



CONFERENCE A

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Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Second Committee
(GA2)

GA Second

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Women in Development
- II. The Impact of Migration on Development
- III. Adapting to Globalization: The New International Economic Order and the Green Economy

Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee 165

Code	Topic	Vote
Resolution: GA2/1/1	Women in Development	144 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 7 abstentions
Resolution: GA2/1/2	Women in Development	146 votes in favour, 16 votes against, 3 abstentions
Resolution: GA2/1/3	Women in Development	129 votes in favour, 6 votes against, 30 abstentions
Resolution: GA2/1/4	Women in Development	103 votes in favour, 26 votes against, 36 abstentions
Resolution: GA2/1/5	Women in Development	109 votes in favour, 26 votes against, 30 abstentions
Resolution: GA2/1/6	Women in Development	117 votes in favour, 17 votes against, 31 abstentions
Resolution: GA2/1/7	Women in Development	144 votes in favour, 4 votes against, 17 abstentions
Resolution: GA2/1/8	Women in Development	112 votes in favour, 12 votes against, 41 abstentions

Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Women in Development
- II. The Impact of Migration on Development
- III. Adapting to Globalization: The New International Economic Order and the Green Economy

The session was attended by representatives of 163 countries, and 2 observers to address the mandate of this committee in regards to economic and financial matters, pertaining to the Economic and Financial Council.

On Sunday, despite in-depth discussion on the agenda order, a majority could not be reached on a specific order and so the committee automatically adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning the discussion on the topic of Women in Development. During the first session on Monday, formal speeches were delivered pertaining to many potential subdivisions of the topic, including micro financing, sovereignty, rural development, humanitarian and labour rights, and the rights for acquisition of resources. The Dais observed that delegates were working hard to negotiate and discuss their respective interests and concerns. On Tuesday, members of the Dais circulated around the committee room and observed the negotiations. The working groups were impressive and the flow of debate was managed in a very professional and efficient way. As such, by the end of Session V the Dais received a total of 14 working paper proposals. The flow of debate was very active and efficient throughout the day. As of Wednesday, the Dais had 13 working papers and was pleased to witness the comprehensive merging that took place due to delegates' own initiatives, further resembling the spirit of the Assembly and serving as a true testament to diplomacy. The final count for approved draft resolutions was eight. During voting, the committee adopted all resolutions, with one unfriendly and three friendly amendments.

The resolutions represented a wide range of issues consisting of health care, gender related violence, and the elimination of violence against women, women's inequality in multiple fields, women in leadership, global access to information, politics and work force on job growth and employment opportunity for women, a self-based entrepreneurship program for start-ups under the title of UN-SHE, and lastly, the initiative of human rights, labour opportunity, micro financing, education, and gender protection. Overall work of the body was viewed by the Dais to be accurate and passionate, respectively to the policies of the Member States. The Dais was impressed with the level of professionalism delegates showed over the course of the conference.



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Code: GA2/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2

3 *Realizing* that supporting the health of all women is an universal human right as defined by the
4 *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* Article 25 in 1948,

5

6 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of United Nations (UN) programs that take effective measures on
7 the ground towards providing menstrual health programs that lower the cost of necessary
8 sanitary products and educate women in developing countries on menstrual health in developing
9 and rural areas,

10

11 *Recognizing* the need to improve the mental and physical health of all women in the international
12 community to promote development for all Member States at the local and international level as
13 noted by the World Health Organization (WHO) World Women's Health and Development
14 Forum in 2014,

15

16 *Expressing its appreciation* for UN bodies such as the UN Women Watch, UN Development
17 Programme (UNDP), UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the UN Entity for Gender Equality
18 and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA),
19 and the World Bank (WB) for their continued efforts in promoting development for women and
20 all Member States,

21

22 *Reaffirming* projects by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Pads4 Girls, Women in
23 Europe for a Common Future (WECF), and Sustainable Health Enterprises (SHE) that work to
24 provide menstrual health necessities for women at lower costs,

25

26 *Noting* the importance and proven effectiveness of midwives in NGOs such as the International
27 Confederation of Midwives (ICM) and the American College of Nurse Midwives (ACNM) in
28 their work with teaching and carrying out proper and safe birthing methods in developing states,

29

30 *Noting further* the detrimental effects of improper menstrual education on the health of women
31 as noted by the UN Women Call for Global Action on Ending Menstruation Taboos and
32 reversing Neglect in 2015,

33

34 *Affirming* the United Nations funding bodies such as United Nations Women's Fund for Gender
35 Equality (FGE), and the United Nations Development Fund (UNDF) in contributing monetary
36 aid to projects and NGOs that assist in the development of women,

37

38 *Recognizing* the importance of education and training in the process of expanding medical
39 maternal care in rural and developing areas through UN programs such as *H4* that utilizes many
40 UN organizations such as the WHO and UN Women to provide expertise and coordinated efforts
41 on the ground to help women and children,
42

43 *Expressing* its appreciation for the launch of the Every Women Every Child movement
44 established by the UN Secretary-General in 2010 and the WHO for promoting the need to
45 address mental and physical health for women globally,
46

47 *Acknowledging* A/RES/60/262, which ensures that pregnant women have access to antenatal care
48 and access to effective treatment for women living with HIV and infants in order to reduce the
49 mother to child transmission of HIV,
50

51 *Guided* by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) created by A/RES/55/2 in promoting
52 women gender equality and female empowerment as mentioned by Goal 3 as well as the need to
53 improve maternal health as noted by Goal 1,
54

55 *Recalling* A/RES/34/180 which established the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
56 Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), A/RES/50/203 that created the *Beijing Declaration*
57 *and Platform for Action*, A/RES/69/6 which encompasses the goals of the 2005 World Summit
58 Outcome to promote women's health, and E/CN.9/2009/10 that discusses the importance of the
59 MDGs in assisting women,
60

- 61 1. *Urges* the United Nations Women's Fund for Gender Equality (FGE) and UNDF to fund
62 UN programs through UN Women in collaboration with local NGOs who have taken
63 effective measures in addressing menstrual health practice and other common health care
64 issues in rural and developing states in order to:
 - 65 a. Increase access to sanitary gender specific bathrooms in rural areas and schools to
66 guarantee safety for women often exposed to sexual violence;
67
 - 68 b. Provide more access to low-cost menstrual sanitary products in rural and
69 developing states;
70
 - 71 c. Support local projects that increase education relating to menstrual health at the
72 primary and secondary level;
73
 - 74 d. Raise awareness through campaigns that promote the need to address menstrual
75 health issues for young girls and women;
76
- 77

- 78 e. Educate women about diseases often associated with improper care of menstrual
79 health that often impact economic prosperity for all;
80
- 81 2. *Recommends* that Member States use funding from the UNDF and the FGE to address the
82 issues related to the high costs of menstrual sanitation products such as tampons and pads
83 by:
84
- 85 a. Considering the benefits associated with providing government subsidies on
86 menstrual sanitation products in areas with high levels of poverty;
87
- 88 b. Promoting the use of NGOs that provide free and low-cost sanitation products and
89 education for local communities in areas;
90
- 91 c. Developing basic infrastructure such roads for rural areas to lower transportation
92 costs of these products under supervision of the United Nations Development
93 Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank (WB);
94
- 95 d. Researching the negative impacts of current luxury taxes held on sanitary
96 menstrual products within Member States on women living in poverty and rural
97 areas;
98
- 99 3. *Suggests* WHO and UNFPA expand the use and promotion of trainings in developing and
100 rural areas by the organizations' experts, such as H4, in order to better inform women in
101 developing areas on the programs available, with particular emphasis on:
102
- 103 a. Caring for pregnant women and new mothers;
104
- 105 b. Training on utilizing medical equipment for local doctors;
106
- 107 c. Provide accessible centers for women to ask and resolve common and deadly
108 health issues such as obstetric fistula;
109
- 110 d. Teaching safe and clean methods of sanitation in areas with low infrastructure;
111
- 112 4. *Requests* the expansion of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to
113 monitor existing and new medical facilities, with funding from the UNFPA in order to
114 ensure that:
115
- 116 a. Health codes are up to date, being taught in these medical facilities;
117
- 118 b. Provide workshops that will act as a free space to promote innovative ideas to
119 further enhance community support;
120

- 121 c. Effective allocation of donated money towards the development of medical
122 facilities under the guidelines of the UNFPA;
123
- 124 d. Geographical areas that are inadequate in technological infrastructure can access
125 the trainings and knowledge-sharing that is provided;
126
- 127 5. *Supports* the expansion of the WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme by
128 developing rehabilitation centers for women in order to provide sufficient psychological
129 and medical treatment to improve the mental health of women who have experienced
130 trauma in low-income states by:
131
- 132 a. Inviting mental health experts from the WHO to supervise these stations in order
133 to maintain strong social conduct when conducting treatment;
134
- 135 b. Establishing mobile treatment centers that are targeted towards rural areas and
136 impoverished areas through funding and collaboration between the UNFPA,
137 WHO, and UNDP;
138
- 139 c. Allowing all Member States to request the WHO to provide these rehabilitation
140 centers;
141
- 142 6. *Encourages* the UNFPA to expand their existing midwife program to improve mobility
143 and pair trained midwives across borders in order to:
144
- 145 a. Aid in the furthering cultural and proper practice understanding;
146
- 147 b. Continue to extend the education and creation of midwives;
148
- 149 c. Improve access of midwives to rural areas and areas of inadequate infrastructure;
150
- 151 7. *Further requests* the development of infrastructure building projects employed by local
152 individuals that enable women in rural areas to physically receive access to basic health
153 centers that already exists under guidance and funding from the UNDP and the WB;
154
- 155 8. *Recommends* all Member States that are working to promote the health of women and
156 young girls that it is essential to ensure that patients are treated with sensitivity and
157 discretion when receiving any sort of health care or are participating in research studies.
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Code: GA2/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the efforts of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically target number three,
4 promoting gender equality and empowerment of women,

5

6 *Emphasizing* the lack of progress towards reducing violence against women, and recognizing the position of General
7 Assembly Second in the Post-2015 Agenda to address gender equality, women's rights, women's economic
8 empowerment and their initiatives to eliminate violence against women,

9

10 *Supporting* the framework outlined by the UN Decade for Women for the Advancement of Women (1985) and the
11 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in respect to addressing violence against women, and reaffirming the
12 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Article 2 that states that everyone is entitled to human rights,
13 regardless of their sex,

14

15 *Deeply concerned* that as stated by the World Health Organization (WHO), thirty-five percent of women around the
16 world will experience gender-based violence during their lifetimes, and viewing with appreciation the role that
17 education plays in empowering women to be involved and knowledgeable about the discrepancy of their rights in a
18 societal framework, as in their educational interventions that includes school-based, community and media,

19

20 *Convinced* that including men in the dialogue emphasizing collaborative solutions on reducing violence against
21 women and promoting gender equality will increase the success of the implementation of the post-2015 Agenda,
22 with the development of programs such as the Barbarshop Conference, HeforShe and UNiTE,

23

24 *Fully alarmed* of stigmatized gender roles, where women are designated to only deal with maternal and
25 housekeeping activities, while men are allowed to work and financially maintain the family, and the negative effect
26 in the familiar environment, endorsing programs like the "Make The Call" which recognizes the issue related to
27 women remaining silent while being target of gender related abuse for the fear of retaliation and such issue would
28 hold back improvement of their situation,

29

30 *Stressing* that the economic development of women decreases the women's financial dependency, making it a
31 fundamental part toward eliminating violence against women, bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the
32 *Charter of the United Nations* to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

33

34 *Appreciating* Member States who have implemented social services that promote women's protection and prevent
35 violence against women, such as work in the creation of safe houses for children and female victims of abuse,

36

37 *Welcoming* organizations of all levels working on eliminating violence against women, seeking that Member States
38 will make positive changes in their legislative bodies in order to protect and empower women,

39

40 *Acknowledging* the efforts of Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
41 (CEDAW), specifically article 2, in eliminating all forms of discrimination against women,

42

43 *Recalling* the importance of United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) and that
44 women are vulnerable to smuggling and prosecution,

45

46 1. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to and adopt to both the principles from the results of the *UN Decade for*
47 *Women* (1985) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995);

48

49 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of the integration of gender perspective in all Sustainable Development Goals
50 (SDGs), and challenging all Members States to fulfill the MDGs goals as well as to achieve a strong goals for
51 the post-2015 development agenda;

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3. *Appeals* to the need to deconstruct gender stereotypes and combat all types of violence against women, as well as de-stigmatize the societal roles men and women fill in order to eliminate structural barriers in the family and work environment;
 4. *Recommends that* education a primary objective in the fight against gender-based violence by:
 - a- Emphasizing the importance of information about women’s rights in early stages of the education process, establishing a task force with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and Partners for Prevention that will track the impact of early education on gender equality;
 - b- Implementing educational programs and social media campaigns, raising awareness of violence against women, reach a global audience, making a concerted effort to include communities who do not have access to social medial through NGOs and regional government;
 - c- Creating open inquiry in conjunction with both social and municipal community leaders organizing local community activities, increasing women’s awareness about feminine health, in order to protect their dignity and support their independence in society with the implementation of National Action Plans by Member States to achieve these goals;
 5. *Builds upon* the work of the MDGS to further emphasize the relationship between gender and economics through:
 - a- Encouraging the integration of professional and personal spheres of women’s life by facilitating their engagement and acceptance in the workforce, and providing specific training for women in order to engage and expand their functionalities in the work environment;
 - b- Encouraging the implementation of child care programs, allowing women to participate actively in the economy, enable them to have sustainable income;
 - c. Providing a safe work environment in order to suppress the incidence of sexual harassment and establish a safe work environment for women;
 - d. Offering training for women in areas that are mainly dominated by men, in order to promote gender diversity in all professional areas;
 - e. Supporting developing countries to empower women to achieve a sustainable and independent income, and implementing a more systematic analysis evaluating how fiscal policy affects gender dynamics is necessary;
 6. *Requests* Member States to create, fund, and support rehabilitation initiatives with the support of UN Women and the World Health Organization that aid women who have experienced gender-based violence, particularly sexual, physical, or psychological violence;
 7. *Supports* the creation and development of conferences, such as the Barbershop Conference, that have opened dialogue among government officials and ambassadors, programs such as HeforShe that organizes conversation at a grassroots level, and UNiTE that specifically includes men as part of the solution for violence against women, and reiterates that Member States will engage male participation in preventing violence against women;
 8. *Encourages* the cooperation of state governments and civil society organizations, in the promotion of women’s rights through:
 - a- Continuing engagement of the participation of NGOs and intergovernmental organizations in the awareness of violence against women and support of victims of domestic violence;

- 108 b- Invites all Member States to cooperate and exchange knowledge in a common platform in order to collect
109 data and offer a secure framework for women on all levels;
110
- 111 9. *Further requests* wide reaching support from the World Bank (WB) and other organizations to mirror the efforts
112 and support seen through the WB's funding of the Chad Mother and Child Health Services Strengthening
113 Project, Countries wanting to address these issues should consult NGOs and government organizations for
114 funding and other support;
115
- 116 10. *Calls upon* Member States with the support of UN Women and organizations as those included in the Equality
117 Rights Alliance to establish rehabilitation care centers that:
118
- 119 a- Offer the necessary accommodations for women who have experienced violence, and provides services of
120 psychological aid, legal aid and counseling for women in order to reintegrate them back into their lives;
121
- 122 b- Governmental level rehabilitation centers in order to protect and support women and children victims of
123 domestic violence;
124
- 125 c- Health care programs in order to facilitate the prevention and treatment of women's health issues, damages
126 resulted from domestic violence, sexual transmitted diseases, and reproductive and contraceptive
127 information;
128
- 129 d- Recommend municipalities and NGOs such as ActionAid, and Women Against Violence and Equality
130 Now to participate in the care centers for the purpose of good management and operation;
131
- 132 e- Recommend Member States to consider budgeting for rehabilitation centers and appeal to social
133 organizations, social fund, the private sector and individuals to make donations;
134
- 135 f- Utilize the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) to financially support these
136 care centers;
137
- 138 11. *Suggests* the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and
139 the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the monitoring of the previously
140 mentioned programs, and submit reports to the General Assembly and the Secretariat on an annual basis in
141 order to determine the impact of said programs wherever they are implemented;
142
- 143 12. *Urges* Member States to increase their data reports concerning to Human Trafficking as a way to increase the
144 efficiency of United Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through:
145
- 146 a- Utilizing global reports on trafficking in persons as an informational tool for Member States to analyze and
147 implement adequate initiatives to combat violence in women involving human trafficking;
148
- 149 b- Urging that 30% of countries reporting data is not sufficient;
150
- 151 c- Insisting on the importance of the United Nations protocol against trafficking in persons;
152
- 153 13. *Invites* Member States to create plans of action that promotes gender inclusive legislation in encouragement of
154 the elimination of gender based violence;
155
- 156 14. *Recommends* Member States to reinforce publicity intensity and increase awareness by encouraging women
157 citizens and girls to join Global Non-formal Education Curriculum under the partnership between UN Women
158 and World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS).



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Code: GA2/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

- 1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
- 2
- 3 *Recognizing* the impediments to advancement and lack of resources among women in underdeveloped areas,
- 4
- 5 *Acknowledging* the significance of cultural diversity and social norms within countries,
- 6
- 7 *Noting with concern* the lack of educational resources and facilities in rural and underdeveloped areas,
- 8
- 9 *Further concerned* with the lack of early education opportunities for young girls in developing nations,
- 10
- 11 *Recognizing* the importance for strong female role models and their positive impact on the education of girls and
- 12 women,
- 13
- 14 *Bearing in mind* the obstacles faced by women in many intellectual fields of study,
- 15
- 16 *Aware* of insufficient funding toward state-run schools and inadequacy of communication and connections between
- 17 international actors and states,
- 18
- 19 *Cognizant* that the inability to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS persists in large part due to violence against women,
- 20 denial of legal rights, and women's limited participation in decision-making,
- 21
- 22 *Reaffirming* the need to support women's health for the purposes of maintaining women's financial independence
- 23 and ability to participate in economic and governance processes,
- 24
- 25 *Recognizing* that women may be prevented from accessing financial markets due to gender-based discrimination,
- 26 post-conflict sexual violence, maternal malnutrition and illness, and the stigma attached to victims of HIV/AIDS,
- 27
- 28 *Emphasizing* that reports of sexual violence in developing countries often go unreported or are not sufficiently
- 29 addressed by law enforcement entities,
- 30
- 31 *Acknowledging* that unhygienic and unsafe childbirth delivery practices can result in significant health problems
- 32 such as tetanus,
- 33
- 34 *Noting* the psychological consequences on women that come from human trafficking, labor and sexual exploitation,
- 35
- 36 *Emphasizing* that improving the state of maternal health is a crucial task, as outlined by the Fifth Millennium
- 37 Development Goal (MDG) (2015) of the United Nations Development Program,
- 38
- 39 *Taking into account* that suicides among depressed pregnant women are a major cause of maternal mortality as
- 40 researched by the World Health Organization (WHO),
- 41
- 42 *Acknowledging* the need to reduce social stigmas imposed upon those infected with HIV/AIDS, which leads to the
- 43 social isolation of the infected through self- imposed segregation,
- 44
- 45 *Noting* the importance of educated populations on the significance of women's rights and the benefits of gender
- 46 diversity according to Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),
- 47
- 48 *Recalling* A/RES/64/217 and A/RES/62/206 on the need for women's integrated role in development,
- 49
- 50 *Further recalling* A/RES/62/136 and A/RES/68/139 on the improvement of women education in rural areas, and
- 51 A/RES/67/17 and A/RES/56/116 on the promotion of education and health for all,

52
53 *Reaffirming* the sentiments outlined in A/RES/65/1 and the objectives of the MDGs and Sustainable Development
54 Goals (SDGs) 4, 5 and 8 to support youth education, health, and gender equality,
55
56 *Reaffirming* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action Chapter IV on education and training for women, as
57 well as the outcome paper of the fifty seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW),
58
59 *Recalling* the outcomes of Interactive Expert Panel: Gender Perspectives of the Financial Crisis from the 53rd
60 session of the Commission on the Status of Women, including recommendations for women's economic
61 independence, financial stability, and increased governmental support,
62
63 *Reaffirming* that microfinance approaches are efficient women`s poverty reduction strategies, as enumerated in the
64 synthesis report of the United Nations` Division for the Advancement of Women, Reducing the Gender Dimensions
65 of Poverty, and Microfinance: Policies and Practices,
66
67 *Recalling* Module 4 of the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Women, which affirms the importance of
68 financial involvement of international organizations in granting women equitable positions in social and economic
69 development,
70
71 *Stressing* women`s rights to access to financial services at the local, regional and international levels, including
72 microfinance and microcredit as highlighted by the United States Agency for International Development on
73 Enhancing Women`s Access to Markets,
74
75 *Observing* the benefits of microfinance for women as enumerated in the Social Trade Organization, such as
76 stabilization of women`s income, increase of women`s employability, reduction of vulnerability, and improved
77 standard of living of women and their families,
78
79 *Concurring* with the proposals of Resolution 66/216 (2011) on the role and contributions of NGOs and related
80 specialized agencies through support of microfinance programs,
81
82 *Recognizing* the efforts of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations
83 Children's Fund (UNICEF) in establishing regional working groups and promoting national and international
84 fundraising,
85
86 *Recalling* A/RES/48/104, which enumerates that violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and
87 fundamental freedoms of women, and provides the ways in which states can begin eliminating such violence,
88
89 *Applauding* the efforts of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support maternal health and awareness
90 of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) through the promotion of strong national health systems,
91
92 *Acknowledging* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, its present follow-up report E/CN.6/2015/3 from
93 March 2015 and A/56/323 Cooperation between United Nations and the Private Sector which underlines the
94 necessity of a collaboration between the public and the private sector for financing and strengthening the
95 empowerment of woman,
96
97 *Fully aware* the microcredit system is the basis of micro financing, there are several inherent characteristics that
98 negatively impact the progress and efforts of these systems and organizations, such as: the inaccessibility, poor
99 debtor, qualifications, and lofty financing expenses,
100
101 1) *Urges* Member States to improve partnership between governments, the private sector, and international
102 organizations in the realms of maternal health care and HIV/AIDS prevention, within and among states to
103 support the economic participation of women, on the model of:
104
105 a) Reports conducted by the WHO, Member States to the Regional Office for Europe and the European
106 Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), regarding the cumulative total of HIV cases;
107

- 108 b) Promotion of awareness which can be done by governments, side by side with UNICEF, of the
109 situations in which HIV spreads as well as on good practices for effective prevention;
110
- 111 c) UNAIDS is an innovative partnership that leads the world in achieving universal access to HIV
112 prevention, treatment, care and support;
113
- 114 2) *Calls for* the support of awareness and prevention programs for HIV/AIDS and other STDs, including:
115
- 116 a) HIV testing for those individuals and groups at risk of contracting AIDS which can be supported by
117 the World Health Organization and international charities such as;
118
- 119 i) The Needle and Syringe Programme of AVERT, an international group focusing on averting
120 HIV/AIDS through education, treatment, care, and;
121 ii) The Global Fund, which has developed a model that assists in mobilizing and financially
122 supporting local medical experts within Member States;
123
- 124 b) Training seminars regarding AIDS and STD prevention for communities, media specialists and youth;
125
- 126 c) Health care assistance and psychological support to those infected with HIV/AIDS and their family
127 members, such as through:
128
- 129 i) Anonymous telephone hotlines;
130 ii) Individual and group counseling;
131
- 132 3) *Suggests* increased support of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) programs to be funded through
133 organizations such as the WHO designed to reduce such infections in underdeveloped areas through
134 voluntary and confidential counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS;
135
- 136 4) *Encourages* countries and research institutions, such as the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious
137 Diseases (NAID) to share research information about HIV/AIDS treatment;
138
- 139 5) *Recommends* support of improved information gathering and statistic provision mechanisms for
140 governments to assess the magnitude of sexual violence occurrences in their countries by expanding on
141 General Assembly Recommendation No. 9 from the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
142 Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);
143
- 144 6) *Endorses* support of programs that increase awareness and prevention of gender-based violence, including:
145
- 146 a) Instructional outreach programs that encourage the promotion of programs similar to UNFPA to
147 educate individuals on the prevention of sexual and domestic violence;
148
- 149 b) Individual and group counseling opportunities that allow victims of gender-based violence to properly
150 reintegrate back into society based on programs such as the COMMIT initiative by UN Women;
151
- 152 c) Associations that provide assistance for victims to successfully report gender abuses to supplement the
153 work of public law enforcement entities;
154
- 155 7) *Emphasizes* collaboration of national law enforcement agencies within and among Member States to fight
156 against sexual violence in order to promote:
157
- 158 a) Transparency through anti-corruption measures and incentivize integrity programs;
159
- 160 b) Transparency of information relating to sexual violence;
161
- 162 c) Imploring that Member States ratify the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
163

- 164 d) Recommending that those who ratified the UNCAC fully enact the provisions set about by the
165 convention;
166
- 167 8) *Strongly supports* improved sanitation practices to promote maternal health and eradicate and prevent
168 HIV/AIDS through:
169
- 170 a) Needle sanitation and disposal standards within healthcare institutions;
171
172 b) Proper handling and storage of bodily fluids by healthcare personnel;
173
174 c) Sanitized delivery rooms;
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176
- 177 9) *Expresses* its support in increased prenatal care such as early diagnosis of hypertensive disorders, improved
178 nutrition status for expectant mothers in developing countries, and treatment and prevention of iron
179 deficiency anemia;
180
- 181 10) *Encourages*, through the United Nations Development Fund, the creation and expansion of hospitals, health
182 clinics and health programs to provide mental health aid towards women including pregnant women and
183 traumatized victims of violence;
184
- 185 11) *Commends* the continuation of programs designed to:
186
- 187 a) Increase presence of skilled health personnel in delivery rooms;
188
189 b) Improve emergency medical responses to complications during pregnancy or delivery;
190
191 c) Provide anti-malarial therapy, insecticide-treated bed nets, and improved hygienic conditions in
192 delivery rooms;
193
- 194 12) *Recommends* that Member States increase occupational opportunities for women within the health sector
195 including hospitals, medical clinics and research institutions;
196
- 197 13) *Emphasizes* the role of Member States in promoting the involvement of a micro financial sector to be
198 considered as a main source for self-sustainability and autonomy in the development of women's financial
199 independence;
200
- 201 14) *Urges* for the establishment of Women's Grassroot Empowerment Zones (WGEZ) which are collaboration
202 zones of the private sector to establish institutional frameworks through provision of financial incentives to
203 enhance opportunities for woman at a community level, such as:
204
- 205 a) The establishment and development of childcare opportunities for women in employment in all sectors
206 of the economy to encourage increased participation in the labor force which will ensure further
207 empowerment of women;
208
209 b) The designing and creation of educational and vocational programs that can empower women and
210 further increase the qualification level of employed women;
211
- 212 15) *Urges* Member States to offer opportunities to women in rural areas for the purpose of an increase in
213 female entrepreneurs with the cooperation of NGOs, as well as public and private sectors such as finance,
214 giving financial tax incentives for women who operate within the financial sector, providing micro
215 financing to the vulnerable; and skill based training;
216
- 217 16) *Encourages* micro financing solutions such as the "Women's Microfinance Initiative" where community
218 based partners provide business and bookkeeping training as well as support groups which help women

- 219 build assets and generate sustainable income to increase their standard of living and participation in the
220 labor force;
221
- 222 17) *Recommends* Member States to ensure sustainable development of their technological infrastructures with
223 considerable contributions from private sector programs such as SpaceX and Facebook for the purpose of
224 effective financial mobilization for women by providing internet connection to the developing and rural
225 areas;
226
- 227 18) *Urges* Member States to focus on women's role in the financial sector involving international financial
228 institutions such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other similar international
229 financial institutions with micro financing solutions to provide loans to women with advantageous interest
230 rates;
231
- 232 19) *Calls upon* NGOs, such as Lean In, and development and banking agencies, such as Goldman Sachs and
233 McKinsey, to provide the basis for the management of micro financial infrastructures for regional
234 cooperation within Member States;
235
- 236 20) *Recommends* member states to ensure sustainable development of their technological infrastructures with
237 considerable contributions from private sectors for the purpose of effective financial mobilization for
238 women;
239 1.
- 240 21) *Urges* to establish an awareness campaign aimed at developed countries to bring to light the social and
241 economic problems that face women in developing countries such as gender inequalities, poverty, fiscal
242 dependency, and physical and emotional violence by:
243
- 244 a) Encouraging UN Women and other financial institutions to help finance the campaign;
245
- 246 b) Spreading awareness about the problems developing countries face, the UN seeks to gain financial
247 support from developed countries to enhance and create more programs that try to eradicate global
248 issues;
249
- 250 22) *Recommends* developing countries to give specific need based incentives to citizens in rural or
251 underdeveloped areas who allow their girls to attend school based off Member State's specific domestic
252 conditions;
253
- 254 23) *Recommends* the establishment of an international framework, in which highly educated females in
255 developed nations voluntarily visit the developing nations in order to educate young females in need of a
256 primary education;
257
- 258 24) *Calls upon* the Member States to enact policies which establish healthy, hygienic, and safe childcare
259 services in developing countries which promote an educational environment from a young age to enable
260 women to enable women to enter the work force in greater numbers;
261
- 262 25) *Encourages* Member States to promote gender equality within the education system such as:
263
- 264 a) Establish course goals for primary education about gender equality;
265
- 266 b) Hold public awareness campaigns to educate the public at large;
267
- 268 26) *Establishes* goals and thresholds for the entire world while allowing each member state to be autonomous
269 about their own primary educational system;
270
- 271 27) *Encourages* developing states to make a network of educational institutions to enhance the interrelationship
272 and collaboration between schools in rural areas and in urban areas so that they can share educational
273 resources and information as well as increase communication;
274

- 275 28) *Requests* developing nations to enhance their official infrastructure in higher education for women in
276 sectors such as business, economics, science, technology, engineering, and math;
277
- 278 29) *Recommends* Member States to establish realistic goals to actively involve more women in public sector
279 decision-making processes to promote women's representation in government by offering courses in
280 schools pertaining to government service;
281
- 282 30) *Calls upon* Member States to propose funding to associations that entrust the education of women through
283 working with organizations such as UN Women.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by* the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 21 in the specific, which states that all people
4 have the right to take part in the government of his or her country and the right of equal access to public service,
5

6 *Reaffirming* the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Millennium Development Goal 3 Promoting Gender
7 Equality and Empowering Women which specifically states that gender inequalities persist and women still “face
8 discrimination in access to education, work and economic assets, and participation in government” and these goals
9 should continue to be pursued,
10

11 *Having considered* the Beijing Declaration of 1995 which highlighted that women should have access to decision-
12 making processes and power, to achieve equality, development and peace,
13

14 *Emphasizing* the Progress of the World’s Women 2011/2012 Report which states the importance of “laws and
15 justice systems [that] shape society, by providing accountability, by stopping the abuse of power and by creating
16 new norms about what is acceptable,”
17

18 *Further recalling* A/RES/66/216 on Women in Development which recognizes the need for increased participation
19 of women in civil society and in Government decision-making at the national level with regards to development
20 policy,
21

22 *Recalling* also the 1952 Convention on the Political Rights of Women, which states that women shall be given equal
23 opportunities in government without any discrimination, eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies
24 established by national law and entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions established by
25 national law,
26

27 *Bearing in mind* the aims of the post-2015 development agenda which will continue to address the issues of gender
28 equality and women’s rights,
29

30 *Observing* the need of proper support by a Member State’s citizens on the issue of increased female representation
31 in the civil and political sectors and combating the absence of opportunities for women to gain experience in the
32 government,
33

34 *Recalling* the underrepresentation of women in politics-specifically noting that women only represent an average of
35 22.1% of seats in national parliaments as recorded by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU),
36

37 *Convinced* that gender equality and respect for women in governmental positions can only be achieved by
38 cooperation between men and women,
39

40 1. *Asserts* that including women in the discussion of governmental decisions, specifically those that impact
41 women, is of the utmost importance in allowing women to advocate for their own rights:
42

43 a. Recommends Member States actively seek qualified women for the political sector through
44 partnerships with the public sector and higher education institutions;
45

46 b. Emphasizes the need for women’s participation in national parliaments to reach an average of 30% by
47 2025 by:
48

49 i. Recommending a utilization of resources from the UN National Action Plan on Women,
50 Peace and Security, and from United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
51 previous actions;

- 52 ii. Considering starting the process by defining national candidates quotas for women, in order to
53 start working on gender equality inside parties first, to gradually reach the governmental
54 representation level;
55
- 56 2. *Encourages* Member States to provide educational assistance to women seeking to attend university with the
57 intention of entering the government sector through:
58
- 59 a. Urging Member States to provide educational grants for women planning to enter the political or civil
60 sector by utilizing the UN Fund for Gender Equality and also utilizing their own educational funds;
61
- 62 b. Encouraging Member States to provide assistance in educational planning by:
63
- 64 i. Calling upon Member States to provide college planning workshops in public secondary
65 education to encourage adolescence participation in college;
66 ii. Recommending the collaboration of public and private secondary education with local
67 universities to recruit young women into the political and civil sectors;
68
- 69 3. *Urges* Member States to expand the maternity rights of women by:
70
- 71 a. Urging Member States to provide maternity leave lasting between 12-16 weeks-as per the UN
72 standard, in order to allow women the freedom to be both mothers and political advocates;
73
- 74 b. Encouraging all Member States to consider the possibility of allowing women to work from home
75 during part of the maternity period, in order to retain a qualified workforce thus, women may stay
76 active in the workplace and not negatively affect the economic sector;
77
- 78 c. Calling upon a target date of 2025 for the implementation of these developments by Member States in
79 creating consistency among other target dates noted in the resolution and to encourage Member States
80 to consolidate these recommendations into one cohesive legislation;
81
- 82 4. *Reaffirms* the need for Member States to create time sensitive goals in prospective documents related to
83 women’s rights in order to maintain accountability for the advancement of women’s rights declarations;
84
- 85 5. *Urges* Members States to join the UN Women Solidarity Movement for Gender Equality(the HeForShe
86 campaign) which aims to encourage the male population to participate in the struggle for gender equality,
87 promoting the engagement of men as partners of women in addressing gender disparities to underline the
88 benefits of a gender-equal society;
89
- 90 6. *Invites* Member States to set up programs based off the framework of the UN Interagency Women’s Leadership
91 Program to encourage and provide leadership education to female youth while also educating older women in
92 the community on how to facilitate these discussions through:
93
- 94 a. Endorsing the creation of an afterschool program that will encourage school aged girls to participate in
95 leadership opportunities in school -such as club presidents or student government participation-and
96 also encourages girls to hold active roles in their community;
97
- 98 b. Recommending the training of local women by already established female educators to become
99 leadership educators within their community and to help organize these afterschool programs;
100
- 101 c. Encouraging the active involvement of relevant political regional personalities and UN Women to
102 advocate and help lead in these discussions;
103
- 104 d. Encouraging the use of the UN Fund for Gender Equality to help fund these programs;
105

- 106 7. *Emphasizes* the importance of encouraging women leaders in order to allow the voices of women to be heard in
107 political processes, where women's point of view would be a precious resource during the decision making
108 course of delicate subjects such as sexual harassment, human trafficking and children healthcare by:
109
- 110 a. Reminding Member States to upload strict regulations regarding the unequal treatment of women in
111 the workplace, noting that harmful gender stereotypes present a significant barrier to women's
112 participation in social and political sectors, and that derogatory language presents a significant
113 challenge for many women;
114
 - 115 b. Expressing its hope that Member States will lead the way in adjusting criticisms directed towards
116 women in the government sectors specifically, that women shall be criticized based on their
117 performance and professionalism as opposed to their gender, appearance, or societal statuses;
118
 - 119 c. Recommending that Member States volunteer for monitoring of potential gender-based discrimination
120 in the civil and political sectors through UN Women;
121
 - 122 d. Inviting Member States utilize their public relations offices to create a series of advertising campaigns-
123 such as social media advocacy and print media such as posters and billboards - to promote a pleasant
124 working environment for women and reduce sexual harassment in the labor force as to reach a wider
125 body of non-governmental citizens;
126
 - 127 e. Expressing its hope that citizens in the civil and political sectors will challenge harmful gender
128 stereotypes that would discourage the participation of women in leadership roles.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2

3 *Guided by the goal number five 5.b of the post-2015 agenda which aims to achieve gender equality and empower*
4 *women by enhancing the use of enabling technologies, in particular Information and Communication Technologies*
5 *(ICT), to promote women's empowerment,*

6

7 *Recalling A/RES/32/178 of the 19th December 1977 Network for the exchange of technological information and*
8 *industrial and technological bank,*

9

10 *Recalling the Information and Communication Technologies development fund to be the relevant institution to*
11 *attract external funds from the public and private sector, development partners for co-financing a wide range of*
12 *national regional and global development project for the development of ICT,*

13

14 *Further recalling the role of the Department of Public Information in the mission of promoting global awareness*
15 *about previous United Nations work concerning empowering women,*

16

17 *Taking into account the digital revolution in the field of communication as a critical fact to a nation's capability to*
18 *develop and achieve sustainable goals,*

19

20 *Recalling A/RES/69/211 to promote education through out various Member States to assist nations in high-level*
21 *dialogue through the use of digital means for information sharing,*

22

23 1. *Encourages* Member States to endorse triangular cooperation between governments, non-governmental
24 organizations and the private sector and to efficiently work on different levels of action-taking in women
25 empowerment that would include:

26

27 a. Local level initiatives, through which regional governmental institutions would make sure to adapt
28 their policies, according to the needs of local women, so that each one would feel heard and fully
29 represented in order to empower women's position within not only the urban societies but also the
30 rural ones, such as:

31

32 i. The creation of community centers in these areas as central points of gathering for women,
33 such as the Center for Women & Community implemented by the University of
34 Massachusetts Amherst in the surroundings of the Hampshire County community and
35 providing cultural information and services thanks to the help of volunteers, interns and
36 students involved in empowering women;

37

38 b. National policies and legislations such as the United States White House Council on Women and Girls,
39 that would insure that women rights are strongly promoted and taken into serious consideration in
40 every social, economic or political project established by their governments in order to raise awareness
41 about gender equality, including:

42

43 i. National programs such as the Techwomen mission to reach the empowerment, connection
44 and support of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) by
45 providing opportunities to share information and join networks of women;

46

47 c. International level actions thanks to which countries can cooperate and benefit from information
48 sharing and women can communicate and share experiences, by:

49

50 i. Integrating existing regional and global partnership with governments, non-profit
51 organizations and private sector such as the Equal Futures partnership, to participate in

- 52 forums and discussion, ideas exchanges and inspiration spreading, organized on a worldwide
53 scale such as the Beijing Platform of Action through the Fourth World Conference on Women
54 gathering women from diverse locations of the globe in order to stand for women
55 empowerment;
56
- 57 2. *Invites* the international community, to collaborate with international United Nations programs, such as the
58 International Telecommunication Union, that connects the world by partnering up with local civil society
59 groups private sector to:
60
- 61 a. Promote, develop and facilitate in least developed countries (LDCs) the implementation and the
62 improvement of Internet networks as a universal hub of exchange without the effect of discrimination
63 of any kind;
64
- 65 b. Encourage the financial contribution for the implementation of this structure through the specific use
66 of ICT Development Fund to spread beyond the borders of rural areas;
67
- 68 c. Endorse the promotion of technologies targeting information sharing such as Internet, social networks,
69 blogs and forums as a mean to implement women's opportunities to develop and have an outstanding
70 voice using;
71
- 72 3. *Also invites* UN Women to implement on its Website a list of inter governmental and non governmental
73 structure, initiatives, programs and partnership for the functioning of an international platform allowing access
74 and direct link between women and such organization;
75
- 76 4. *Stresses* the importance of sharing data collections to improve upon results by the usage of statistics to identify
77 gender gaps in economic and political activities through the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE)
78 launched at the Fourth High Level Forum and the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index that measures
79 the empowerment and inclusion of women in agriculture;
80
- 81 5. *Reiterates* the importance of the role of NGOs, UN entities, and the private sector in Least Developed Countries
82 (LDCs) who provide basic knowledge about progress and failures of implemented programs and initiatives that
83 has been done in their countries to assist the data collection and give explanations on the measured results;
84
- 85 6. *Further* invites Member States to join their already existing regional cooperation group and multilateral
86 partnership on women such as Equal Futures Partnership and the Women to expand the network of exchanging
87 collaborators in order to share the progresses that had been made in fields of empowering women in the social,
88 political and economic activities.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which*
4 *works to reaffirm fundamental human rights and the importance of equal rights for men and women,*

5
6 *Recognizing that gender discrimination is one of the main obstacles of women's development, due to its*
7 *contributions to issues such as social injustices, precarious education for women and unstable economy for the*
8 *affected countries, especially developing countries,*

9
10 *Affirming the UN definition of vulnerable as characteristics and circumstances of a community, system, or asset that*
11 *make it susceptible to the damage effects of a hazard arising from various physical, social, and environmental*
12 *factors,*

13
14 *Draws attention to negative view of traditional values and cultural norms as a barrier, and instead promotes it as a*
15 *catalyst for unique positions for social involvement,*

16
17 *Taking into account that women constitute half of humankind and forty percent of the global workforce according to*
18 *research from the World Bank (2012),*

19
20 *Concerned by the increasing gender gap in wages throughout the global economy, which has decelerated from 3.0*
21 *per cent growth since the real wage growth crisis in 2008 noted by the International Labour Organization's Global*
22 *Wage Report of 2014/15,*

23
24 *Deeply concerned that while women make-up approximately 50% of the world's population, they hold less than*
25 *25% of parliamentary positions, which can be seen in UN Women's Facts and Figures Report on Leadership and*
26 *Political Participation,*

27
28 *Noting the disparity in positions of women across a variety of fields especially at the corporate level,*

29
30 *Emphasizing the importance of micro-financing in providing start-up capital for women entrepreneurs and small*
31 *business owners,*

32
33 *Appreciating that the number of parliamentary positions held by women has nearly doubled over the past two*
34 *decades,*

35
36 *Recalling the Promotion of the Declaration of the Right and Responsibilities of individuals, groups, and organs of*
37 *society (A/RES/68/181) to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms:*
38 *protecting women human rights defenders,*

39
40 *Highlighting the thirteenth Article of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in its twenty year anniversary*
41 *whose texts include the importance of empowerment and increased participation of women in all spheres of society*
42 *including participation in the decision making process and access to power,*

43
44 *Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Member States on achieving the Third Millennium Development Goal*
45 *related to promoting gender equality and empowering women,*

46
47 *Respecting the many different existing traditions, customs, and gender roles within every culture emphasized in The*
48 *Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief*
49 *(A/Res/36/55), as well as women's roles as wives, mothers, and workers,*

50
51 1. *Recommends Member States to cooperate with the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), to further*
52 *encourage the involvement of women in government through the establishment of executive protocols,*

53 procedures or systems of compulsory rules established at the national level, which would allow for progressive
54 work towards equal representation in governmental bodies such as:

55
56 a. Urges all Member States to report on a yearly basis to the CSW to begin working towards a minimum
57 goal of 20% of women in parliament by 2025, a target more achievable than that of the Division for the
58 Advancement of Women's report EGM/EPDM/2005/Report (Equal Participation of Women and Men in
59 Decision-Making Processes, with Particular Emphasis on Political Participation and Leadership) (2005),
60 which recognizes that only 19 countries have achieved a standard of 30%;

61
62 b. Local governments where women who have previously felt unwelcomed with hostile attitudes can play a
63 pivotal role by establishing and building personal relationships, becoming heavily involved in the
64 community to influence perspectives, and increasing awareness of social and economic concerns allowing
65 every individual to improve these standards;

66
67 c. A public organization, such as UN Women, that offers women more opportunities to acquire political
68 experience and networks established by bi-annual conferences, located at the capital city of each Member
69 State, funded by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM);

70
71 2. *Draws attention* to the need for Member States to collaborate with NGOs and private corporations, particularly
72 in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDs), in order to provide incentives for
73 start-up capital for women entrepreneurs, such as but not limited to:

74
75 a. Micro-financing, grants, low-interest and long-term loans:

- 76
77 i. Monitored by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and financed by UN
78 donors such as Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members
79 and other developed nations, NGOs, and private corporations;
- 80 ii. Taking into consideration that donors should be encouraged by Member States to participate
81 by offering incentives predetermined by each individual Member State based on their ability
82 and such incentives can include but are not limited to favorable trade, promotion and lobbying
83 opportunities, and an overall positive image;
- 84 iii. And it should be noted that UNCDF has received the highest score from the Smart Aid for
85 Microfinance Index which would suggest that the UNCDF is effective in economic
86 incentives;

87
88 3. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the International Labor Organization, government agencies, and
89 NGOs through open discussion and debate, as well as frequent meetings to create career development agencies
90 for women in the formal and informal sectors, which would assist them in applying for and obtaining jobs:

91
92 a. The career development agencies will be located throughout the continents and will be dispersed based
93 on what the UN classifies as major areas and regions of the world; these agencies will report to the
94 ILO;

95
96 b. Recommending trained field specialists and volunteers to oversee and manage the operations of these
97 career development agencies;

98
99 c. These career development agencies, will assist women through the steps it takes to obtain job services
100 that can be offered and include but are not limited to reviewing resumes, cover letters, applications as
101 well as assisting with the interview process by holding mock interviews and providing feedback;

102
103 d. The aforementioned career agencies should be accessible for women, taking into consideration the
104 financial circumstances of individual states governments should work toward a goal of reaching
105 women;

106
107 e. Not only should these agencies help women find governmental jobs, but also jobs from the private
108 sector, whether they are local, national, or multinational;

- 109
110 4. *Recommends* the need for the United Nations to define a vulnerable woman, as a woman who is displaced,
111 under the risk of abuse or neglect, and under the poverty line of the specific geographic region; Member States
112 are encouraged to sign on under the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNICEF, in
113 order to improve the welfare of young and vulnerable women, in particular:
114
115 a. Urges all Member States to provide monetary assistance for health care and household necessities with
116 the help of UNICEF;
117
118 b. The creation and arrangement of scholarship opportunities for vulnerable mothers and their children
119 through advisement from the UNIFEM;
120
121 c. Encourages priority access for at risk women to aforementioned career agencies;
122
123 5. *Encourages* educational seminars designed for women seeking more information that promotes of an increased
124 role of women in the private and public sector:
125
126 a. Encouraging Member States to utilize confidence and communication workshops in cooperation with
127 Non-Governmental Organizations, the UN Women organization, and other partners like the
128 International Labor Organization (ILO), to further promote women’s involvement in local governance;
129
130 6. *Requests* Member States to provide professional training for women about the entry level workforce in order to
131 maximize economic opportunities and increase gender equality;
132
133 7. *Calls upon* all Member States to increase accessibility to government oriented training so that political
134 community can flourish among women as well as men and evoke the feeling of citizenship; The Women’s
135 Empowerment Principles offers some guidance to businesses and the private sector on how to empower women
136 in their workplace, marketplace and community. Created through a partnership between UN Women and the
137 United Nations Global Compact, the Principles are made to help companies improve in reviewing existing
138 policies and practices—or establishing new policies/practices—to create more of women’s empowerment; we
139 would like to improve upon this by adding more support with focus on women in positions of political power;
140
141 8. *Recommends* Member States work with the International Labour Organization to form strategies for creating
142 women’s labor unions, which will help secure financial safety as it pertains to sustainable development goals
143 and the post-2015 development agenda;
144
145 9. *Strongly encourages* Member States to emphasize the need for their universities to partner with international
146 universities, to set up exchange programs for women in order to further their education and increase their
147 opportunities for political involvement through the experiences they gain while they study abroad.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2

3 *Recalling* the respect for women`s rights and encouraging gender equality as one of the purposes of the United
4 Nations Charter expressed in Article 1 and Article 55 as a necessity for social and economic international
5 cooperation,

6

7 *Recalling* that the discrimination of women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity
8 as laid out by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), hampers the growth of the prosperity of society,
9 and makes it more difficult for women to meet their full potential in the service of their country, families, and
10 humanity as a whole,

11

12 *Bearing in mind* the significance of ensuring fair treatment of women, combating violence against women, and
13 promoting their basic human rights based on the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of
14 Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), especially Article 10 that calls upon states to enable women to combine
15 their family responsibilities with their inalienable right to work,

16

17 *Recalling* ECOSOC/2010/29, which highlights the need for a gender perspective to be mainstreamed within UN
18 operations,

19

20 *Recognizing* that women are prone to disadvantages in the workplace, such as gender ratio, different wage standards
21 compared to men and the comparatively smaller number of women power-holders in occupations,

22

23 *Noting* the ideas posed in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), which emphasizes the importance
24 of women`s health and gender equality,

25

26 *Acknowledging* a lack of awareness among women regarding violence, both physical and psychological, against
27 women and a lack of established legislation to fully prosecute individuals responsible for this violence,

28

29 *Expressing* appreciation on the various work and experiences of non-governmental organizations (NGO)s and
30 intergovernmental organizations (IGO)s in the field of empowering women and the protection of women and
31 children against violence,

32

33 *Recognizing* the importance of the UN Women 7-Point Action Plan as an initiative to foster women empowerment
34 in areas of conflict and peacekeeping,

35

36 *Expressing* appreciation for the various work done by UN Women and the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) in
37 ensuring that gender perspectives are established in all policies and programs on all levels,

38

39 *Recalling* A/RES/66/130, which recognizes that women face a variety of barriers to political participation and which
40 calls for greater involvement of women in political representation as well as the elimination of biases in electoral
41 systems that discriminate against women,

42

43 *Recalling* A/RES/62/48, which recognizes the idea that all genders have the equal right of participating in the goal of
44 reaching peace and security on all levels of government,

45

46 *Reaffirming* S/RES/1325, which calls for an increase in the number of women in decision-making processes and the
47 necessity of Member States to take into account the political and social engagement of women,

48

49 *Reiterating* A/RES/62/433 and A/RES/69/48, entitled “Advancement of Women”, and A/RES/68/227, entitled
50 “Women in Development”, which focus on empowering women in various social sectors, particularly social and
51 political development,

52
53 *Underscoring* the importance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) outlined in A/RES/65/1, particularly
54 MDG 3, which deals with a variety of ways to empower women through the elimination of violence against women
55 and inclusion of women in politics and education, in coordination with MDG 7,
56
57 *Highlighting* the proposed post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a part of UN Beyond 2015 and UN
58 post-2015 development agenda, particularly SDG 2, Food Security, and SDG 5,
59
60 *Acknowledging* A/C2/58/L.65, which includes the role of micro finance and micro credit and its effect of eradicating
61 poverty, empowering of women, and enabling more employment for women,
62
63 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/69/410, which promotes new ways to overcome inequalities within the global development
64 agenda while striving to offer equal employment opportunities in all sectors,
65
66 *Reiterating* that the term “decent work”, as defined by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the
67 International Labor Organization (ILO), incorporates fair working conditions, income adequate enough to include a
68 health care program, and equality between men and women in the workforce,
69
70 *Acknowledging* work done by regional organizations, such as the African Women’s Development Fund (AWDF), in
71 empowering African women in supporting local, national, and regional women’s organizations and in eliminating
72 negative stereotypes surrounding women’s rights,
73
74 *Recalling* A/54/587 that addresses the concern of discrimination, supports intensive dialog in roundtable raised
75 regarding the lack of control over land, capital, and personal economic standing for women,
76
77 *Emphasizing* the critical situation of women in conflict areas and especially women refugees as they are left to be
78 most vulnerable and most frequently victimized by violence and a lack of information about career opportunities
79 accessible for women in areas troubled by conflicts,
80
81 *Acknowledging* that women are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of drug smuggling, human trafficking
82 and prostitution as stated in A/RES/38/107, and in A/RES/52/1 by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,
83
84 *Recalling* the International Labor Organization (ILO)’s international labor conference 92nd session, 2004,
85 concerning workers in the informal economy, especially for the women,
86
87 *Recognizing* the A/RES/66/128 of 11 December 2011, “Violence Against Women Migrant Workers” which
88 encourages laws about international migration, labor and employment,
89
90 *Reaffirming* TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/CRP.3 The Potential of South-South Investment for Agricultural and Economic
91 Development, which encourages the sharing and agribusiness practices amongst Member States,
92
93 *Recalling* A/RES/68/209 “Agricultural Technology for Development” (2013) which calls for the sharing of agro-
94 technology and information on an international level as a model to further enhance women’s empowerment through
95 skills,
96
97 *Referring* to the work of the of the “Techno-Agriculture Innovation for Poverty Alleviation” (TIPA) to apply to
98 creating specialized jobs for women in agro-business,
99
100 *Noting further* A/RES/68/139 “Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, 2014”, which details
101 ensuring and improving equal access for rural indigenous women to employment in agricultural and non-agricultural
102 sectors,
103
104 *Expressing* concern regarding the UNESCO statistic that on average there is a ratio of 1.22:1 girls to boys out-of-
105 school and this ratio is severely worsening in specific regions, particularly rural areas in which the ratio can be as
106 great as 4.5:1, due to unequal access resulting from poverty, societal norms, and poor educational infrastructure,
107

108 *Supporting* Member States to align themselves with programs such as the UN Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI),
109 which emphasizes the importance that girls play in global development and sustainability through multilateral
110 approaches,

111
112 *Expressing* its satisfaction about the success of the UNESCO's Education for All project "Promoting Schooling for
113 Girls in Burundi" which was introduced by the UNESCO in 2000 by focusing on the improvement of the
114 educational standards of women and girls,

115
116 *Noting* the work of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for
117 Agricultural Development (IFAD), UN Women and World Food Program joint program to lead a comprehensive
118 UN effort for the economic empowerment of rural women through joint actions,

119
120 *Recalling* UN Women's 'Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step it Up for Gender Equality' initiative, which urges governments
121 to make commitments to ensure that women and girls can contribute their full potential by 2030,

122
123 *Recognizing* the significance of women in the agricultural sector, as well as the restrictions they face from lack of
124 access to financial and non-financial resources in comparison to men, highlighted by the United Nations FAO, UN
125 Women, and the UN Commission on the Status of Women's 2012 "Gender and Nutrition" event,

126
127 *Appreciating* the work of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) UN Network for Nutrition in harmonizing UN platforms for
128 policy with local frameworks in support of national nutrition plans and joint UN efforts to address malnutrition in
129 childhood,

130
131 *Acknowledging* the UN's Gender and Development Dialogue Series and the UNDP's Gender Responsive Budgeting
132 (GRB), which has been an effective tool in providing a platform to discuss issues such as gender statistics, analyzing
133 socio-economic policies, and developing strategies to promote the use of gender statistics,

134
135 *Recalling* progress made by micro-financing solutions such as the "Women's Micro Finance Initiative" where
136 community based partners provide business and bookkeeping training as well as support groups that help women
137 build assets and generate sustainable income to increase their standard of living and participation in the labor force,

138
139 *Noting* S/RES/2122 which states that women often lack the political and economic rights necessary to fully assist in
140 the development of economic markets and political policy as well as the Development Assistance Committee
141 (OECD DAC) Network on Gender Equality's report entitled "Women's economic empowerment", that explains
142 how fostering female education and development on a global scale can strengthen world economy and provide
143 solutions for economic crises,

144
145 *Expressing* its appreciation of efforts made to support women in rural areas through international civil-society
146 partnerships such as the Women Entrepreneurs Opportunity Facility financing plan, created under the 10,000
147 Women program and funded by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in accordance with A/RES/67/202,
148 Entrepreneurship for Development,

149
150 1. *Emphasizes* the necessity for Member States to work with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), along
151 with related IGOs, NGOs, and regional organizations to prioritize women's access to health care resources
152 through:

- 153
- 154 a. Providing medical institutions with financial assistance that is funded by foreign aid packages and
155 private donations, and will be supervised by those providing the assistance;
 - 156
157 b. Accurately manage the patent limitations on the distributions of preventive drugs, in cooperation with
158 WHO by transferring easy-to-use medical technology that monitors a person's immune system
159 strength;
 - 160
161 c. Focusing particularly on states susceptible to disease and provide more accessible resources through
162 UNITAID that invests over \$140 million annually to nations around the globe;
- 163

- 164 d. Increasing women's access to adequate health care;
165
166 e. Greater accessibility to medical services through foreign aid provisions for pregnant women with the
167 goal of reducing maternal mortality;
168
169 f. Increasing the availability of educational opportunities for women through local programs by
170 increasing overall awareness of the threat through advertisements and ensuring a sufficient presence of
171 classes that concern information on widespread diseases;
172
173 g. Working with World Health Organizations (WHO) to supply protective hormonal contraceptives to
174 women and children in rural areas;
175
176 h. Providing educational health courses focusing on women's health and women's domestic development
177 between Member States;
178
- 179 2. *Establishes* the "UN-self-employment through Home-based Entrepreneurship Program" (UN-SHE Program) to
180 be managed by UN-Women and will aim to support governments in implementing national policies promoting
181 entrepreneurship of women by:
182
- 183 a. Advising all UN-Women's existing regional offices in cooperation with the responsible national
184 authorities to raise awareness campaigns inspired by the HeForShe campaign, with the aim of
185 dismantling negative stereotypes about women in the working force and encouraging them to fulfill
186 their ambitions in their schools, universities, and communities;
187
188 b. Asking UN-Women's regional offices to build on their ongoing national planning practices by
189 intensifying knowledge sharing and best practices through workshops and targeted consultancies
190 undertaken by UN-Women personnel for national ministries on a voluntary basis, in how to support
191 women in starting their own home-based business that will allow them to set up entrepreneurship
192 from home;
193
194 c. Distributing low interest rate, low time loan micro-credits for women wishing to set up their own
195 home- and community based business based on application and financing standards to be set up by a
196 panel consisting of UN-Women and UNFPA experts. Based on the existing precedents, such as the
197 Shea Butter Project in Ghana of UNDP 2007, repay and distribution processes are to be undertaken by
198 UN-Women regional officers;
199
200 d. Stating that UN-SHE will also coordinate and establish a network link as feedback forum through
201 meetings on community levels between women participating in UN-SHE to allow them to share
202 positive experiences between them and their opinions on the program UN-SHE in every community
203 worldwide to access affordable loans within the micro-credit program stated above;
204
205 e. Requesting the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to financially support the UN-Women local projects on
206 micro-credits for female entrepreneurs and calling on Member States to continue to aid and oversee
207 UNFPA in their on-going funding efforts, as well as contributions from private donors organized by
208 crowd funding to be set up on the UNFPA Website as a means of providing additional financial
209 resources;
210
- 211 3. *Urges* Member States to empower women in rural areas, in order reduce the gap of opportunity between rural
212 women as outlined in A/RES/62/136, through:
213
- 214 a. Streamlining cooperation between UN Women and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the
215 United Nations (FAO) by bolstering the FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development
216 (IFAD), UN Women and the World Food Program in order to encourage further cooperation between
217 sectors;
218

- 219 i. Asking organizations such as Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) to address women’s empowerment
220 in cooperation with UN Women to establish programs that foster rural women as agents to
221 enhance nutrition in their communities especially in terms of workshops on effective
222 harvesting techniques;
223
- 224 b. Encouraging Member States to cooperate with the UN International Fund for Agricultural
225 Development’s International Land Rights Coalition to adopt legislation reform that would ensure equal
226 land rights to women in accordance to A/RES/54/587;
227
- 228 c. Enhancing sustainable agricultural skills-based programs such as the World Food Program to further
229 include women, particularly in areas where levels of education for women are low, which hinders their
230 developmental abilities;
231
- 232 d. Imploring Member States to adopt legislation that ensures that women receive equal pay for their
233 work, and that protects equal conditions and hours of work in accordance to standards outlined in
234 ECOSOC/RES/2008/18;
235
- 236 e. Urging member states to work alongside global organizations such as the International Labor
237 Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to implement policies that
238 provide equitable job opportunities to vulnerable female migrant workers;
239
- 240 f. Serve to educate migrant workers on labor rights by local communities engaging in discussions as well
241 as enforcing companies to acknowledge these discussions as a lawful right to these migrant workers;
242
- 243 g. Strengthening and expanding existing bilateral and multilateral capacity-building partnerships aimed at
244 supporting female farmers through:
245
- 246 i. The supervision of UN Women Watch which is in charge of information and resources on
247 gender equality and empowerment of women;
248 ii. Financial aid from UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality;
249 iii. Establishing strategic direction and guidance in the Inter-Agency Network on Women and
250 Gender Equality (IANWGE) meeting annually in New York coordinated by FAO, IFAD and
251 WEP;
252
- 253 h. Further participation with annual reports to monitor successes and areas of opportunity for the purpose
254 of analysis and improvement;
255
- 256 4. *Recommends* the creation of the World Agricultural Research and Development Conference:
257
- 258 a. To bring together and encourage South-South cooperation from members of developing agricultural
259 sectors to share their agro-business strategies alongside with traditional knowledge practices;
260
- 261 b. Create a conference which not only addresses current global agricultural needs of Member States of all
262 levels of development, but also creates a platform to educate women in agricultural practices;
263
- 264 c. Is planned and executed by female leaders in the agricultural sectors of Member States;
265
- 266 d. Also, pending the passage of the SDGs, the use of the Sustainable Development Fund;
267
- 268 e. And through economic assistance provided by Global Northern partners;
269
- 270 5. *Recommends* more rigorous oversight of labor conditions, particularly of migrant workers, through the
271 establishment of physical United Nations bureaus in Member States:
272

- 273 a. Urges Member States to partner with the International Training Center of the ILO as well as the
274 Committee on Migrant Workers of the office of the high commissioner of the human rights to develop
275 education training programs for labor rights for migrant workers;
276
- 277 b. Member States partner with local judiciary bodies to protect migrant worker rights as well as prescribe
278 actions to respond to violations;
279
- 280 c. To raise consciousness and educate women on their human and labor rights;
281
- 282 6. *Encourages* Member States to work with the women's empowerment in agriculture index, which provides the
283 database to help measure the results of the progress that has been made and be able to identify the gaps between
284 gender inequality and recognize the contribution of women in the agricultural sector;
285
- 286 7. *Reiterates* the necessity for the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*
287 (CEDAW) to push equal treatment of men and women within the workplace, government, and at home:
288
- 289 a. Clarifying that the *Charter of the United Nations* reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the
290 dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal treatment of men and women;
291
- 292 b. Recalling that the original CEDAW was successfully passed by the General Assembly (GA) on the
293 18th of December, 1979;
294
- 295 c. Emphasizing that the CEDAW is outdated and in need of revision for 2015 to include Member States
296 where women's rights are not yet actively discussed;
297
- 298 d. Calling upon organizations such as ECOSOC and UN Women to work with and empower the CSW in
299 order to accomplish goals laid out by the CEDAW;
300
- 301 e. Further requesting the establishment of national laws against discrimination of women and girls, based
302 on documents like the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action or the CEDAW;
303
- 304 f. Protecting positive cultural values and in the spirit of multiculturalism respecting the cultural values of
305 other Member States;
306
- 307 8. *Supports* the work of the Global Network of UNESCO Chairs of Gender, especially the work of the UNESCO
308 Chair on Women, Society and Development, through:
309
- 310 a. Deepening the content of lectures and seminars held at universities to prepare women for an evolving
311 labor market by creating an annual conference in which experts will be invited to distribute knowledge
312 to lecturers based on regional standards; Additionally, exploring the inclusion of the project Promoting
313 Schooling for Girls in Burundi as a role model for the implementation of similar projects in various
314 Member States;
315
- 316 b. Improving the network that strengthens the cooperation and collaboration between the UNESCO
317 Chairs of different Member States through the annual conferences mentioned above;
318
- 319 c. Extending this program to rural areas of Member States;
320
- 321 9. *Commends* the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, and recommends that Member States provide
322 prevention and detection training of human trafficking for police and civil organizations:
323
- 324 a. Increasing awareness of the prevalence of human trafficking around the world by educating people on
325 common indications of trafficking activity;
326
- 327 b. Implementing support systems for those who have been trafficked, especially men and women who
328 have suffered physical and psychological abuse in the sex and labor trafficking industries;

- 329
330 c. Increasing legal enforcement of national anti-trafficking laws;
331
332 10. *Ensuring* equal working conditions on labor markets by:
333
334 a. Encouraging states to adopt a policy of fair wages that is gender blind as well as eliminating
335 stereotypes on labor markets;
336
337 b. Imposing legal actions against those employers who do not obey the rule of providing equal working
338 conditions by issuing fines or financial sanctions in order to enforce the equal working conditions;
339
340 c. Granting extended financial and parental support to women before they return back to their former
341 workplace after pregnancy through the creation of a women support council;
342
343 11. *Urges* Member States to work in collaboration with women's leadership organizations, such as Women
344 Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (WOCAN) as well as the Farmers
345 Forum, to help women in developing states:
346
347 a. Create agricultural infrastructure that is more encompassing to women to address international issues
348 as well as regional issues referencing more developed nations and their experiences and successes;
349
350 b. Also help women transition from the informal sector of the economy to a formal labor force through
351 the establishment of a more advanced education curriculum supported by these organizations;
352
353 12. *Recommends* the extension of the United Nations Inter-Agency Network in Women and Gender Equality with a
354 task force called Gender Development, an international network of career services and counseling for women,
355 to be implemented by all Member States including, but not limited to, Member States troubled by conflicts at
356 the university level and beyond in order to help women find suitable internship opportunities and higher
357 education program through:
358
359 a. The use of Public-Private partnerships to create scholarship programs in an effort to increase access to
360 intuitions of higher education in rural areas;
361
362 b. The condition that the recipients of the scholarship work to develop the sectors that they received
363 education in;
364
365 13. *Encourages* extended financial and parental support to women before they return back to their former
366 workplace after pregnancy through;
367
368 a. Emphasizing the presence of women within the workforce and government aids in bringing
369 organization, morale, and equal processes of decision making;
370
371 b. Encouraging Member States to incorporate the gender equality initiatives stated in the Millennium
372 Development Goals through programs such as the Gender Alliance for Development Center and the
373 International Programs in Boosting Employment through Small Enterprise Development, both
374 supporting the equality of men and women socially and economically;
375
376 14. *Encourages* collaboration between public and private sectors, including Member States and Civil Society, to
377 implement and promote systems of micro credits to finance women's entrepreneurial in the agricultural sector
378 through:
379
380 a. Supporting public, private partnerships and community building through agricultural cooperatives in
381 agriculture to improve the status of women and increase the numbers of those involved;
382
383 b. Involving introducing business incentives provided by supporting Member-State;
384

- 385 c. Calling upon the need for improved aid and micro-loans which would result in structural benefits to
386 institutions that are vital women in agricultural labor;
387
- 388 15. *Calls for* UN Women in cooperation with Member States to strengthen the role of women in society through
389 eliminating discrimination, harassment, and bias in the workplace by:
390
- 391 a. Supporting employment incentives such as tax breaks to companies that provide opportunities to
392 women who live in lower income communities as well as safe, harassment-free working environments
393 in order to empower women and ensure that women do not feel threatened;
394
- 395 b. Promoting public awareness of issues surrounding discrimination through media campaigns, such as
396 campaigning in large print for what constitutes discrimination and also for specific opportunities
397 within the communities;
398
- 399 c. Eliminating bias in the hiring process on account of gender, especially jobs in which women could
400 perform equally as well as men by providing government-backed employment incentives to companies
401 who are doing so, monitored by the ILO;
402
- 403 d. Asking UN Women to work with other interested governmental organizations and private members to
404 observe the elimination of discrimination, harassment, and bias;
405
- 406 16. *Reminds* Member States to implement international and national regulations to:
407
- 408 a. Strictly define violence that is inflicted upon women;
409
- 410 b. Provide systems to support women who have suffered violence, such as forming a UN body that deals
411 with post-traumatic stress that often arises from violent actions;
412
- 413 c. The formation of national regulations that deter offenders from inflicting violence on women, such as
414 imposing fines and appropriate punishments;
415
- 416 17. *Recommends* the adoption of UNFPA's family planning programs of the Program of Action of the International
417 Conference on Population and Development, through each Member States' national action plans that:
418
- 419 a. Consider local customs and circumstances;
420
- 421 b. Work to improve the quality of parent-child relations;
422
- 423 c. Support primary education until the end of studies;
424
- 425 d. Aim to combat stereotypes that arise between men and women;
426
- 427 e. Promote a sustainable society to advance women's access to employment which will lead to the
428 development of the global community;
429
- 430 18. *Advocates* that Member States better their workforce environments and implement regulations on informal work
431 by:
432
- 433 a. Passing legislation that involves providing equal wages to both men and women, reaffirming the
434 objectives of CEDAW;
435
- 436 b. Reducing sexual harassment and gender-based discrimination in the workplace;
437
- 438 c. Increasing female participation in the workforce, especially in sectors that women tend not to be
439 involved in;
440

- 441 d. Managing frequent and fair labor inspections;
442
443 e. Adopting inclusive frameworks that combats the black market, such as drug smuggling, human
444 trafficking and prostitution;
445
- 446 19. *Supports* the adoption of micro-financing initiatives, such as the “Women’s Microfinance Initiative” for low-
447 income women to boost women’s economic status and improve their household economy through:
448
449 a. Professional training on banking services and budget management;
450
451 b. Joint initiatives between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and UNFPA;
452
453 c. Implementing and encouraging equal participation of all sectors of life through engagement of the
454 private sector and community groups that foster social inclusion;
455
- 456 20. *Encourages* Member States to promote gender equality in all levels of political representation, decision-making,
457 and other leadership roles to ensure the full integration of women into development by:
458
459 a. Voluntarily working towards increasing the number of seats held by women in government and public
460 positions and other higher-level and official positions to thirty percent by 2030 to strive for gender
461 parity in the long term, especially during times of peace-building and conflict;
462
463 b. Recommending specifically designated positions in member state governments be appointed to
464 progress reports on a semiannual basis;
465
- 466 21. *Promotes* the provision of opportunities to women to pursue education and careers by increasing availability of
467 birth control according to the International Conference on Population and Development of 1994, family
468 planning, and other reproductive medicine and granting every child access to social infrastructures;
469
- 470 22. *Calls upon* Member States to continue the adoption of the UN Women 7-Point Action Plan as an avenue to
471 provide agricultural assistance and leadership such as small fertilizing loans for women to continue sustainable
472 farming in areas of conflict in order to allow them to sustain their families rather than seeking work in the
473 informal economy;
474
- 475 23. *Suggests* that Member States increase awareness among women of their rights concerning violence, and to
476 reinforce laws prosecuting those who engage in violent action through implementing UN-Women’s policy to
477 train professionals to teach women and girls, therefore strengthening their social and economic situation.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/8

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2

3 *Aware that the increase of representation of women in global governments and politics can lead to a more equal*
4 *society according to the UN-Women,*

5

6 *Gravely concerned with the existing stereotypes and structural barriers, resulting in inequality in the workforce,*
7 *domestic sphere along with social and cultural environments,*

8

9 *Acknowledging the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the empowerment of women at a*
10 *regional level, established in the annual declaration of 2010 Achieving Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment*
11 *and Strengthening Development Cooperation,*

12

13 *Bearing in mind the proposal of the Expert Group meeting and the United Nations Division for the Advancement of*
14 *Women in the expert paper Gender, Science and Technology (2010) to promote education for the continuation of*
15 *empowerment of women in the workplace,*

16

17 *Noting the importance of the access of women into the international trade to promote gender equality in initiatives*
18 *like Women and Trade programme (ITC),*

19

20 *Recognizing the significant contribution that is made by women migrant laborers to the global economic sphere, as*
21 *is acknowledged in A/RES/66/216 (2011), but also the way that gender discrimination wounds the full potential of*
22 *these efforts to alleviate developmental disparities for example hunger amongst children, poor educational systems,*
23 *regional economic disparity in both host and home countries,*

24

25 *Reminding all Member States of the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Article*
26 *1, which condemns discrimination against other human beings,*

27

28 *Recognizing the vital role of women among environmental management and development as established in Principle*
29 *20 of the Rio Declaration,*

30

31 *Reaffirming that educating woman will grant them access to the global labor force which will enhance the global*
32 *economy according the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),*

33

34 *Acknowledging the need to further promote the inclusion of women in political and economic environments, the*
35 *General Assembly (GA) passed A/RES/67/148 (Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full*
36 *implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special*
37 *session of the General Assembly) (2013) which reaffirms the 12 strategic objectives focusing on the advancement of*
38 *women such as: women and the economy, women in power, and decision-making,*

39

40 *Bearing in mind that there is a universal need for equality, A/RES/68/227 (Women in development) (2014) and*
41 *notes the global efforts to expand on the rights of women in developing countries as it relates to their empowerment*
42 *through education,*

43

44 *Deeply concerned about the stereotypes of parents on the inferiority of female births and the notion that a family*
45 *can only benefit from a girl through marriage, with the intention to avoid financial support for the upbringing of a*
46 *girl because of lower family economic status, and gain benefits from the groom's family and community such as*
47 *monetary, social and political mileage,*

48

49 *Realizing the vulnerability of children and specifically that of girls, in every society due to unawareness of violent*
50 *sources and the lack of independence,*

51

52 *Stressing* the need to end discrimination and persecution of women and calling upon Member States to take all
53 measures necessary to ensure their protection in the creation of a safe environment for women,
54
55 *Deeply concerned* about the lack of access to independent information in rural areas where the society is
56 structurally weak, women are hindered from development,
57
58 *Having examined* that poverty and the lack of knowledge are the major reasons behind child prostitution,
59
60 *Emphasizing* the critical situation of women in conflict areas and especially women refugees who are among the
61 most vulnerable and frequently victimized,
62
63 *Recalling* the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion
64 or Belief (A/RES/36/55) that everyone has the freedom of religion or belief that have to be respected and protected,
65
66 *Considering* all Member States on having agreed to promote universal respect of human rights and fundamental
67 freedoms as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,
68
69 *Convinced* that mutual respect for cultural autonomy sets the basis for national sovereignty thus strengthening the
70 society and the economy,
71
72 *Deeply concerned* about the damaging effects of terrorist activities imposing a threat especially towards vulnerable
73 groups such as women, violating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
74
75 *Expressing* grave concern on the increase in prostitution among girls and young women in most parts of the world
76 due to poverty, illiteracy, unawareness, misguidance and coercion;
77
78 *Underscoring* the vulnerable position of women and girls of being victims of human trafficking and sexual
79 exploitation due to gender-bias within employment,
80
81 *Concerned* about the lack of educational infrastructure and access in many under developed and developing nations
82 hinders women in consolidating culture, since education allows them to learn further about their own culture and
83 enables them to contribute to societal development,
84
85 *Fully alarmed* that discrimination comes very often from women's self-conscious because their community is
86 teaching cultural ideas to girls, who are brought up at home seeing dependency on men and obedience as correct and
87 necessary,
88
89 *Reminding* all Member States of the importance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, specifically Article
90 1, this reminds us of the importance of equality and unacceptable discrimination of all peoples and genders,
91
92 *Bearing in mind* different cultural contexts pertaining to women in the workplace,
93
94 *Acknowledging*, the fact that women play a key role in agriculture in developing countries, representing 43% of the
95 workforce according Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2011-2013,
96
97 *Fully aware* of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline and the importance in continuing its
98 promotion with the Post 2015-Development Agenda and the out document of the Rio +20 The future we Want,
99 specifically in regards to women empowerment and equal access to education and sanitation,
100
101 *Deeply concerned* with the vulnerability of women to sexual, physical, and economic exploitation, due to the
102 existence of gender discrimination within employment and access to work opportunities expressed in the United
103 Nation Four World Conference on Women,
104
105 *Recognizing* the importance of women to be include into peacekeeping operations and in inside conflict area,
106 looking for equality in the resolution SC/RES/66/216 (2011),
107

108 *Affirming* that empowering women in education is a crucial step towards equality and a less violent society,

109
110 *Fully Aware* of the recent World Women's Health and Development Forum in February 2015 and the call to action
111 for "Ministries of Health to establish Offices of Women's Health", whose mission is to protect and advance the
112 health of women and girls,

113
114 *Recalling* Economic and Social Council Committee Resolution E/CN.6/2013/NGO/186 which emphasizes the
115 importance of handling sexual and gender based violence with meaningful legal procedure and the results that is
116 produced,

117
118 *Expressing* the importance of eradicating the existing stereotypes and structural barriers, that results in inequality in
119 the workforce according to statistics produced by the United Nations Statistic Division,

120
121 *Recognizing* the importance of Economic and Social Committee Report E/2011/NGO/131 that express the
122 significance of having male and female children participate in non-patriarchal education which has helped combat
123 sexual violence,

124
125 *Bearing in mind* A/RES/18/21 as well as A/RES/66/128 and their call to ensure protection of women and female
126 migrants as well as ensuring adequate health conditions in accordance with Article 25 (1) of the Universal
127 Declaration of Human Rights,

128
129 *Recalling* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as
130 the International Conference on Population and Development, and the need to protect those women, including
131 migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable groups susceptible to gender based violence,

132
133 *Recognizes* United Nations Women Commission on the Status of Women 58th Session, which completed a study
134 that suggested if women's representation in Information Communication and Technologies (ICT) sector in Europe
135 suggested that if just as many women worked in the digital sector as men the European Gross Domestic Product
136 (GDP) could increase by an estimated 9 billion euros,

- 137
- 138 1. *Encourages* Member States to promote a greater representation of women, with the goal of ultimately
139 reaching equal representation in the workforce, to ensure involvement of women in legislation and
140 governmental decision-making roles;
 - 141 2. *Suggests* the installation of a national and regional organization named "Workplace Gender Equality
142 Agency", which can be dedicated to the integration of women into the labor market, as well as looking
143 forward to resolving the disparities between men and women in the workplace such as the unequal wages,
144 unemployment, discrimination and sexual harassment, by:
 - 145 a. Including the government and the civil society,
 - 146 b. Calling on the government to install this initiative into a national level;
 - 147 c. Calling on the Economic and Social Council Regional Commissions to implement this
148 strategy in a regional level;
 - 149 d. Working alongside UN organs such as UN-Women, United Nations Development Programme
150 (UNDP), International Labor Organization (ILO) and other related;
 - 151 e. Reporting to the agencies and to the government once every year;
 - 152 3. *Requests* the inclusion of topics related to women in the labor force in the Regional Commissions of
153 ECOSOC in order to support initiatives to include women in regional participation with the partnership of
154 the United Nations;
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4. *Calls upon* Member States to promote education in the areas of science, technology and mathematics, which will guarantee the access of women into a more-inclusive job market, and to accept that is necessary to allow women the proper access to education in order to enter the labor force;
 5. *Reminds* Member States to strengthen legal frameworks that will create preventive measures to combat child labor, specifically the exploitation of girls for economic purposes, ensuring the rights of children in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 6. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen regional programs such as Pacific Women Shaping, Women in the Economy Initiative, African Women Entrepreneurship Program and other related agencies, by:
 - a. Strengthening the nexus between the private sector and the women entrepreneurs;
 - b. Promoting regional cooperation to achieve more access to the women in the global market;
 - c. Working along with UN-entities such as International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UN-Women, and programs related;
 7. *Requests* for Member States to promote the use of internet and social media to create a global platform for women entrepreneurship within society, both in a regional aspect, but also in the effort to include women in global partnerships, working alongside UN-Women;
 8. *Considers* the benefits of compliance to mechanisms similar to the Human Development Index (HDI), in measuring the employment of both genders, and thereby facilitating a global standard for the involvement of women in legislation and the workforce, which will promote transnational accountability for a gender-neutral, regulated, and fair economic climate, with the support of UNDP;
 9. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen national bureaucracies that aid the integration of women migrant laborers into host countries, by:
 - a. Partnering with institutions like the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the creation of language assimilation programs, with support and protection for cultural diversity;
 - b. Offering women equal access to employment opportunities;
 - c. Reintegrating women migrant laborers back into their home countries to fully utilize their expanded skillsets and avoid the neglect of their potential;
 10. *Encourages* national, regional and supranational authorities to strengthening the media campaigns to encourages gender equality and human rights of the women, working along with UN-Women in campaigns such as HeforShe and Orange your Neighborhood and others;
 11. *Suggest* that Member States strengthen national policies and legislations to promote equality in the workplace to avoid gender disparities;
 12. *Invites* Member States to strengthen partnerships with organizations in the private sector, as well as wishing to increase the number of women in leadership positions in technological, political and business sectors;
 13. *Calls upon* Members States to promote the education for women for the development of professional skills and to promote employment, especially in the private sector, in order to help dissolve gender discriminatory environments in the workplace while partnering with the education programs of UN-Women and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF);
 14. *Encourages* the partnerships of NGO's with local, small scale projects that will empower women in their communities, referencing the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;

- 219 15. *Encourages* Member States to bring forth private sectors to implement women empowerment and financial
220 management workshops sponsored by the United Nations in cooperation with Non-Governmental
221 Organizations, such as the Women’s Participation Program, to further promote women’s involvement in
222 local governance, and overlook the effectiveness of implementation of the workshops;
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- 224 16. *Strongly recommends* Member States to emphasize the need for the development of small skills industries
225 for rural less educated women by providing the location and materials for the type of work and the
226 partnership with international universities, to set up exchange programs for women, in order to further their
227 education through their experiences while they study abroad;
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- 229 17. *Draws attention* to the provision of knowledge to children and parents through state school education
230 respectively, where the rights of women are greatly emphasized in the syllabus regarding child marriage;
231 sexual independence; sexually transmitted diseases; protective methods; and abstinence;
232
- 233 18. *Calls upon* the global community to focus on building the confidence of girls exposed to danger in daily
234 life by providing mentoring programs and psychological strengthening workshops provided by college
235 students through their service learning internship under universities guidance, to girls in order to protect
236 them from violence and help them developing an independent personality;
237
- 238 19. *Urges* Member States to implement women empowerment programs with International Organizations and
239 NGOs such as Oxfam, CARE International, Human Rights Watch and UNICEF and others, in order to
240 develop leadership skills, which will improve their quality of life on a local level, by creating awareness via
241 word of mouth campaigns, billboards, and educational booklets;
242
- 243 20. *Recommends* the implementation of an international network of career services and counseling for women
244 by all member states including but not limited to member states troubled by conflicts on university level
245 and beyond in order to help women find suitable internship opportunities and higher education programs;
246
- 247 21. *Further requests* governments, universities and international organizations to work together to develop
248 education programs with scholarship and subsidies focusing on a variety of subjects and majors for women
249 who are still under the working age so that young females are open to job options which will help them
250 survive with dignity;
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- 252 22. *Demands* that the governments raise awareness on the issue of sexual exploitation and child prostitution in
253 order to prevent further engagement of young girls in prostitution;
254
- 255 23. *Reassure* the cooperation between governments, local schools and Non-Governmental Organizations to
256 provide sponsorship for young talented girls with leadership skills who will act as role models in their
257 society;
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- 259 24. *Urges* Member States to recognize the importance of providing equal education to both genders, through
260 the use of female celebrities and UN Women, to further educate women on the opportunities to be
261 successful in all aspects of society, including the private sector and government;
262
- 263 25. *Recommends* Member States to work on all levels of schooling to approach family on children’s education
264 by emphasizing the role of successful mothers, helping all young students understand that women’s
265 performances are important and needed;
266
- 267 26. *Encourages* the international community to fully remain committed on promoting and respecting the
268 freedom of religion and belief including the right of the national legislation to be based on cultural heritage,
269 and the principles of human rights;
270
- 271 27. *Calls upon* developed nations to assist refugee host countries in providing education, health care and
272 protection of refugee women;
273

- 274 28. *Requests* the creation of educational programs in order to urge women to take classes from home or from
275 their rural areas when they are prevented from attending an actual school, by:
276
277 a. Creating online courses to allow women to have an access to education wherever they live;
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279 b. Encouraging education centers for girls in rural areas where their education is not taken
280 enough into consideration in order to reach as soon as possible a high level of education, even
281 in remote area;
282
283 c. Inviting Member States to integrate NGOs' action to share teachers so that education from the
284 primary to the end of the studies is assured for boys and girls, men and women;
285
- 286 29. *Requests* the creation of educational programs in order to urge women to take classes from home or from
287 their rural areas when they are prevented from attending an actual school:
288
289 a. Create online courses to allow women to have an access to education wherever they live;
290
291 b. Encourages education centers for girls in rural areas where their education is not taken enough into
292 consideration in order to reach as soon as possible a high level of education, even in remote area;
293
294 c. Further invites Member States to integrate NGOs' action to share teachers so that education from the
295 primary to the end of the studies is assured for boys and girls, men and women;
296
- 297 31. *Encourages* the creation and implementation of Create- Share-Care Programs that will partner up with
298 organizations such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and
299 UN-Women and receive funding from sources such as Catapult Crowd funding Platform which will allow
300 the promotion of equal access to education and health care for and women by creating initiatives that
301 promote strong primary and secondary education through:
302
303 a. Assisting Member States to provide equal access to education for women of diverse cultural
304 backgrounds;
305
306 b. Hosting expert groups, such as teachers or members of NGOs, to help national development of women
307 in order to make reports and recommendations for the United Nations Inter-agency Networks;
308
309 c. Partnering up with organizations such as UN Women eLearning Campus which can help women in
310 rural areas and/or unable to mobilize have the opportunity to achieve education through a variety of
311 outlets such as online learning or home school;
312
- 313 32. *Urges* Member States to enhance access of health care services for women by utilizing the Universal
314 Service Administrative Company's Rural Healthcare Program which will provide as a funding source to
315 implement:
316
317 a. Increased number of doctors specializing in women's health and wellbeing in developing Member
318 States with high child and mother mortality rates;
319
320 b. Necessary access of private hygiene facilities and products for women;
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- 322 33. *Encourages* an enhanced partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United
323 Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to empower women working in agriculture, not only to yield
324 profits for local women in developing nations, but also to provide them a larger stage by including their
325 market in the global economy with business opportunities, by:
326
327 a. The use of greener technological practices through sustainability education supported by
328 financing options and tax accreditation;
329

- 330 b. Tax credits for businesses that incorporate the enterprises of local women in new markets
331 including agricultural cooperatives;
332
333 c. Water accessibility and sanitation;
334
- 335 34. *Recommends* the Agricultural Model stated in Resolution 68/209 “Agricultural Technology for
336 | Development” to further enhance women’s empowerment through skill training and development as well as
337 creating additional pathways to entrepreneurship with the assistance of economic support funding
338 mechanisms such as Global Fund for Women;
339
- 340 35. *Encourages* the empowerment of Small–Holder woman farmers to optimize agricultural technology through
341 enabling access to knowledge, especially to those women in developing countries through:
342
- 343 a. Utilizing concepts of Multifunctional Character of Agriculture and Land (MFCAL) which aims to
344 strengthen the idea of agriculture, and produce goods that also offer services to the community;
345
- 346 b. Through increased interaction between developed and developing states through training programs
347 such as High Level Expert Group Meeting which aid in the creation of technological skill sets in
348 agriculture, environment, and the stimulation of the economy;
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- 350 36. *Encourages* the development of local specific gender- based violence courts, as modeled by Liberia’s
351 mandated courts, which deals with prioritizing the issue of violence against women by utilizing United Nations
352 Population Fund (UNFPA) and other entities to assist Member States in endorsing women to procure judicial
353 roles in legal systems;
354
- 355 37. *Calls* for the reintegration of female child soldiers, who are now adult females, into civilian life and
356 provision of adequate rehabilitation programs in pursuance of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;
357
- 358 | 38. *Endorses* the advancement of educational programs and campaigns such as “He For She” and UNiTE which
359 encourage starting at an early stage in order to break the culture of silence as defined by United Nations
360 Population Fund (UNFPA);
361
- 362 39. *Calls upon* Member States to assist refugee host countries in implementing programme aimed at improving
363 infrastructure conducive to the success of women in education, which bolsters better economic independence
364 through:
- 365 a. Incorporation of every individual in the economic system through high accessibility to cultural
366 and social bodies of protection,
367
- 368 b Partnerships between Member States experiencing large influxes of refugees and NGO’s similar
369 to the Women’s Refugee Commission, which seeks to help women regain their voice and dignity,
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- 371 c. Balancing family life and education for single parent families,
372
- 373 d. Providing women the opportunity to gain basic knowledge on financial management;
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- 375 40. *Encourages* the creation and implementation of Create-Share-Care Programs that will partner up with
376 organizations such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UN-
377 Women and receive funding from sources such as Catapult Crowd funding Platform which will allow the
378 promotion of equal access to education and health care for and women by creating initiatives that promote
379 strong primary and secondary education through:
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- 381 a. Assisting Member States to provide equal access to education for women of diverse
382 cultural backgrounds;
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- b. Hosting expert groups, such as teachers or members of NGOs, to help national development of women in order to make reports and recommendations for the United Nations Inter-agency Networks;
- c. Partnering up with organizations such as UN Women eLearning Campus which can help women in rural areas and/or unable to mobilize have the opportunity to achieve education through a variety of outlets such as online learning or home school;
- d. Utilizing and creating childcare services to support women in their academic careers.