

3-7 April 2022

Documentation of the Work of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) NMUN Simulation\*



## Conference A

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# Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

## Committee Staff

Director  
Assistant Director  
Chair

Tiffany Dao  
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Jessica Mansour

## Agenda

- I. Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change
- II. Realizing the Rights of Women in the World of Work

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

CODE	TOPIC	VOTE (FOR-AGAINST-ABSTAIN)
<b>CSW/1/1</b>	Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change	Adopted without recorded vote
<b>CSW/1/2</b>	Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change	Adopted without recorded vote
<b>CSW/1/3</b>	Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change	Adopted without recorded vote
<b>CSW/1/4</b>	Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change	Adopted without recorded vote

# Summary Report

The Commission on the Status of Women held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change
- II. Realizing the Rights of Women in the World of Work

The session was attended by representatives of 32 Member States and 1 Observer;

On Sunday, the delegates set the agenda to 1, 2 and began discussing ideas for working papers. By Monday the delegates broke into approximately five groups and began writing working papers. All working groups turned in working papers by later session on Monday, which were reviewed and returned by the third and fourth sessions on Tuesday.

By the last session on Tuesday, working papers began merging as the topics focused on infrastructure development, access to education for women and girls, partnerships with Non-governmental organizations, and data collection. After diligent work incorporating all of their ideas, all of the working papers, four in total, eventually were accepted by the dais as Draft Resolutions with the topic ideas covering sustainability of natural resources, mainstreaming women into leadership positions, and education. The resolutions had a total of three friendly amendments and one unfriendly. All resolutions were adopted by acclamation. Overall, the body worked hard and collaboratively to build consensus and produced successful outcomes.



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**Code:** 1/1

**Committee:** Commission on the Status of Women

**Topic:** Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change

*The Commission on the Status of Women,*

*Considering* the urge of the climate crisis as seen across the world every day and as confirmed by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change which has reported that 130 million people could suffer from extreme poverty due to climate issues in 2030 and more than one billion people could die because of submersions by 2050,

*Deeply concerned* by the heavy impact of environmental degradation caused by climate change upon the most vulnerable communities, namely rural areas significantly populated by women and girls,

*Acknowledging* the particular impact of climate change on indigenous peoples who typically rely on communal resources like rivers and forests and their wealth of traditional knowledge and understanding of ecosystem management as pointed out by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations,

*Highlighting* the dependency of rural communities on climate-sensitive resources such as agricultural land and local water supplies as noted by the Population Reference Bureau,

*Guided by* the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 on (“Achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls”), SDG 12 on (“Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns”) as well as SDG 13 on (“Taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”),

*Taking into consideration* that women are at greater risk in the context of climate change as they constitute the majority of the population who are in poverty and whose livelihoods and economic independence rely on natural resources,

*Observing* that 60% of women in the world are housewives according to World Bank Data and 43% of women are working in the agricultural sector in developing countries as stated by the Global Agriculture Organization, thus making them responsible for the stability of the domestic sector and food production in communities, leaving them more vulnerable to the socio-economic implications of climate change,

*Noting* that the absence of infrastructure, such as functioning water systems in rural areas which are essential in supporting everyday life, reduces the capacity of rural communities to recover after natural disasters according to the United Nations Development Program,

*Recognizing* the great success of pilot projects such as the Socio-Economic Development of Rural Women Project and the Sustainability of the Páramo from a Gender Perspective run by the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women in several Latin American and Middle Eastern countries,

*Understanding* rural communities have a need for farming as it is a necessary condition for their livelihoods despite the impacts and risks due to climate change and extreme weather events,



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*Expressing its appreciation* of the important work of the United Nations SEED initiative in aiding social and environmental entrepreneurs in developing countries to manage local resources sustainably and thereby improving the livelihoods of women in rural areas,

*Further recognizing* that the likelihood of success of all climate change policy is increased when it is implemented into corresponding state policy,

1. *Suggests* Member States continue to work in tandem with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction on the ongoing review process of the Sendai Framework to mainstream gender-sensitive policy measures into it and focus on early detection systems to protect rural communities that continuously experience extreme weather to reduce its socio-political impacts;
2. *Recommends* that once the Member States have implemented the above policies supporting the response and recovery in the aftermath of natural disasters caused by climate change, they work on reliable funding mechanisms for these plans;
3. *Encourages* Member States to diversify their funding partners by involving the private sector as well as international, non-governmental, and local organizations in funding initiatives to increase the reliability of the funding needed for disaster recovery and response programs;
4. *Requests* the UN SEED Initiative to develop and implement a series of long-term training programs in rural areas affected most by climate change focused on the sustainable use and cultivation of the land and water, making sure that:
  - a. The goal of these programs is to teach sustainable farming methods adapted to climate change and the use of innovative farming technology as well as leadership and women's rights;
  - b. These programs are as easy to access for all women in rural areas;
  - c. Women should be taught by women whenever and wherever possible, to better align with their cultural circumstances
5. *Provides* women with equal access to financial independence to empower them to be part of decision-making processes and to be leaders of the sustainable change of their communities by:
  - a. Reiterating its calls for a new system of microcredits, continuously providing women working in subsistence farming with funding opportunities despite changing risk calculations in the face of extreme weather events;
  - b. Calling for the provisioning of transportation that is sustainable and does not contribute to air pollution for all within rural communities to improve the aspect of accessibility by mitigating issues of distance and time that may hinder participation;
6. *Calls for* research that brings to the forefront the innovative practices and adaptations to climate change effects of women working in rural agriculture and using this information to assist and provide preventative measures to other communities who have been identified to be affected by climate change;



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7. *Endorses* global exchange and multilateral cooperation on this matter in order to reach as many people as possible, thus building a strong and conscious community committed to curbing climate change and its drawbacks.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** 1/2

**Committee:** The Commission on the Status of Women

**Topic:** Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change

*The Commission on the Status of Women,*

*Reiterating* our commitment to the 1981 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women*, the 1995 *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, as well as the 2015 *Paris Agreement*,

*Deeply conscious* of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5 ("Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls") and 13 ("Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts") emphasizing the need to respect each Member States' decisions and policymaking in the collection of data and in the use of tracking geolocalisation,

*Recognizing* the importance of international multilateralism and inter-state cooperation to utilize collected data to create effective legislation unique to respective Member States' climate and gender challenges,

*Observing* the correlation between climate change, environmental degradation, and women's meaningful participation in communities,

*Deeply alarmed* that the absence of adequate data has allowed gender-specific climate issues to become indistinguishable from the overshadowing climate challenges, permitting the intricacies of gender-related struggles to receive insufficient focus from the international community,

*Affirming* the collection of data by UN bodies such as UN Women's initiatives such as the Progress of the World's Women and the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development, as well as the Interagency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics which coordinates work on such data across the UN,

*Also calls* for the collection of data by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Oxfam International and Women's Environment & Development Organization that share the common goals to work toward the facilitation of the data into legislation to address the specific needs of gender inequality in the context of climate change,

*Seeking* to utilize and expand upon the previously existing platform Women Count operated by UN Women, which monitors the progress of the SDGs in relation to gender issues, to provide gender-responsive and environmentally specific information to all state policy decision-makers by taking regionally specific information to an international level, in order to empower and support vulnerable women in areas of increased climate risk,

*Reaffirming* the importance of conscientiously respecting all Member States' sovereignty, jurisdiction, and states capabilities to act within their own volition,

*Emphasizing* the importance of data security in our digital world and concerned with the appropriate use of the information collected for ensuring gender equality in the context of climate change,

1. *Emphasizes* the need to further collect gender-responsive data relevant to the effect of climate change on women by:

- a. Expanding the data collection from United Nations organs, such as UN Women and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), and pertinent non-governmental organizations such as Oxfam International;
  - b. Proposing the implementation of an indicator targeting gender perspectives in relation to climate issues on a regional basis for the digital platform Women Count,
    - i. Inviting the Member States to share their data on climate and gender initiatives on a voluntary basis to make it accessible for all;
    - ii. Using the regional groups of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and other regional groups as a basis to connect and share the information between member states;
    - iii. Suggesting Member States who lead in global environmental technology innovations share their technological expertise relating to their regional environmental knowledge to the online platform Women Count;
2. *Further calls* for additional funding from organizations such as the Global Environmental Facility, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Procter and Gamble (P&G), and the Green Climate Fund as they are significant sponsors of gender mainstreaming and the inclusion of gender aspects in environmental policymaking by:
- a. Emphasizing the importance of gender-related issues, such as domestic burdens, in the Green Climate Fund, as it was created to help developing Member States' create adaptive environmental policies;
  - b. Inviting the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and P&G to support the acquisition of regionally gender-specific data, as they currently fund multiple CSW gender mainstreaming programs such as "Making Every Woman and Girl Count" initiative and have confirmed their support for ending the gender data gap;
3. *Expresses its hope* that authoritative bodies can work collaboratively to utilize the data this platform provides to implement gender-responsive climate-related policies, by:
- a. Encouraging national governments to participate in the collection and distribution of environmental data to tailor national policies to the distinct challenges individual regions face by:
    - i. Granting easy access to the online platform's internationally collected data encouraging administrative entities to employ the usable data within national policies and budgets to boost legislative gender equality;
    - ii. Highlighting the importance of using the data to mainstream gender perspectives when creating policies and programs to address climate change issues;
  - b. Ensuring multilateral straightforward communication is available on the platform between national governments, governmental organizations, NGOs, and climate and gender experts;
4. *Draws attention* to the disparities of the impacts of climate change within geographical sectors and different Member States by acknowledging the disproportion of the capacities and resources between developing and developed Member States, by:
- a. Noting Member States most affected by climate change are often those with the least access to climate mitigation resources and specialized gender support;



- b. Suggesting action is taken in accordance with the level of urgency the data shows;
5. *Promotes* the formulation of the Situational Environment Initiative (SETI) in order to map the landforms that are more prone to be affected by climate change for the planning of urban infrastructures to prevent its collapse as a consequence of Climate Change-related disasters, for the equal development and the prevention of vulnerability risks in women in partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Statistics Division for logistical and technological supports, and also the United Nations Environment Programme Gender Mainstreaming initiative by:
  - a. Mapping the geographical areas with the technology of the Estonian Land Board Agency and the European Environment Agency's Geographical Investigation Systems in order to identify the most vulnerable regions to climate change-related consequences that exist in the present and could worsen in the next 10 years;
  - b. Analyzing the results obtained in the mapping process based on Germany's Climate Risk Index which has been used as a reference for the rating of Member States according to their risk of being affected by climate change;
  - c. Correlating the information gathered regarding women's participation in the economy for the comprehension of their capacities of response in front of natural disasters and problem-solving in society with the help of regional groups across the globe such as the League of Arab States (LAS), the African Union, the Southeast Asian Nations or the Indo-Pacific Nations in their own climate and gender initiative like the Regional Climate Security Network program from the LAS;
6. *Further recommends* that the data collected and shared by Women Count follows the UN Office of Information and Communications Technology and the UN Privacy Policy Group guidelines on data protection and privacy to ensure the safety of the information and safeguard it from misuse;
7. *Calls upon* Women Count to continue the verification of any data before publication to avoid the spread of misinformation by:
  - a. Re-examining the data received from UN Organs, Member states, and NGOs before their publication to guarantee its veracity and ensure the absence of contradictions;
  - b. Abiding by principles laid out by the UNDP initiative on Countering Disinformation and Promoting Transparency;
  - c. Seeking transparency in their data collection process and analysis by sharing their results and their methods.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** CSW/1/3

**Committee:** Commission on the Status of Women

**Topic:** Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change

*The Commission on the Status of Women,*

*Understanding* that the different barriers women are facing within the context of climate change around the world are exacerbated by the exploitation of natural resources, the lack of land ownership rights, and the harmful nature of partisan international climate relief funding,

*Recognizing* the role that significant international treaties play in addressing the status of women in climate change, including the National Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the *Paris Agreement of 2015*, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which includes Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (“Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”), SDG 10 (“Reduced inequality within and among countries”), and SDG 13 on (“Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts”), and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA) (1995), paying special attention to the Beijing 25+ and its focus on encouraging women to partake in sustainable development,

*Promoting* past sessions by the CSW, including the CSW66 of 2022 and CSW61 of 2017, which demanded immediate action to sufficiently meet the ever-growing threat of climate change and its effects such as floods, droughts, desertification, food and water insecurity (including water, sanitation, and hygiene - WASH), loss of biodiversity, displacement, loss of livelihoods, destabilizing security situations, increased Sex-and-Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) due to unstable security situations for women girls who are on the run or exposed to extreme poverty in desperate situations, which is exacerbated by conflict for natural resources, in communities around the world that house vulnerable women, which may include rural women indigenous women, ethnic minorities, young women, exploited women, etc., such as outlined in the African Agenda 2063 where sustainable development is closely aligned with equal access to resources and equal gender opportunities,

*Emphasizing* the importance of continued education for all women and girls regardless of marital status or age by being sensitive to their responsibilities including those exploited through unpaid domestic labor, childcare, agricultural work,

1. *Encourages* Member States to incorporate or expand National Gender Plans that continue to mainstream rural and especially vulnerable women into positions of power within the United Nations Entity on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in order for them to speak on the inordinate effects of climate change for inclusive and sustainable development, and encourages the creation of a conference connected to the CSW to evaluate and reflect on the national reports of Member States that:
  - a. Will operate as:
    - i. A side panel of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development, chaired by the CSW to present exemplary projects to enable knowledge exchange and establish an additional online sharing platform;

- ii. A collaboration with the Human Rights Council's Universal Periodic Review publication of said national reports;
  - b. Reviewing the gender perspective of national climate change policies by paying attention to the Member States:
    - i. Description of the implementation of the agreed-upon conclusion from previous meetings of the CSW;
    - ii. Dedication to mainstreaming gender in roles pertaining to climate change;
    - iii. Data on literacy rates and the education of women in rural and agricultural areas;
    - iv. Analysis as to how Member States have benefited from the implementation of said CSW Conclusions and what is needed to further this goal;
- 2. *Encourages* the promotion of climate-change sensitive solutions to facilitate sustainable and efficient agricultural and farming practices for the empowerment of rural and especially vulnerable women, by:
  - a. Including funding and fair distributed access to heat and disease-resistant crops;
  - b. Predicting and protecting from droughts and floods with established Early Warning Systems or high-tech machinery accessible for rural women;
  - c. Setting up an international, best-practices, comprehensive base which is:
    - i. Accessible to scientists and agriculturists of all nationalities;
    - ii. Sensitive and responsive to cultural or social factors which may affect the efficiency of any program;
    - iii. Focused on low resource environments;
    - iv. Founded on the successful characteristics of previously established international programs, including but not limited to the Gender and Markets Initiative in West and Central Africa, applicable to other regions in the world, which targets food insecurity through the integration of climate-resilient agriculture into poverty reduction efforts by empowering the role of women to produce food for the market;
- 3. *Recommends* to all UN Member States to promote economic empowerment of rural and especially vulnerable women through the establishment of:
  - a. Communal focal points for support in land ownership claims by women, which:
    - i. Are established by national governments within their own capacities;
    - ii. Are prioritizing human rights and national laws, are aimed at being staffed with community members for self-sufficiency in the long-term perspective;
    - iii. Are being supported by the UN Women's Civil Society Advisory Groups (CSAG);

- b. Communal focal points with contacts for access to fair grants and micro-loans, in form of:
  - i. Cooperation with banks and programs in both developed and developing countries, such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank;
  - ii. Cooperation with UNICEF and UN-Women;
  - iii. In form of bilateral cooperation for digital solutions (FinTech);
  - iv. Private non-profit funding;
  - v. Cooperation with regional businesses;
- 4. *Suggests* a focus on the continued education of rural and especially vulnerable women and girls regardless of marital status or age on the repercussions of climate change, through:
  - a. The promotion of partnerships and collaborations between international organizations and Member States with:
    - i. A branch of the UN Girls Education Initiative (UNGEI) focused on creating education programs that are individually tailored to the needs of specific geographical locations, including fields of studies in green energy and sustainable development in an agricultural framework;
    - ii. State collaboration with The UN Development Programme's Nationally Determined Contributions Support Programmes (UNDP, NCSP) in order to ensure the focus of countries on specific climate change mitigation;
    - iii. Member State cooperation with organizations that implement green projects using "Green Bonds," such as the African Development Bank in cooperation with UNICEF and UN-WOMEN in order to protect girls in vulnerable conditions, as well as the work of "Green Lane," focused on the implementation of gender and meritocratic equality;
    - iv. Support for and outreach to women that have been affected by male migration out of cities, caused by natural disasters, which has pressured women to adopt an agriculturally focused position in addition to their original household and daily responsibilities, such as getting water and food, walking long distances (susceptible to exploitation), taking care of family, providing an income, etc.;
  - b. Suggestions to Member States and UN-Women to ensure appropriate funding for the facilitation of education among farming women who carry the above-mentioned responsibilities due to the inordinate effects of climate change, via:
    - i. Alternative childcare arrangements;
    - ii. Appropriate agricultural technology;
    - iii. Grant programs to support women in their pursuit of climate education in order to use their knowledge to implement green local projects;

- iv. The collection of data on the specific educational needs of women in rural and agricultural communities around the world;
- c. A prioritization of cultural inclusivity, a focus on the uniqueness of culture and tradition when it comes to individually developed plans across member states, through:
  - i. The adoption of internally-developed community-specific educational standards intended to empower rural women;
  - ii. The rejection of blanket educational initiatives that seek to merge all rural and agricultural communities into the same plan;
- d. Supports ongoing collaboration between Member States on the sharing and collection of successful climate change action protocols and programs that have involved rural and especially vulnerable women in these conversations.



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**Code:** CSW/1/4

**Committee:** Commission on the Status of Women

**Topic:** Achieving Gender Equality in the Context of Climate Change

*The Commission on the Status of Women,*

*Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) that recognizes international women's rights, regardless of the context,*

*Considering that the impacts of the climate crisis are felt disproportionately throughout the world, and special attention must be paid to the demographics most at risk, such as women,*

*Recalling the 1979 UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the conclusion on gender and climate change adopted at the 26<sup>th</sup> UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (2021) in Glasgow, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),*

*Recognizing the possibility for more international cooperation and the exchange of best practices regarding climate change mitigation and adaptation measures that integrate women as active agents,*

*Having considered that when women are part of the climate change decision-making process, they are able to put in place sensitive policies that take into account the unique situation of women, yet only 27.1% of women are managers and leaders,*

*Conscious of the virtual sixty-sixth session of the Commission on the Status of Women on gender equality in 2022 (CSW66) that supports the incorporation of a gender perspective into climate change policy through accessible education,*

*Recalling efforts from previous conferences and agreements to solve climate injustice and empower women, such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) and the Paris Agreement (2015), by expecting commitments made to be fulfilled accordingly,*

*Having adopted Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 ("achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls"), SDG 8 ("promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all"), and SDG 10 ("reduce inequality within among countries"), and SDG 13 ("take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts"),*

*Bearing in mind SDG Target 5.5 of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development on ensuring women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making and SDG Target 13.3 on improving education, awareness-raising, and human and international capacity on climate change,*

*Fully conscious that immediate action to aid Member States most impacted by current climate emergencies that affect women such as flooding and earthquakes is the first priority, recognizing that women are 14 times more likely to die in a climate disaster for example because of physical abilities and social restriction,*

*Paying tribute* to the continued multilateral efforts of current UN entities including UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), such as Climate Change In The Classroom: UNESCO and noting the influence of multilateral UN funds such as The Fund For Gender Equality,

*Taking into account* that 129 million girls are not able to receive education, further preventing them from leading healthy, productive lives,

*Encouraging* an approach that ensures that women and girls are empowered and supported to take on positions of leadership, pursue formal education, and lead healthy sustainable lives,

*Keeping in mind* that meaningful and long-lasting infrastructure can withstand the impacts of climate change is necessary to the stability of women and girls' lives across the world,

*Reaffirming* the importance of state sovereignty and respecting the individual decisions of Member States,

1. *Strongly encourages* enhanced recognition of national and international programs, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and grassroots organizations dealing with gender-responsive climate change action such as Israel's Agency for International Development Cooperation (MASHAV) or the Women's Environment and Development Organization (WEDO) and for granting them a forum on the international level as well as connecting them with international NGOs to provide them with a stronger voice on the global scene by:
  - a. Increasing exchange of practices and expertise concerning climate change mitigation and adaptation internationally between national and international organizations and programs focusing on women and girls as active agents through educational exchange programs, projects, workshops and partnerships executed in organizing Member States as well as areas affected by climate change and focusing on agriculture, economic and legal empowerment of women and education of boys and men on the detrimental effects of discrimination in the climate, utilizing NGOs such as:
    - i. The Women's Earth and Climate Action Network International, that engages women worldwide in policy advocacy, on-the-ground projects, direct action, trainings, and movement building for global climate justice;
    - ii. NGOs that provide resources directly to women in rural and vulnerable communities in order to help close the agricultural gender gap and mitigate the effects of climate change, such as but not limited to: ActionAid International, International Fund for Agricultural Development, International Land Coalition, Fund for Gender Equality, and Green Lane;
  - b. Expanding cooperation between countries with similar geographical areas and climate conditions to create common knowledge and find the best strategies to combat the impacts of climate change;
  - c. Enhancing the participation of national gender-sensitive NGOs and umbrella organizations in decision-making processes in UN Bodies through observatory functions after the example of *Oxfam International*;

2. *Further requests* an increase in financial support from the Economic and Social Council in order to address the impacts women and girls in countries currently face due to the climate crisis by:
  - a. Focusing on the needs of developing nations and environments by:
    - i. Noting that women's participation in the labor market in rural and vulnerable areas around the world encompasses a range of jobs and points out that women in rural areas can be agents of change in moving to sustainable and environmentally friendly agriculture, thus playing an important role in creating environmentally sustainable jobs;
    - ii. Expanding international data-driven best practices for sustainable development of rural areas and low-income and middle-income countries;
    - iii. Allocating funds to respond to extreme weather events that may impact the ability of Member States to support women most affected by climate emergencies, such as the building and updating of flood embankments for the purpose of minimizing the risk of displacement for women who suffer from natural disasters such as cyclones, and preventing displaced persons that will lead to more women being at risk of incurring human rights violations;
    - iv. Incorporating all Member States' perspectives into the development of any proposed new infrastructure support programs and initiatives so as to ensure that all further work is cognizant of the social and cultural implications of any multinational support work;
    - v. Valuing the leadership of community members within infrastructure development programmes so as to ensure that all implemented programs are sustainable, founded for long term success;
  - b. Inviting Member States to fund clean water initiatives in order to counteract the intrusion of salt in clean water caused by rising sea levels by following initiatives started by *UN Water* and UN Women to further SDG 6 which recognize that access to clean water correlates with gender to have easier access to clean water;
  - c. Funding programs tasked with collecting data that understand infrastructure is gender-specific and considers women's preferences when creating climate-resilient infrastructure;
  - d. Providing women access to more efficient, stronger building materials to mitigate damage during extreme weather by supporting NGOs like the Global Housing Foundation which provide affordable substantive housing in risk areas;
  - e. Providing access to affordable and sustainable farming techniques and further advocating for the UN Scaling of Nutrition Program, who have incorporated strategies to link nutrition and agriculture in order to ensure the well-being of women within the industry;
3. *Suggests* the establishment of educational initiatives for the advancement of women in the decision-making processes regarding the context of human-caused climate change issues by



motivating Member States to increase their yearly funding allocated to provide for domestic efforts by:

- a. Promoting the expansion of ActionAid International in their efforts to educate women on their health alongside the Office for Project Services (UNOPS) which work to understand the gendered impacts of climate change on women's health, and educate with the knowledge that women and girls who face displacement due to the climate crisis lack access to critical health services and the ability to make their own decisions in crisis situations through:
    - i. The application of quantitative, descriptive, and correlational research already existing for the comprehension of the present status of women in society and the relationship to their vulnerabilities with the support of the *United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD)*;
    - ii. Providing health services such as disease prevention, health promotion, diagnosis, and treatment for the attendance of emergencies and the precautionary lookout of the proliferation of diseases with gendered impacts in the context of climate change through promoting humanitarian efforts in the regions with the monitorization of the *World Health Organization*;
  - b. Endorsing Member States to discuss and restructure their expenditures on a yearly basis to allocate a higher percentage of their budget into supporting women and girls to pursue decision-making positions to mitigate climate change, since female perspectives will facilitate the prevention of climate change catastrophes through:
    - i. Inviting Member States to direct funds into amendments for educational curriculums across secondary and higher education to include workshops directed at engaging women and girls in leadership positions and environmental advocacy;
    - ii. Encouraging the establishment of financial supports such as scholarships, grants and awards for women interested in pursuing higher education programs, with the purpose of expanding their opportunities to pursue climate leadership roles;
  - c. Supporting the creation of state-funded opportunities for women and girls to improve their decision-making and leadership skills to encourage their future engagement in climate change activism;
  - d. Remaining deeply conscious of the perspectives of women who have already been disproportionately distressed by the climate crisis, in order to include them in mitigation discussions through leadership positions;
4. *Encourages* Member States to promote opportunities and implement educational programs at all levels for women and girls for the impartation of knowledge and tools in the fields of Science, Technology Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) so they will be able to lead scientific innovations, international policy, and domestic programs devoted to addressing climate crises that affect women by:

- a. Suggesting a focus on domestic scholarship programs designed to overcome the financial burden of higher education, providing women and girls with the opportunity to gain access to higher education alongside local universities of the Member States involved;
- b. Advocating for the development of climate education curriculum in Member States at all levels, highlighting already existing infrastructure and digital platforms designed to support teachers in climate education by:
  - i. Recommending current domestic climate education be expanded and shared on an international level;
  - ii. Suggesting Member States work with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Childhood Education International, and with government agencies such as The World Bank;
  - iii. Utilizing current UN development programs that provide and/or fund access to education for women to equip them with the necessary skills and experience to succeed in climate struggles;
  - iv. Adding onto Curriculum supplements from the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) and UNESCO as the lead agency of the UN Decade of Education for Sustainable Development by:
    - 1. Building on CSW's existing relationship with the work of UNEP and CSW's role in the facilitation of UNEP implementation of their work;
    - 2. Emphasizing UNEP's planning instruments, investment frameworks, networks and sector-wide programs they have previously developed, based on the *2030 Agenda*, and the 10-Year Framework of Programmes on Sustainable Consumption and Production in line with UNEP's Gender Implementation Plan;
  - v. Developing specific curriculum for children and young adults by accessing content of the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) 2030 program by UNESCO to address climate change from the beginning of students' educational careers;
  - vi. Requesting that Design Thinking in STEM, an educational STEM program encouraging children in partnership with the SDGs, adds to a program correlating an interest in young girls with the subjects worldwide;
- c. Including the implementation of simulations to encourage leadership and practical learning:
  - i. Building accessible programs for the education of women and girls in rural and vulnerable communities that have been historically underserved, such as STEM4ALL and the Generation Equality Action Coalition on Technology and Innovation, that provide substantial advocacy efforts, offer accessible STEM classes, and remove obstacles women face in pursuing careers in STEM, invention, and entrepreneurship;

- ii. Advocating for clear pathways for women and girls to participate in decision and policy making through encouraging commitments to equal representation by creating distinct roles and positions designed to present and incorporate a gender perspective into domestic discussions of climate aid and policy;
  - d. Addressing SDG Target 13.3 as a foundation for the implementation of updated gender-specific climate education focusing on adaptation and mitigation;
  - e. Apprenticeships designed to provide valuable hands-on experiences that women often lack access to;
- 5. *Recommends* to Member States that they implement policies on increasing the level of women in work related to climate change responses at the local, national, and international level by:
  - a. Endorsing the expansion of the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative to include climate change education for young girls;
  - b. Inviting Member States to include women at the forefront of this extension of the program by including women as educators and facilitators of this program;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to form partnerships with UN Women to gain access to political networking for women political candidates as well as civic education and sensitization resources about gender equality;
  - d. Further requesting Member States to include more women in leadership roles regarding government and all facets of policy making through:
    - i. Supporting empowerment with programs such as Ring the Bell for Gender Equality to expand opportunities in government for women;
    - ii. Further inviting Member States to actively work to reach a percentage of female participation within policymaking at the local and national branches of government;
- 6. *Invites* Member States and NGOs to collaborate in the collection of data pertaining to the detrimental effects of climate change on women by:
  - a. Generating disaggregated data related to the gendered effects of climate change as previously started by the Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) Statistics Division to inform policy makers of the specifics of the issues facing women in the context of climate change;
  - b. Implementing recordkeeping systems concerning displacement and loss of job opportunities caused by environmental disasters for the purpose of:
    - i. Comparing this data with records of missing persons to extrapolate concise numbers on human rights violations;
    - ii. Understanding the magnitude of women whose lives are uprooted due to climate change;

- c. Monitoring the level of education that women receive within rural and vulnerable areas and where disparities lie in regions affected by climate change to:
  - i. Provide evidence for the assumption that education can increase gender equality in the context of climate change within rural and vulnerable areas;
  - ii. Inform NGOs about the opportunity to provide resources and information that may help to improve educational opportunities within each region.