnutrition continues to affect children in the USA, hindering their physical and cognitive development. This underscores the ongoing need for robust programs that provide necessary nutritional support. Recognizing this, the United States continues to enhance and expand these programs to meet the evolving needs of its young population.

Globally, the United States actively collaborates with international organizations like UNICEF and the World Health Organization to address child malnutrition. The U.S. supports numerous global nutrition programs that provide therapeutic foods, improve water and sanitation, and educate communities about nutrition. The U.S. government also works with countries to develop policies that make nutrition a priority.

The strategic approach combines emergency relief with long-term sustainability programs, aiming to create systems within communities that make nutritious food accessible and affordable while ensuring that children around the world receive the nutrients necessary to thrive. This dual focus on immediate relief and systemic change is crucial to addressing the complex challenges of global child malnutrition.