**FORUM:** General Assembly

**QUESTION OF:** Measures to Ensure Children’s Health by Tackling Hunger, Malnutrition, and Stunting

**MAIN-SUBMITTED BY:** United States of America

**CO-SUBMITTED BY:** China, South Africa, Libya, India

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Bearing in mind* that malnutrition causes 2.6 million deaths of children each year, contributing one third of the total deaths of children,

*Alarmed by* the fact that about 155 million children under the age of 5 years were suffering from stunting, limiting them from their growth and making them smaller in size comparing to average children,

*Noting* that countries experience a decrease in population, leading to further developmental problems such as the Research and Development (R&D) performance which requires Human Resources particularly in the engineering and research fields, which will be greatly affected by the diminished total population,

*Fully aware* that Children’s human rights are being violated, as according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, all humans have the right to food,

*Keeping in mind* that regional and income disparities leaves children with lacking chances of survival, low-income regions countries such as Sub-Saharan Africa,

*Deeply disturbed* that poor infrastructure creates difficulties for food to be delivered or transported to children in need, causing hunger due to food unavailability,

*Observing* Geographical conditions of regions greatly impacts the food availability, natural disasters such as droughts and forest fire will cause the shortage in food, especially under extreme climate and environmental conditions,

1. Recommends countries to take measures towards the acknowledgment of the national status on children’s health as well as food availability, in order to provide assistance in the prediction and preparation process for potential health crisis through data collection and analysis, more specifically through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Organizing with the fund of government free and authorized annual physical examinations in community centers for children aged 5 years or younger, results from these examinations should be reported and sent directly to the local qualified medical center, and should be completed with components such as:
		1. Height and weight,
		2. Pulse rate and blood pressure,
		3. Blood test for checking essential nutrients,
		4. Bone age through the use of X-rays,
		5. Intellectual development,
	2. Conducting quarter surveys and household visits with medical care staff for the information on population and health status of children, as well as women in the stage of pregnancy,
	3. Establishing national and international database for the sharing of children health information across the country,
	4. Investing in the Worldwide Dietary Database (WDD) and global individual food consumption data tools supplied by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO) to collect reliable data on global diets,
	5. Investing in the development of artificial intelligence, particularly deep learning and scenario development technologies, for precise forecasting of hunger and famine, as well as data collection;
2. Encourages LEDCs as well as other member states to work with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to constantly raise awareness on children health issues, more particularly those caused by hunger, malnutrition and stunting through ways including but not limited to:
	1. Working with organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations of Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to spread knowledge on basic facts about children malnutrition and stunting using many and a variety of communication methods – both technology and non-technology required – such as but not limited to:
		1. Presentations in regions, cities and towns,
		2. Information-based handouts and posters,
		3. Radio broadcasts,
		4. Newspapers and journals publication,
		5. Books and magazines,
		6. Television commercials,
		7. Social networks and platforms such as facebook and twitter;
	2. Including children health related knowledge into the contents of teaching for schools and educational institutions, ensuring the spread of fundamental knowledge for children of the relevant age, specifically information of:
		1. The importance of food consuming,
		2. The essential nutrients human need,
		3. Ways to receive the essential nutrients needed, such as the food and vitamin pills,
		4. Important stages for growth and nutrients ingestion;
	3. Organizing activities and events that encourages public participation to enhance the awareness on the issue of children hunger, as well as cooperating people in terms of fund raising such as but not limited to:
		1. No child hunger day, where every child in the world will receive a free meal provided by the community or their involved organization and institution such as school,
		2. “Empty plate” act, when people are encouraged to not produce any food wastes while acknowledging the number and level of hunger in some areas of the world;
3. Asks countries to harness and maintain a well-established living environment for children in order to maximize the prevention of diseases such as diarrhea, leading to the deadly cause of malnutrition and stunting to a more severe degree, measures that should be taken includes:
	1. Ensuring water safety in order to prevent diseases through the consumption of water as an essential component of the human body by ways such as but not limited to:
		1. Setting up more recycling stations and/or rubbish bins for different categories of trash, thereby enhancing the act of waste classifying, reducing the amount of toxic and harmful waste ending up in water resources,
		2. Minimizing the use of pesticides and fertilizers that often leaves harmful effects on water ecosystems, but instead encouraging the use of organic methods as a replacement for agriculture practices,
		3. Filtering water waste from factories before they enter the natural water resources such as lakes and rivers,
		4. Implementing water purification after filtration to ensure drinkable water for the public with one of the following purification methods: chlorination, iodination, ultraviolet (UV) light water sterilization;
	2. Establishing sanitation and personal hygiene measures in households and public areas, including but not limited to:
		1. Encouraging households to own fundamental hygiene items such as soap, hand sanitizer and disinfectant,
		2. Performing sterilization in public areas frequently, especially during pandemic times and/or periods of high incidence for diseases,
		3. Preventing from pest and rodent infestation,
		4. Distributing fundamental hygiene items to regions of extremely low income using the funds from the government or other organizations;
4. Proposes member states to provide sufficient and approved medical assistance, particularly for diagnosis and treatment of malnutrition and stunting in children, medical support should be funded from the national government or international organizations if the country obtains low economic development, and they should be provided through ways such as but not limited to:
	1. Requesting medical volunteers to constantly support countries and regions in need through rotations,
	2. Building and distributing medical centers in smaller towns and cities, with a smaller number of medical staff from national hospitals along with community volunteers, ensuring that medical support can be provided under any emergency situation, and saving time and money simultaneously,
	3. Investing into ready to use therapeutic food (RUTF) for low risk of water-borne diseases, quick, efficient, and nutritious treatment of malnourished patients, particularly new recipes that doesn’t require imports and has a lower risk of contamination,
	4. Urging for the further development in medical technologies and treatments through field research;
5. Seeks countries to enhance the agricultural practices in a sustainable and effective manner through the investment of innovative systems and procedures, in order to provide sufficient and qualified support of food sources for children, which contains the essential and adequate nutrients for the assistance of growth, the practice involves measures including but not limited to:
	1. Investing into biotechnology, new green revolution, and other innovative agricultural technology to genetically modify crops safely for human consumption to improve the efficiency of farming and the nutritional value of crops through methods including but not limited to:
		1. Increasing their resistance to herbicides and insecticides, shelf life, tolerance for high temperature and climate change, and ability to withstand winds, droughts, and other natural disasters or extreme conditions,
		2. Breeding crucial nutrients in the human body that are often absent in those suffering from poverty and malnutrition, such as vitamin a, since and iron into crops,
		3. Requiring genetically modified (GM) labels for all foods being sold produced by GM crops,
		4. Continuing to develop high yield variety seeds for more effective use of land in agriculture and production of more resilient crops for crops such as rice, maize, and wheat;
	2. Investing into aeroponics and hydroponics technology to increase accessibility of these innovations and technologies and lower the economic barrier for farmers in developing countries so that farmers in all areas globally could produce highly nutritious crops with less resources required,
	3. Implementing the farmer-to-farmer model farmer training program, in which “farmer trainers” are trained then are asked to train other neighbouring farmers on best animal feeding practices, utilizing new technology to farm, and crops and their nutritional values;
6. Authorizes the effectiveness in food storage and process system of nations, in order to support the food sources in the long-term, especially during times of major natural disasters where there is a shortage in food supply and a continuous increase in the demand of food resources:
	1. Reviving the traditional methods of storage at the farm level, for which farmers can utilize ways such as:
		1. Constructing apparatus of silos and clay gars,
		2. Storing the available food underground, where the temperature and geographical conditions can be easily under control,
		3. Using treatments such as coating and sprinkling to avoid pest to the best extent possible;
	2. Using the warehouse as a key location for food storage, as it usually contains a large space and a controllable temperature,
	3. Processing at various levels of the society and the food production line, including:
		1. Preserving at the household level, and effectively utilizing methods such as sun drying for foods including meat, fruits and leafy vegetables,
		2. Processing at the village level, where specific measures like drying fish and processing fruit and vegetable will help preserve the food for wider span, even when the corresponding season is over to make sure food can be sustainably provided,
		3. Processing at agro-industry level where common commodities are converted into processed food for more flexible usage;
7. Asks member states to take measures, implement systems, and pass policies, particularly policies related to food disposal processes to reduce food waste globally, especially in developed nations that produce an excessive amount of food waste, through methods including but not limited to:
	1. Obliging supermarkets to donate unsold food items that passed their best before date but have yet to expire to non-governmental food rescue organizations and food banks, including Rise Against Hunger, Second Harvest, The Trussell Trust, and Fare share, through methods including but not limited to:
	2. Food bank workers checking through all donated food for expired food items and fining supermarkets donating inedible food,
	3. Installing smart food waste bins equipped with scales and radio frequency identification that only opens when an identification card, which is distributed by household and contains information of the amount of food waste the holder has thrown away, is scanned, charge citizens depending on the amount of food waste they throw out each month,
	4. Advertising campaigns to raise public awareness of the impacts of food waste on global hunger, famine, and malnutrition, methods to reduce individual food waste, best before dates and expiry dates of food items, and how to store fresh food, through all forms of relevant media and public-school curricula;
8. Recommends relevant organizations, such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), to improve access to food for residents in areas most vulnerable to food shortages by encouraging public donations of food and funds, including but not limited to:
	1. Implementing apparatus and procedures in public areas for the purpose of fund raising, specifically through ways such as:
		1. Putting tips on product purchases at designated markets to increase public donation,
		2. Placing apparatus such as the roll-a-coin collection box to increase the level of entertainment and enjoyment from the public;
	2. Establishing online donation platform authorized and monitored by the international organizations such as the World Bank, for which the money raised will be used for the food and nutrition supply for regions in need,
	3. Organizing fundraising events and activities facilitated by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in educational institutions and public schools through ways including but not limited to:
		1. Encouraging students to donate money by providing them with a piggy bank to fill with coins over the course of a month in exchange for a prize,
		2. Arranging fundraising events where donation money is collected as the students make pledges, that includes activities such as walking, reading, and biking;
9. Strongly urges the establishment of relationships between the different countries, particularly in the grouping of LEDCs with MEDCs, as well as the bond between member states and major organizations of the relating issue such as the WHO for assistance and support under both urgent situations and on a daily basis, specifically through ways including but not limited to:
	1. Hosting quarterly meetings with representatives from countries around the globe, with meeting agenda including but not limited to:
		1. Sharing information on the country's current status regarding the issue of child health, more specifically on malnutrition and stunting,
		2. Discussing possible and feasible solutions for international usage;
	2. Creating an online platform through the form of website where countries and member states are able to report their nation’s status for the sharing with others without time and space constraints,
	3. collaborating and establishing partnerships with other nations, more particularly bonding the LEDCs with MEDCs for the assistance through ways such as but not limited to:
		1. Communicating at a frequent rate regarding supply needs and establish a common ground between the partner nations,
		2. Encouraging the assistance provided by MEDCs in regards to food and water supply, as well as medical assistance.