



Resolution Booklet of MUNoH 2023

- 15th session -
4th October – 8th October 2023

FORUM: Commission on the Status of Women

QUESTION OF: Preventing sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls

SPONSOR: Russian Federation

CO-SPONSORS: Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Federal Republic of Somalia, Syrian Arab Republic, Republic of Turkey, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Republic of France

THE COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN,

Concerned about the threat of sexual exploitation to all girls and women,

Recognizing that sexual exploitation poses a severe threat to human rights and global security,

Recalling the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security for every individual,

Disturbed by the cycle of violence and poverty perpetuated by sexual exploitation and abuse, which hinders the social and economic development of countries,

Alarmed by the fact that many victims of sexual exploitation experience prior trauma, including childhood abuse or neglect, which makes them more vulnerable to further exploitation,

Conscious of the pervasive issues concerning sexual exploitation and gender-based violence (GBV) and deeply concerned by the psychological and physical health, educational opportunities, economic prospects, and overall well being of women and girls impacted by sexual exploitation/GBV,

Expressing deep concern over the alarming fact that 736 million women and girls, which is one in three globally, face incidents of sexual exploitation and abuse, as reported by UN Women,

Emphasizing the need for coordinated international efforts to combat sexual exploitation effectively,

Recalling the devastating impact of sexual exploitation, especially on vulnerable populations, including minors,

Keeping in mind that victims of sexual exploitation frequently confront social stigma, shame, and the fear of retribution, which not only obstructs their capacity to seek assistance and support but also perpetuates a cycle of silence, enabling the exploitation to persist unchecked,

Bearing in mind that violence against women is a huge issue and affects 37 percent of women aged 15 to 49 in low- and lower- middle income countries,

1. Emphasizes All nations to implement nonobligatory teaching about the effects of prostitution, pornography and sexual exploitation and the consequences of abusing, with a special focus on the instability of the victim after being abused, into their education systems to ensure that when growing up, the future generations understand the effects and consequences of such actions, if the child is deemed psychologically suitable by their teachers and educators;
2. Calls to strengthen and reinforce laws and regulations aimed at preventing abuse with a specific focus on sexual exploitation and gender-based violence;
3. Calls upon all countries to take concrete actions to combat sexual exploitation, including but not limited to:
 - a) Strengthening domestic legislation to prosecute offenders,
 - b) Enhancing international cooperation and information sharing by means such as:
 - i. Creating an international database on human trafficking, with a special focus on female human trafficking with the purpose of abuse and prostitution with a state determined level of data submission,
 - ii. Sign private and public treaties between police forces,
 - c) Providing support and rehabilitation for victims:
 - i. national and transnational hotlines for assistance and intervention,
 - ii. local rehabilitation centres;
4. Encourages All nations to have help and support systems for victims of sexual exploitation, abuse and trafficking which will include not only medical and physical help but also mental help in order to recognise that mental trauma is also an effect;
5. Supports the taking into consideration of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 5 which is Gender Equality and Goal 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), both of which highlight the importance of gender equality and the prevention of violence against women and girl;
6. Urges all member states to strengthen Women's rights by:
 - a) Increasing numbers in political, economic and social matters,
 - b) Supporting initiatives aimed to address the economic and social vulnerabilities,
 - c) Cooperation with UN Women, UNICEF and UNHRC to develop and implement strategies in sexual exploitation and

abuse;

7. Emphasizes the need to further conquer sexual exploitation in areas of armed conflict by making training for state forces mandatory in basic training.

FORUM: Committee on the Rights of the Child

QUESTION OF: Combating global malnutrition affecting children in areas of crisis

SPONSOR: Republic of Poland

CO-SPONSORS: Republic of France, Swiss Confederation, Republic of Singapore

THE COMMITTEE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD,

Recalling previous resolutions, most recently its resolutions 'State of global food insecurity' (2022) and 'The right to food' (2021),

Reaffirming the human right to food, which is enshrined within, inter alia, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Universal Declaration on the Eradication of Hunger and Malnutrition, the United Nations Millennium Declaration, specifically Millennium Development Goal 1, and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Sustainable Development Goal 2,

Expressing concern that great efforts will be required to meet the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030,

Alarmed by the global malnutrition affecting children, with an estimated 691 to 783 million people experiencing malnutrition in 2022, representing a 122 million increase since 2019, and noting specific concerns, such as the 45 million children under the age of 5 suffering from wasting, 148 million children with stunted growth, and 37 million who are overweight,

Acknowledging the complex nature of food insecurity due to multifaceted causes, inter alia, poverty, inadequate infrastructure, geographic variations, socio-economic inequalities, educational gaps, and the requirement of short-term interventions and lack of long-term solutions,

Recognizing that some regions in the world are facing significant challenges and difficulties within society, due to the several major factors of, amongst others, armed conflicts, political instability, socio-economic conditions, the adverse impact of climate change, droughts, natural disasters, which require urgent humanitarian aid, and the devastating effect this has on children's malnutrition in these areas,

1. Reaffirms the importance of humanitarian aid and food distribution as immediate interventions to address acute malnutrition in children, especially in crisis-affected regions, and calls upon all Member States to increase their contributions to such emergency efforts;

2. Encourages the United Nations to enhance collaboration with international organisations such as the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and World Health Organization (WHO) with Member States to coordinate and strengthen global efforts to combat malnutrition;
3. Urges Member States to reinforce healthcare support, particularly for vulnerable populations, by expanding healthcare services, promoting maternal and child health, and improving access to essential nutrition services, and encourages all Member States to invest in education, healthcare, and skills development to empower individuals and communities to make informed choices about nutrition through:
 - a) emphasising the importance of protecting pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers from malnutrition by promoting education on the importance of the correct nutritional intake on the development of children, preventing healthcare complications for the unborn child,
 - b) encouraging regular workshops, led by nutritionists and health educators, on the importance of balanced diets and child nutrition, empowering parents with the knowledge they require,
 - c) promoting the use of ready-to-use therapeutic food (RUTF) in the treatment recovery (specifically for children and vulnerable groups) to prevent potentially fatal wasting;
4. Calls for a poverty alleviation program, called Sustainable Lives and Empowerment Initiative (SLEI), in the time period of 2025-2030, which will help to uplift impoverished families in crisis regions, through monthly transfers to vulnerable families, in order to meet their daily nutritional needs;
5. Deplores for increased investment in Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure to improve sanitation and access to clean water, enhancing nutritional outcomes, recovery from malnutrition and preventing those at risk due to malnutrition and undernutrition from compromised immune systems due to waterborne diseases;
6. Recommends increased international collaboration in technology and innovation to:
 - a) support the development and implementation of comprehensive emergency response plans to provide timely assistance during food security crises and natural disasters,
 - b) promote research and technology innovation in agriculture, food production, and distribution to enhance efficiency and reduce malnutrition rates;
7. Encourages Member States to establish:
 - a) disaster recovery and reconstruction plans that prioritise food security and nutrition, and increase:

- i. infrastructure investment in disaster resilience, including levees, flood barriers, and reinforced bridges, to reduce the impact of natural disasters on food security,
 - ii. farming supplies, which support agricultural workers to generate money through agriculture,
 - b) agricultural and food security initiatives, including sustainable farming practices, crop diversification, and rural development programs to ensure long-term access to nutritious food;
- 8. Requests that all Member States take increased measures towards mitigating conflict and climate change to reduce issues which exacerbate food insecurity and malnutrition and put the most vulnerable at risk;
- 9. Calls upon all member states to work together with the OECD infrastructure programme in order to limit the effects of damaged infrastructure caused by crisis.

FORUM: Commission on Sustainable Development
QUESTION OF: Combating our earth's sand shortage
SPONSOR: Republic of India
CO-SPONSORS: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kingdom of Denmark, Republic of Mozambique, Republic of Ecuador, People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, Republic of Malta, Republic of France

THE COMMISSION ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT,

Deeply disturbed about earth's sand shortage,

Alarmed by ecological and social consequences of sand mining, contributing to the lack of building material required for the construction of houses,

Conscious that the demand for sand is at 40-50 billion tons per year worldwide,

Convinced the demand will grow by almost 6 per year, according to the report "Sand and Sustainability" by the UN environment programme of 2022,

Keeping in mind that as stated in the preamble of the charter of the UN, member states seek to promote social progress and better standards of living,

Acknowledging sand is the most important raw material for concrete, glass and silicon, essential materials of major industries like the tech industry as well as the construction industry,

Deeply concerned a shortage will have a negative impact on the construction industry as well as the tech industry, which are crucial for other sectors such as the industrial and energy sector,

Believing a decline of these industries will eventually lead to a recession of the economy and lower standards of living in the long term,

Seeking to come together for discussions on sand specifically and to advance already existing agendas,

1. Recommends the establishment of the UN Bureau for International Regulation of Sand Mining to record the international consumption of sand in order to receive valid and precise numbers, and requests all member states to transfer an annual report on domestic sand production, consumption as well as sustainability of the sources to protect natural habitats;
2. Urges all member states to stop sand mining natural zones by setting suitable laws & punishments for those who commit this crime:

- a) protect natural habitats,
 - b) improve quality of safely managed drinking water systems (SMDWS),
 - c) reduce pollution and acidity in rivers,
 - d) impose stricter global trade regulations concerning sand imports and exports;
3. Calls upon the international community to reduce sand mining in natural zones in order to:
 - a) minimize ecological damage to ecosystems,
 - b) protect local residents from flooding, groundwater salinity, other consequences of sand mining;
4. Invites all member states to let their mining projects be monitored by the UNBIRSM in order to:
 - a) protect ecosystems from unnecessary sand extraction,
 - b) keep and improve the standards of ecological and environmental sand mining;
5. Supports the use of sustainable building materials and aims to fund LEDCs in order to:
 - a) advance the global construction sector,
 - b) help developing countries to cope with growing populations, even if sand mining is reduced,
 - c) prevent social, economic and environmental consequences of our earth's sand shortage,
 - d) prepare for the future and move to sustainability;
6. Encourages all member states to search for alternative renewable building materials for construction to reduce the world's economic reliance on sand and reduce environmental impact due to sand mining such as but not limited to:
 - a) biogenic materials (wood, nettle, clay, hemp),
 - b) recycled plastic (infuse plastic with sand in order to reduce sand use in concrete - 1/9),
 - c) recycled silicon,
 - d) recycled construction waste, to save 30-50 of concrete waste, which is feasible in many cases,
 - e) Fly ash or coal ash can be great alternatives for sand and could even act as a more thermal efficient material than sand;
7. Urges the Security Council to lift its regulations regarding sand export from the DPRK of Resolution 2397, operative clause 6, to solve short-term problems in LEDCs and to satisfy the worldwide demand for sand for fair price;
8. Recommends member states to involve relevant stake holders, such as industries and companies, as well as local communities and NGO's and to educate them about the impact of unsustainable sand extraction;

9. Resolves to remain seized of the matter.

FORUM: Commission on Science and Technology for Development

QUESTION OF: Encountering inequality in science due to regional disadvantages

SPONSOR: People's Republic of China

CO-SPONSORS: Republic of France, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Ghana, Republic of the Sudan, Republic of Uganda

THE COMMISSION ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT,

Concerned by the inequalities that scientific researchers and developers, especially in regions with geographical, infrastructural, and economic disadvantages, have to face daily,

Recognizing that these disadvantages prevent nations from fully participating in the global scientific research and development,

Aware of the importance of science related to social and economic progress,

Emphasizing that access to resources, trained professionals and opportunities can contribute to innovation and development, which will help with fighting humanitarian crises and bad living conditions in nations with said disadvantages,

Reaffirming the liberty of all people to have equal rights and opportunities as well as self-determination,

1. Requests the creation of an organisation that helps develop collaborative science and research facilities to help less developed areas. These facilities would be in numerous countries around the globe, focusing on less developed countries such as but not limited to the Republic of South Africa, the Republic of Uganda, the Republic of the Sudan and the Republic of Ghana. All countries involved with this organisation would be given access to research done at any facilities, credit given to those who did the research:
 - a) Urges countries to have a maximum amount of scientists allowed to be shared between facilities,
 - b) Further urges the money for these facilities to be shared to an equal percentage between all contributing nations,
 - c) Encourages scientists to be sent among facilities where they fit the best,
 - d) Requests the research facilities to give schools access to the facility's resources;
2. Calls upon all nations to participate by sending the new generation of scientists, making the future of the world a better place:
 - a) Calls upon participating nations to establish scholarships and

grants to support aspiring scientists from disadvantaged backgrounds in pursuing higher education and research careers;

3. Endorses the position as head of these facilities to be elected by the UN;
4. Designates UNESCO as the overseer of the funds and management of these facilities:
 - a) Encourages that UNESCO maintain transparency in the monitoring process by regularly publishing reports detailing fund allocation, utilization, and outcomes;
5. Urges all nations to raise awareness about the disadvantages by:
 - a) Educating the general public,
 - b) Educating governmental workers,
 - c) Promoting a more equitable approach to research;
6. Designates the facilities to be treated like the International Space Station in regard to who is in charge of it;
7. Encourages exchange programs between educational facilities all over the world;
8. Encourages all member nations to advertise this job field in schools and educational facilities to motivate young, talented, and intelligent individuals to pursue a career in science;
9. Urges member states to support initiatives that encourage women and underrepresented minorities to pursue careers in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields, fostering diversity and inclusivity in scientific research;
10. Requests an expansion of investments in science, education and infrastructure in underserved regions, focusing on primary and secondary schools, to ensure that students across the world have equal access to a strong foundation in science;
11. Requests the creation of free and accessible sources of information, such as, but not limited to:
 - a) libraries,
 - b) educational websites;
12. Encourages exchange programs between educational facilities all over the world, especially by:
 - a) promoting exchange programs in LEDCs,
 - b) compensating families of students leaving their home country,
 - c) offering support for visa applications and make visa applications easier.