



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: Reducing Child Mortality

Co-Sponsors: Co-Sponsors: Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Republic of Somalia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan, Kingdom of Belgium, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of

Spain, Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Libya, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, People's Republic of China, Republic of Angola, Republic of Cape Verde, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Finland, Republic of France, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Italy, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Togo, Russian Federation, Swiss Confederation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Mexican States, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Recognizing that child mortality is an ongoing problem and that the countries with the highest rates of child mortality should be the highest priority; some countries have reached the fourth Millennium Development goals while others have been unable to;

Recognizing the past efforts of other UN bodies and NGOs, UN Women has come up with the following;

1. Incorporating conducive sex education class into school systems;
2. Seeking advertisements to promote childcare practices, such as television, newspapers, social media, events, and posters;
3. Encouraging developed countries to teach developing countries to train volunteers, locals, and workers about caring for childbirth and child wellbeing;

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4. Recommending improvements of pre-existing health care facilities, as well as building new healthcare facilities in places where none exist;
5. Designating a program that provides classes to parents about proper childcare;
6. Requesting a minimum of four house visits from a medical professional in the first year of life;
7. Taking into account that not all children have access to clean water, NGOs are encouraged to provide clean water and food;
8. Realizing the importance of proper nutrition for infants and further recommending the promotion of breastfeeding to all mothers;
9. Providing supplies such as mosquito nets, vaccinations, nutrient supplements, and antibiotics;
10. Noting with deep concern the need for a skilled birth attendant;
11. Educating mothers both through pregnancy and after pregnancy to have proper medical care and knowledge;
12. Encouraging vaccination programs in schools and public places;
13. Requesting funding from the United Nations, governments of developed countries, charities, fundraisers, and NGOs;
14. Viewing with appreciation the idea of distribution of kits to new mothers containing supplies;
15. Desiring medical labs pay taxes in medicine;
16. Providing free, public transportation as well as infrastructure such as roads to grant access to medical facilities;
17. Strongly suggesting a policy in which all children at birth are automatically registered for health benefits and education.