

MODEL UNITED NATIONS OF MUNICH
2019
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION



Resolution booklet
**Economic and
Social Council**

Economic and Social Council Committee 1
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FORUM: Economic and Social Council Committee 1
(Sustainable Development)
QUESTION OF: Reducing exposure to air pollution in cities and megacities
MAIN SUBMITTER: Canada
CO-SUBMITTER: Vietnam, Philippines, Sweden, Pakistan, Thailand, United Kingdom, Japan

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE

Aware of the increasing population living in urban areas. Today 55% of the global population lives in densely populated areas; this number is expected to rise to 68% by 2050,

Bearing in mind that air pollution is related to factors such as topography, demography, meteorology, and the level and rate of industrialization and socio-economic development. Thus acknowledging that there is no universal solution for air pollution,

Emphasizing the fact that the two major causes for urban pollution are energy, mostly generated through fossil fuels, and motorized transportation. Cities in tropical climates primarily are affected by motor vehicle contributions,

Deeply concerned by the fact that more than 90% of the world population breathes polluted air,

Reaffirming Canadas commitment in the fight against air pollution already stated in the 1991 U.S.-Canada Air quality agreement,

Alarmed by the number of deaths caused by air pollution worldwide (6.7%),

Acknowledging that popular awareness fuels political change,

1. Encourages organizations such as WHO, UNEP and Clean Air Revival Inc. to continue propagating awareness regarding the problems related to air pollution that prevail in a great number of urban areas around the world which can be achieved through campaigns that inform the population in cooperation with local governments,
2. Recommends the diversification of energy sources moving away from traditional fossil fuels and shifting toward renewable sources which can be achieved through measures such as but not limited to:
 - a) subventions for energy consumers,
 - b) subventions for energy providers to invest in,
 - c) research and development (R&D),
 - d) infrastructure to facilitate access to energy coming from renewable sources,
 - e) determined and financed by national governments,

3. Considers an adjustment in building regulations as necessary in order to guarantee environmentally friendly construction, thus maximizing energy consumption, particularly in the field of insulation and energy economics,
4. Requests an improvement in heating infrastructure as necessary to combat urban air pollution, particularly in less economically developed countries (LEDC's),
5. Urges innovative transportation initiatives in order to reduce vehicle emissions through measures such as but not limited to
 - a) collective transportation platforms,
 - b) financial aid for low emission vehicle developers,
 - c) subventions of low emission vehicle purchases,
 - d) stricter vehicle emission standards in urban areas,
 - e) improving infrastructure connecting urban and suburban areas particularly
 - f) collective transportation,
6. Further Recommends improvement in waste management through measures such as but not limited to
 - a) innovation in waste treatment technologies and infrastructure,
 - b) particularly when it comes to incineration,
 - c) optimization of infrastructure,
7. Considers necessary to stop and prevent clandestine waste incineration in cities and megacities particularly in LEDC through
 - a) propagating awareness and education among the general population regarding the
 - b) dangers and repercussions of clandestine waste incineration,
 - c) implementing and enforcing regulatory measures,
8. Stresses the importance of waste minimization measures such as but not limited to,
 - a) encouraging recycling and reusing in both amongst the general population and the industrial branch,
 - b) restricting single-use items, in particular plastic,
9. Further invites measures to draw consumer to more sustainable products such as but not limited to:
 - a) subvention on less polluting products and services,
 - b) subvention on less polluting products that involve a less sustainable fabrication,
 - c) determined and financed by national governments,
10. Emphasizes to the importance of academia and R&D in order to understand and solve the challenges of urban air pollution.

Economic and Social Council Committee 2
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FORUM: Economic and Social Council Committee 2
(Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice)

QUESTION OF: Promoting integrated and comprehensive strategies to prevent all forms of violence against women and girls

SUBMITTED BY: Philippines

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Bangladesh, Somalia, Afghanistan, Poland, Turkey, Finland, Estonia, Norway, Ireland, France, Russian Federation, Germany, Japan, The United States of America

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Recognising that the term women includes young girls as well,

Stressing that all member states have the obligation to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, including women and girls, and must prevent, as well as investigate, acts of violence against women and girls and punish the perpetrators, and furthermore eliminate impunity,

Acknowledging that violence against women is a deeply rooted social problem,

Emphasizing that ‘violence against women’ means any act of gender-based violence that results in physical, sexual or psychological harm to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty, in both private and public life,

Referring to The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women,

1. Encourages Member States to design, fund and expand programmes to support women and girls who have experienced physical abuse or violence in any forms, including through specialised shelters, provision of post-rape care and psychological counselling, or otherwise, and also to provide legislative assistance that the perpetrators might be brought to justice in accordance with the existing national law,
2. Emphasizes safety in public places, by addressing and combating sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence in public spaces, through the Safe Cities and safe public places for “Women and Girls Global Flagship Initiative” and encourages all Member States to implement such initiatives in their respective countries,
3. Endorses working with the judiciary and police of Member States to address domestic violence including the state women federation and supreme court production of landmark Judicial Guidelines on Domestic Violence Cases, to be used by all judges in the state, such guidelines giving

full consideration to women's rights when domestic violence cases are tried in court, resulting in greater judicial support for gender justice,

4. Requests the implementation of community action projects lead by The UN Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence against Women to establish a multi-sector domestic violence response model, in order to:
 - a) increase the utilisation of a rights-based approach aimed at respecting, protecting and fulfilling women's human rights under CEDAW,
 - b) increase the prevention of domestic violence through awareness-raising and educational activities and services that target men and youth and challenge the underlying social norms that condone domestic violence,
5. Further recommends the spread of the UN women Commit commission of 2012, that involves direct government intervention by governments taking a standby and making new and concrete national commitments to end violence against women and girls, by:
 - a) passing new laws or improving legislation that protect victims and prevent all forms of violence against women,
 - b) ratifying international conventions,
 - c) launching public awareness campaigns,
 - d) providing safe houses or free hotline services and free legal aid to survivors of abuse, rape, and other forms of violence,
6. Urges member states to introduce and enforce laws putting an end to child marriage and female mutilation,
7. Emphasizes that enforcement of these policies, principles and laws should remain in the hands of the relevant state, and that the varying punishment for violations of these policies will not be regulated or controlled at the international level.

Economic and Social Council Committee 3
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FORUM: Economic and Social Council Committee 3
(Human Rights)

QUESTION OF: Mainstreaming a gender perspective into all national and international organizations, especially those in less economically developed countries

SUBMITTER: China

CO-SUBMITTERS: Japan, Ireland, Norway, Philippines, Canada, Vietnam, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, United States of America, Costa Rica, Russian Federation

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL,

Deeply concerned about the gender inequality in the global labour force: in 2018 women's labour force participation rate was 48.5%, a decrease from 51.4% in 1990, while men's labour force participation rate was 75.0%,

Fully aware that in 2017, the global average annual earnings for women were \$12,000, compared to men's earnings of \$21,000,

Believing that gender inequality has negative effects on labour force participation rate and human resource utilization, social and human development and on families,

Recognising that women's rights are a responsibility of the government,

Bearing in mind that the ultimate goal of development is the improvement of people's well-being, which includes gender equality,

1. Urges all governments to prioritize education and to enhance educational systems around the globe for girls and boys alike by:
 - a) investing in educational systems worldwide,
 - b) ensuring that girls have equal access to schooling worldwide,
 - c) investing in teacher training and teaching qualifications,
 - d) improving the quality of state schools in both rural and urban areas,
2. Calls for guaranteed, safeguarded gender equality at work and home according to measures implemented by the government of every individual country,
3. Considers introducing systems of measuring gender inequality to be able to combat gender inequality,
4. Encourages the implementation of seminars and debates on the challenges of gender inequality to promote this topic in all national and international organisations,

5. Requests international awareness and recognition of the value of unpaid care work and legislation to acknowledge its importance in society, given that women are more likely to spend more time performing unpaid work, such as childcare and housework, than men,
6. Calls upon member States to sign and ratify the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,
7. Requests the Security Council to penalize countries that do not have gender equality laws,
8. Recommends that the salaries between men and women be equal to ensure gender equality worldwide, reflecting the maxim that equal pay should be given for equal work, while nevertheless accounting for other factors relevant to the position, such as:
 - a) Skills,
 - b) Prior experience,
 - c) Duration of employment,
9. Further recommends that all Member States introduce “Equal Salary”, an organisation which gives certificates to companies that pay equally to men and women,
10. Deplores direct discrimination such as, but not limited to:
 - a) Gender specific job promotion,
 - b) Questions related to candidates’ marital or parental status during interview,
11. Requests that the reinforcement of the “glass ceiling” phenomenon in relation to any gender should be prohibited in all institutions,
12. Urges all Member States to introduce specific centres where women and men can seek assistance separately in cases of:
 - a) Rape,
 - b) Abuse,
 - c) Gender-based discrimination by the opposite gender,
 - d) Unfair treatment in the workplace,
13. Calls for the creation and implementation of a mandatory weekly after-school course for those aged 10-13 and for teachers, promoting equal gender participation and opportunity in the workplace, with the expectation that UN bodies such as UNICEF or UNESCO provide the financial resources necessary for this clause to be implemented,
14. Suggests the provision of incentives to companies which have an equal percentage of women and men in middle- to high-ranking positions in their workforce in order to encourage the employment of women, where said incentives may include tax breaks of any type, which will attract more companies into the country in question and encourage said companies to employ more women.

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