

The United Nations Children's Fund

Topic: Child Malnutrition Moderator: Erick Delgado

Director: Carlos García





Letter to Delegates:

Hello, dear delegates. It's a pleasure to have you in this SPIS MUN, I'm Carlos García and I'll be your Director in this SPIS MUN 2025. Let me introduce you to your moderator, Erick Delgado. Together, we'll be your chair for this SPIS MUN 2025 in the committee of UNICEF.

As your Director and Moderator, we hope that you do your best effort for this debate and we also wish you the best of luck. We hope that you have a great time on this committee and that as your moderator and director, we'll do our best for you delegates.

Delegates, we want you to do your best to have a chance of winning awards.

As your chair, we expect that your delegates have the potential to participate a lot in this debate, making your best effort in this committee, so in the future, you will be ready enough to be a moderator or director. To continue, we know it can be stressful and difficult if it's your first time in MUN, but in case of any questions, feel free to ask us and we will respond to every doubt you have. Thank you!

History of the committee:

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established in 1946, in the aftermath of World War II. To help children and young people whose lives and futures were at risk – no matter what role their country had played in the war. For 75 years, UNICEF has collected records, items, and leading research that document our story as well as that of the world. The UNICEF Archives, located in our New York Headquarters, houses material that captures UNICEF's global field operations – from our founding in the aftermath of World War II through today.

What mattered to UNICEF was reaching every child in need, and protecting children's rights to survive, thrive, and reach their full potential. This is the DNA of UNICEF. From the ashes of war to the global challenges that affect millions today, our mandate has never wavered. UNICEF has consistently worked to protect the rights and well-being of all children. Whoever they are. Wherever they live.

We bring 75 years of field-tested expertise, a network that spans the globe, a passion for innovation, dynamic partnerships, and a commitment to making every dollar count. As we look back, we learn from our accomplishments and challenges.

As we look ahead, we think to ourselves to realize the <u>rights of every child</u>. In 2021, as the world faced new crises, etc. <u>UNICEF</u> marched into its 75th year. We reflected on our past while we wanted a better future for every child.

History of Topic:

This topic originated worldwide because malnutrition in kids was a very big problem so people found a way to solve it. Making it a topic in UNICEF, so children could not suffer anymore. Now in this way, this could be supported by these suffering kids and malnutred, by delegates doing ideas to find a way to stop this problem right now.

Anyways, this topic originated in African countries and other parts of the world. The solutions that the delegates discuss try to find a way to solve this problem. Also, some of the ideas were clear but some were wrong or failed.

In the past days, this problem generally caused some of the cases of children with malnutrition and hunger to be slower, but this needs to be finished right now.

Children want help and you delegates, we as a committee can solve this horrible problem.



Introduction of the Topic:

This topic is about children with malnutrition and hunger, so actually worldwide most of the kids with malnutrition are in the continent of Africa. If your delegation doesn't know what malnutrition is, I'm glad to explain it to you. Malnutrition, is Malnutrition occurs when the body does not get enough nutrients. The causes are poor diet, digestive disorders and other diseases, also it affects by eating less food, etc.

So children in not developed countries are suffering right now so they need our help of us delegates and we as a committee should idealize efficient ideas to stop this malnutrition in kids right now. Delegates, these children need help from us, so we need to solve this problem as quickly as possible.



Key Players:

Somalia: The country with the most rate in malnutrition with children. Over the past decades, Somalia has been one, by not mentioning that it is the only country to this present day that has a rate of 51% of malnutrition in kids since 2019. The findings show that acute malnutrition has generally improved compared to last year. However, the situation is still extremely worrying with about 1.5 million children – 43% of children under the age of five in Somalia.

India: India's has a lot of malnourished children varies across culturally and geographically, so this problem is causing panic. About 61 million children younger than 5 are stunted, UNICEF says. That's 30 percent of the world's stunted children in one country are in children malnutrition.

Madagascar: Due to extreme weather conditions, long droughts and locust attacks, 1.4 million people in Madagascar are in a food crisis. At least 43.1 percent of its population is malnourished. So in Madagascar many people and children are suffering from this problem.

Guatemala: More than half of <u>Guatemalans</u> live below the poverty line. As a result, 48 percent of its children younger than 5 are malnourished and stunted. So Guatemala is so affected and it is in an emergency so lots of children want food and water. So we need to solve it as fast as possible.

Yemen: In 2055, Yemenis will number more than 50 million; the population is expected to peak at 55.08 million in 2080. The population starts to slowly decline after 2081. Yemen is currently experiencing a population growth rate of 2.28% per annum Since 1990, this growth rate has reduced and will further decline near to the year 2080. Yemen has a median age of just 20.2 years and a fertility rate, at 3.84 births per woman, that suggests high levels of unmet sexual and reproductive health needs among women and girls. Its 1.7 births per woman fertility rate — down from 5 births in 2010 — is dragging the population growth rate down.

UN Action:

Currently, UNICEF is working with 130 people all over the world to solve this problem. The organization is also helping by making many child support campaigns to send resources to the main countries with the issue. They also support early detection and treatment of malnourished kids, as well as teaching the mothers a more responsible treatment for their kids.

The GA (General Assembly) Proclaimed on April 1, 2016-2025 that the UN will take as many actions as possible against malnourished children. Since that moment, the ICN2 (International Conference on Nutrition 2) was founded officially. To meet a set of global nutrition targets and diet-related NCD targets by 2025, as well as relevant targets in the (Agenda for Sustainable Development).

Current Status:

Well today, malnutrition is still a huge issue across the world. As earlier stated, the UN has been acting over malnourished kids since 2016. UNICEF also pointed out that the proclamation was made in 2000 and should result in "huge progress on this issue by 2030. The UN is still doing a lot in this regard like identifying malnourished children.

About 45% of all deaths among children under five years of age are linked to undernutrition, but it also exacerbates infections and slows down recovery, leading to a vicious cycle of disease and undernutrition. Getting malnourished during these 1,000 days leads to stunted growth which affects cognitive skills and performance throughout life. While the global prevalence of stunting has been declining since 2000, in 2022

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Guiding Questions:

In what continent does it affect more?

What age is the most common affected on children?

Why is malnutrition expanding worldwide actually?

What are the affected children searching for right now?

What type of countries need help in this situation?

Is this problem of malnutrition in kids

decreasing or increasing? Why?



Quorum:

Somalia **Zimbabwe** Russia **Argentina Belgium** Mexico India Colombia **Spain** Yemen China Costa Rica **France** Morocco Nigeria Guatemala Yemen **United States** Türkiye Madagascar



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