



Documentation of the Work of the **United Nations Development Programme** NMUN Simulation*



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United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Committee Staff

Director	Johannes Schmidl
Chair	Holiday O'Bryan

Agenda

1. Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development
2. Sustainable Energy for Development

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (For-Against-Abstain)
UNDP/1/1	Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
UNDP/1/2	Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
UNDP/1/3	Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
UNDP/1/4	Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
UNDP/1/5	Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
UNDP/1/6	Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development	19 in favor, 9 against, 4 abstentions
UNDP/2/1	Sustainable Energy for Development	Adopted without a recorded vote
UNDP/2/2	Sustainable Energy for Development	Adopted without a recorded vote

Summary Report

The United Nations Development Programme held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development
2. Sustainable Energy for Development

The session was attended by representatives of 30 Member States. On Monday, April 1, 2024, the committee adopted its agenda and began work on the topic of “Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development.” By Tuesday night, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including education for women and girls, the increase of workforce participation and legal protection measures, and the empowerment of both men and women to achieve gender equality. The papers received were broad in scope and cited numerous relevant protocols on which future work could be built, including CEDAW, the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, and the UNDP Gender Parity policy for 2022-2025.

By Wednesday night, all six papers had been reviewed by the Secretariat multiple times and delegates got to work negotiating with other working groups to discuss both common ground and points of contention. On Thursday morning, six draft resolutions were accepted, one of which had one friendly amendment. On Thursday six working papers being accepted as draft resolutions. After a second friendly amendment was introduced all draft resolutions were adopted.

In the final session of the committee, delegates worked in two separate working groups that were eventually both accepted as draft resolutions and adopted by consensus. Concise debate and compromise helped to produce solid action plans with a broad base of support.



Code: UNDP/1/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development

The United Nations Development Programme,

Acknowledging that women are constantly being discriminated against and marginalized in many different areas, including education, employment, and health, and due to this inequality the capacity of women to achieve their full potential is drastically reduced, negatively compromising the economy and going against Sustainable Development (SDG) Goal 5, which underscores the importance of achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls, as presented in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*,

Observing that in conflict with the goals of Sustainable Development Goal 1 which highlights equality in economic resources, employers capitalize upon the ignorance of employees who have normalized and accepted their unethical, unfair, and unequal company policies regarding maternity and paternity leave and family advocacy,

Alarmed by the lack of availability, potential compromise of employment, and social stigma surrounding the use of mechanisms that support employees in reporting unfair family leave policy with a certainty of receiving proper consideration,

Recognizing the good work of non-UN organizations such as Unitarian Universalist Congregation at Shelter Rock (UUCSR), Go Make a Difference Now (GoMAD), and Global Fund for Women and the financial stability support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank,

Taking into account the UNDP Accelerator Labs, which focus their efforts on collective thinking to grow portfolios of mutually reinforcing solutions to tackle today's challenges,

Concerned by the trending decrease in paid maternity and paternity leave, and the advocacy of reproductive rights that support employees in the private business sector to strengthen and grow their families as they see fit,

Endorsing Member States that incorporate maternity, paternity, and family advocacy by reminding them that a Member State's policy on paid parental leave is a large factor in many couples' decision to have children, as of 2020, the global birth rate has held a downward trend, and women must be empowered in the workplace without having to prioritize their careers over starting a family by welcoming Member States to adopt policies of paid parental leave,

Fully aware of the disparity and inequality around the employment of women in some specific fields, worried about the waste of potential, and recalling the *UN Women 2010*, which has become the United Nations body dedicated to achieving gender equality,

Noting the *Canadian Gender Results Framework* (2018) allows Canada to measure its progress using specific indicators and understand its achievements and the distance it still needs to cover,

Recognizing the *United Nations Development Programme's Gender Equality Strategy 2022 - 2025* for emphasizing Sustainable Development Goal 4, which prioritizes equal access to education throughout a person's life regardless of gender and integrates opportunities for upskilling for everyone,

Bearing in mind the implementation of *the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1979*, which focuses on ending all discrimination against women and girls,

Acknowledging the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) that aims to empower women to fully achieve equality and ensure their access to human rights and fundamental freedoms, gender equality brings more jobs and higher productivity, full potential in business, politics, and society as a whole can only be reached by using everyone's talent and diversity,

Re-emphasizing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (1967), agreed to be the foundation of international human rights law which reinforces the Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 5, and improves female political life,

Bringing forth Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 10 which, respectively, target the limiting of gender discrimination that threatens poverty reduction progress as well as sustainable socio-economic development,

1. *Calls* upon Member States to create and build on global and regional programs to improve gender equality and promote economic development in the workplace in developed and developing countries by:
 - a. Developing educational courses for global and regional businesses that struggle with unequal workplace environments meant to familiarize workers with common issues present in many workplace environments;
 - b. Strengthening current labor and equality programs with a focus on access to employment, requirements for admission to employment, method of selection to employment, workplace conditions, promotion, dismissal, access to vocational training, job counseling services, membership in an employee association, and the benefits these organizations provide to members;
2. *Asks* that Member States reinforce and build upon legislative and institutional frameworks following global governmental organizations to strengthen international collaboration by:
 - a. Emphasizing the advancement of workplace equality in regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, Central Asia, South Asia, and Southeast Asia;
 - b. Mainstreaming the experiences and struggles of women living in rural environments more internationally known and addressing the challenges of their social, economic, and environmental conditions;
 - c. Implementing supportive workplace policies, as well as equal pay legislation;
 - d. Providing necessary monetary assistance to countries in need of implementing development and resilience programs;
 - e. Strengthening efforts to spread awareness regarding information on maternity leave, paternity leave, reporting sexual harassment and assault, and other workplace benefits a business may provide;
3. *Calls* for the creation of financial incentive programs and educational workshops, created by and applied to Member States with their cooperation, to encourage the better treatment of women in the workforce especially in policies of maternal and paternal care by:

- a. Keeping in mind that they only gain the benefits in the guidelines created by each respective Member State, with said creation processes aided and mentored by the guiding expertise of the UN Women that the Member State is based within;
 - b. Advising the implementation of tax credits or other financial incentives, determined by Member States in cooperation with UNIDO, or other developmental organizations if requested by Member States for particular needs personalized to that Member State;
 - c. Granting women access to an international hotline where they can anonymously report if their rights as an employee have been violated;
 - d. Appealing for Member States to work with local stakeholders to provide educational opportunities for young girls and offer workshops on workers' rights to women in communities;
4. *Encourages* supporting childcare facilities following parental leave policies to reduce the burden on women and allow their full integration into the workforce by:
- a. Seeking support from NGOs such as UUCSR, Go Make A Difference Now, and Global Fund for Women for sufficient placement and care for facilities;
 - b. Working with financial institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank for financial aid or low-interest loans;
5. *Promotes* an increase in programs from Member States that focus on equal opportunity hiring in male-dominated fields by:
- a. Implementing national legislation, throughout the introduction of gender policies to reduce the disparity in the working place, especially focusing on international collaboration with existing agencies and institutions;
 - b. Easing employment access through innovative forms of information and training programs for women;
 - c. Addressing the gender pay gap by introducing reports on the pay structure of companies, additionally, displaced women in conflict areas should be supported by ensuring the availability of job opportunities for their return to their country;
6. *Requests* further cooperation with all Member States for women's financial independence by:
- a. Encouraging to work with the International Network on Financial Education (INFE);
 - b. Requesting future training from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD);
 - c. Suggesting incorporating Strengthening and Digitization and Entrepreneurship Skills among Micro, Small, and Medium Sized Enterprises (MSMEs);
 - d. Requests funds for unpaid domestic work to incentivize women to have more familial interests by considering extra pay for employees who do domestic work in addition to their careers;

- e. *Urges* the Member States to address the improvement of women's access to technology, looking to enhance opportunities in the digital marketplace by encouraging women's participation and access to remote job opportunities;
7. *Requests* the expansion of UNDP Accelerator Labs to reach more Member States, increasing access to technological education with a more effective approach, specifically in Member States that suffer from lack of access to technology;
8. *Authorizes* the creation of a system with agencies such as the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) to oversee and fund the monitorization a country's progress in improving gender equality across different areas, including education, economy, leadership, violence, health, and poverty reduction. If a country shows critical results, it will receive funding to continue working on these areas;
9. *Draws* attention to improving women's representation in politics to guarantee a truthful portrayal of both sexes to implement SDG number 5, which aims to balance and empower women's participation in social, economic, and political life, financed by UNIFEM, by:
 - a. Training and providing equal support to women and men in politics through skill-building projects, to equalize political involvement and power distribution among men and women in the decision-making process;
 - b. Ease females' access to the justice sphere by enhancing women's admission to legal aid through the ensuring of functioning of the justice system;
10. *Endorses* the World Bank Gender Strategy 2024-2030 that engages with private sector clients, civil society, and development partners to focus on financing collective actions to end gender-based violence and reach a sustainable economic future by:
 - a. Calling upon Member States to recognize the negative impacts of gender disparities on people's sense of fulfillment and the global economy;
 - b. Redoubling devotion to the expansion of opportunities for women as leaders.



Code: UNDP/1/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development

The United Nations Development Programme,

Bearing in mind that, despite prior efforts to promote gender equality, *The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2023: Special Edition* states that the world is not on track to achieve gender equality by 2030,

Recalling General Assembly Resolutions 74/223 and 71/243 that call for improved education for girls,

Expressing confidence in the *Gender Equality Strategy 2022-2025 of the UNDP,*

Acknowledging the wide success of grant programs, such as the UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality, and other funding sources available to women entrepreneurs in the Member States,

Reaffirming that the role of a wife and mother is in no way less respectable or valuable than that of a woman in the formal workforce,

Deeply concerned by the potential impact of imperialist systems on the culture and economic development of Member States,

Observing that regional and country UNDP offices could provide a much more robust structure of assistance to Member States if better coordinated,

Encouraged by the success of regionally focused and implemented leadership training programs and initiatives for women in politics such as the Arab Leadership Academy for Women, the African Young Women Leaders Fellowship Programme, the Inter-American Task Force on Women's Leadership, The Pacific Women in Power Forum, and many others,

Taking into account that different cultures and traditions require individual approaches and that the sovereignty of states must be respected,

Alarmed by the incomplete degree to which the current Gender Inequality Index (GII) fails to recognize a holistic understanding of community development and lacks awareness of the cultural context to which it is applied,

Noting that naive and uneducated views of cultures reduce tolerance, respect, and process within nations,

1. *Instructs* UNDP regional and country offices to amend their current targets and internal policies for economic development and gender equality by drawing attention to and formally recognizing the value generated from caregiving, stable family units, and domestic work;
2. *Directs* UNDP regional offices to further assist and coordinate efforts from UNDP country offices by:
 - a. Reinforcing the efforts of country offices with the comprehensive collection of gender and community-disaggregated data on the outcomes of policy efforts undertaken with

partnered Member States and the amalgamation and analysis of this data, as well as working with country offices to provide reasonable targets based on this data;

- b. Encouraging the sharing of personnel and other non-financial resources, best practices in interaction with cultural norms, and effective policies where applicable;
3. *Emphasizes* the responsibility of UNDP offices to generate gender-sensitive policies and programs while respecting cultural norms and individual preferences by:
 - a. Promoting policies and programs that address barriers to education, such as gender-based violence, child marriage, and socio-economic disparities;
 - b. Generating educational efforts to broaden awareness within partner countries of cultural practices and norms that denigrate the agency of women within their communities;
4. *Recommends* the establishment of an educational monitoring body, overseen by a committee established within the UNDP, that evaluates the effectiveness of the policies co-created by Member States and UNDP country offices by:
 - a. Reiterating the need for Member States to collect, analyze, and report data on secondary education enrollment, attendance, and completion rates, disaggregated by gender, socioeconomic status, disability, and ethnic background, to monitor progress towards achieving equal access;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to conduct regular reviews of educational curricula to ensure they promote values of inclusivity, diversity, and equality, and to report findings and adjustments to the international monitoring body;
5. *Endorses* Member States' efforts to constitute equal access to secondary education, irrespective of gender, socioeconomic status, disability, or ethnic background by:
 - a. Managing the implementation of inclusive education policies that accommodate the diverse needs of students, through the provision of specialized resources and trained personnel;
 - b. Implementing gender-sensitive approaches in educational policies and practices to eliminate barriers to education for girls and young women;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to invest in infrastructure and technology that facilitates remote learning and access to educational resources, especially in rural and underserved areas;
 - d. Calling on Member States and private foundations to create exchange and scholarship programs targeted at underrepresented and disadvantaged communities to improve education and skill levels;
 - e. Promoting the sharing of best practices and innovative solutions for overcoming barriers to secondary education access through an annual international conference on education equity, with proceedings to be published and disseminated globally;

6. *Promotes* increasing partnerships with regional and local organizations that work to promote gender equality and development, focusing on the exchange of information and effective in-country procedures;
7. *Invites* Member States to promote women's political participation and leadership in local government by:
 - a. Emphasizing the importance of training programs for future female leaders designed and run by Member States;
 - b. Promoting advanced educational opportunities that lay the intellectual foundation for future female leaders;
8. *Stresses* the importance of digitalization for gender equality and calls on the UNDP regional offices to provide financial support for the provision of licenses for learning programs and computers for female students and support the teaching of digital work;
9. *Directs* its regional and country offices to cooperate with national, regional, and local stakeholders to develop action plans for sustainable economic growth that recognize the power of women to build communities and enhance development through:
 - a. Addressing the disproportionate amount of women employed in the informal sector and thus lacking the protections of employment law;
 - b. Formally recognizing the contributions of women as caregivers towards the health and sustainable development of their communities;
 - c. Improve the economic sovereignty of women through greater financial literacy and autonomy;
 - d. Enhancing the role of women as economic agents by promoting their access to and control over resources, thus enabling them to become stronger spenders and key drivers of economic growth;
10. *Advises* the reevaluation of gender inequality statistical systems by:
 - a. Reevaluating the current GII to take note of cultural differences;
 - b. Promoting the reevaluated GII indicator as applied to the labor market;
11. *Encourages* efforts by Member States to convey cultural importance and comprehension to policymakers within and across borders by promoting the efforts of Member States' internal Culture Bureaus, Offices of Cultural affairs, and similar offices, and to highlight their nations' key values, social systems, and cultural interests in such communications.



Code: UNDP/1/3

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development

The United Nations Development Programme,

Acknowledging the pivotal role of gender equality in achieving sustainable development, fostering inclusive growth, and promoting peace and security,

Reaffirming its unwavering commitment to advancing gender equality and women's empowerment in Africa,

Dedicated to address the unique challenges faced by women and girls across the African continent,

Taking into account that the long and glorious tradition of the African Member States has produced female role models inspiring women worldwide,

Aware that the *2016 African Human Development Report* estimated sub-Saharan Africa loses \$95 billion annually due to cultural constructions of gender and resulting discrimination,

Acknowledging that child marriage is a severe impediment to the development and well-being of Member States, stifling the potential of African youth and perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality,

Condemning Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), as it leads to physical and psychological damage to women and girls and results in increasing healthcare costs, decreasing women's productivity due to long-term health complications, and hindering educational and workforce participation opportunities,

Recognizing the importance of women's work in the home, domestic enterprises and agriculture and hoping that equitable models of economic participation for often unpaid family work will emerge in the Member States,

Taking note of the success of the *Strategy for Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment 2018-2028 of the African Union* in increasing access to education and including cultural indicators in development programs,

Accepting the approach of the United Nations Development Programme Accelerator Labs, for the local study of our region, creating effective and rapid solutions to meet goals for the 2030 Agenda, while integrating collective intelligence for sustainable development,

Alarmed by the consequences of certain traditions of our region and the impact that represents on vulnerable individuals like children and women, but worried about the extinction of our culture,

1. *Encourages* Member States to take action against child marriage and supports this endeavor by helping families to avoid hunger in order to prevent child marriages by:
 - a. Providing information in cooperation with local communities, authorities and leaders, and enabling those affected by child marriage to resume their education;
 - b. Making policy reforms and legislative changes aiming at raising the legal age of marriage to 18 for both girls and boys;

2. *Supports* African Member States through the design and implementation of a program led by UNDP regional officers and aiming to combat the causes and consequences of FGM by:
 - a. Cooperating with local communities, religious leaders, and traditional authorities to raise awareness about the human rights implications and other harmful effects of FGM;
 - b. Facilitating community dialogues and conducting education campaigns to challenge deep-rooted cultural norms and beliefs that perpetuate FGM;
3. *Directs* regional offices to run counseling centers and campaigns against domestic violence and to provide information about it for women and girls through schools, print media and social media;
4. *Encourages* Member States to establish inheritance systems that give women the opportunity to inherit land and property;
5. *Calls on* private institutions and banks to give greater consideration to women when granting regular loans and microcredits, thus enabling women to set up small and medium-sized businesses and providing them with the capital they need to carry out necessary consumer projects;
6. *Recommends* African Member States and the African Union to develop a unified digital platform that facilitates inter-African knowledge exchange on women's empowerment and sustainable development, evaluating the impact and cost-effectiveness of various strategies and is based on a digital database to which licensed public users can add information.



Code: UNDP/1/4

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development

The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing the importance of safeguarding national sovereignty and cultural values while tackling gender inequality,

Alarmed by the fact that only 63% of women worldwide have access to the Internet according to the International Telecommunication Union,

Commends the Commission on the Status of Women for initiating its 2023 annual session with a focus on closing the gender digital gap,

Noting that while women entrepreneurs make significant contributions to economic growth and poverty reduction, men outnumber women three-to-one when it comes to business ownership, according to the World Economic Forum,

Conscious that women's entrepreneurship supports the diversification of business, stimulating innovation and diversification in management, production, and other practices,

Deeply concerned by the recent statistic from the UN Women that less than 15% percent of agricultural owners are women in rural areas, yet women produce approximately 50% of the global food supply and up to 80% of the food supply in developing countries,

Considering the essential need for connecting rural communities with urban areas through physical transportation and digital accessibility,

Having examined initiatives from across the globe that demonstrate the positive impact of challenging gender inequality to foster inclusivity for all people, as highlighted in the Positively Men: Engaged for Positive Masculinities and Gender Equality campaign by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and Women In Africa,

Bearing in mind that, according to the Journal of Development Economics, childhood enrollment in community-led preschools leads to an increase in female labor force participation by 7.75%,

Concerned by the fact that girls in conflict and crisis-affected countries are 2.5 times more likely to be out of school according to the World Bank,

Observing that girls' lack of access to education in conflict zones or other areas of crises widen education inequalities, decreasing their ability to achieve social mobility and influence gains in livelihoods that are essential for sustainable development,

Acknowledging existing organizations that support and educate women and girls in situations of fragility, conflict, and violence including Education Cannot Wait, the International Committee of the Red Cross, Women for Women International, and Women In Conflict Zones Initiative,

Cognizant that gender disparities in education prevent women and girls from participating fully and equally in conflict-resolution negotiation and peacebuilding processes,

Recognizing with satisfaction that according to The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), girls who complete primary and secondary school earn significantly higher income, are less likely to be in child marriages, and have a lower rates of maternal mortality and stunted physical growth,

Guided by the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) campaign developed by the UN Security Council, which was the first to recognize that women and girls are disproportionately affected by conflict and that women's full and equal participation is vital to preventing conflict and building sustainable peace,

Affirms the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and requests Member States to implement policies compatible with their sovereign cultural values that improve gender equality and promote economic development;

1. *Recommends* the implementation of The Global Partnership for Gender Equality in the Digital Age (EQUALS), which increases Internet proliferation in rural areas to facilitate their integration into the formal economy by:
 - a. Receiving further expansive funding for EQUALS from the World Bank's Financial Intermediary Funds (FIFs) program;
 - b. Reporting digital poverty progress by UN Women in annual reports to be discussed with the collaboration of the Internet Society and the Enhanced Integrated Framework (EIF);
2. *Further recommends* using the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) project, a joint initiative of the United Nations Statistics Division and UN Women, that seeks to improve gender issues such as the lack of capital for women owned businesses by using statistical evidence;
3. *Calls for* the establishment of the Global Women's Economic Empowerment Network (GWEN) which recognizes the critical role of women entrepreneurs in driving economic growth and poverty reduction globally by:
 - a. Focusing on fostering women's entrepreneurship, addressing barriers such as access to capital and market opportunities;
 - b. Collaborating with governments and international organizations to facilitate knowledge sharing, capacity building, and financial support for women-owned businesses;
 - c. Prioritizing support for underrepresented groups, such as mothers who aspire to start or grow their businesses;
4. *Decides to* create and implement the Rural Women in Agricultural Programme (RWA) through the UNDP agencies that will value cultural practices of rural area women by:
 - a. Instilling awareness practices created to show the world what rural area agricultural has to offer;
 - b. Promoting actions that will inspire rural area women to get involved with agricultural practices in their communities which will have a positive economic impact;

- c. Keeping the merit of these programs on the cultural values and agricultural techniques used in these rural area;
 - d. Supporting willing rural women on becoming landowners in their communities by guidance and helping them develop employment opportunities and economic growth from their owned land;
5. *Recommends* Member States to develop programs similar to UN Women's titled Women's Empowerment through Climate-Smart Agriculture program, which provides education on resilient culturally specific agricultural practices through educational workshops and policy advocacy for land tenure security;
6. *Encourages* Member States to develop programs in rural areas that maintain Member States cultural values regarding agricultural roles by creating infrastructure that provides:
 - a. Access to public transportation is essential for assisting rural women to reach major cities for employment opportunities;
 - b. Reliable internet connectivity in rural areas is vital for women to access educational programs and entrepreneurial endeavors;
7. *Suggests* Member States to evaluate the involvement of men in empowering women to create greater educational and economic opportunities for women by:
 - a. Establishing community-based programs that engage men and boys in discussions about gender norms, and encourage them to take active roles in promoting gender equality;
 - b. Creating initiatives modeled after UN Women's International Men and Gender Equality Survey, which aims to build awareness and involvement of men in gender-based policy advocacy through conducting surveys and data collection;
8. *Suggests* Member States to support education for all children and further recommends that Member States with budget surpluses support programs such as the Education for All initiative and Education Cannot Wait;
9. *Welcomes* Member States to support early childhood education in order to prepare girls and boys more equally for success in their schooling, encourage mothers to engage more fully in their education and work, and overall allow for stronger female contributions to the economy;
10. *Expresses support for* programs which aid women and girls in conflict and crisis-affected settings and maximize their potential contributions to economic development by:
 - a. Extending education initiatives to all students, regardless of gender, while still acknowledging that these initiatives should include gender-based elements such as gender-based violence awareness and prevention, as this violence is particularly acute during times of conflict;
 - b. Inviting their national ministries of education to develop or maintain regular dialogue with non-governmental organizations and other partners to share updates on educational initiatives in conflict and crisis-affected zones, train teachers in gender-based curriculum, and consolidate educational and psychosocial resources, all in order to strengthen gender-based educational initiatives and ensure they can be continued in the future;

- c. Collaborating with partners affiliated with the Women, Peace, and Security campaign to design and implement ways that women and girls can be educated on opportunities for community engagement and involvement in conflict resolution and peacebuilding processes;
- d. Considering the importance of acknowledging and addressing gender inequality amid diverse cultural influences by implementing culturally sensitive strategies, whereas the UN Women's Work in Conflict Zones program serves as a guiding example.



Code: UNDP/1/5

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development

The United Nations Development Programme,

Aware of the efforts women and girls make when they focus on familial obligations and the effects it has on them,

Reaffirming the value of women who work from home, and seeking to help women become more women financially independent,

Understanding that the facilitation of the UNDP project, The Transformative Entrepreneurship Support initiative, would foster employment opportunities for women within Member States,

Bearing in mind the determination to promote gender equality and improve access to education,

Contemplating the need for international cooperation to overcome barriers and promote inclusive policies,

Recommending a program that unlocks the potential of women in rural areas as cultural ambassadors,

Seeking the further participation of more women in the economy and workforce areas that are typically dominated by men, advocating for the further adoption of the Gender Parity Initiative presented at the UN General Assembly in 2020,

Proposing the establishment of international programs for women in the fields of renewable energy, conservation, and climate action whilst focusing on the facilitation of women participation in emerging and innovative areas,

Recognizing the need for education and public awareness about gender-based issues,

Understanding the dire importance of facilitating legal frameworks within the workplace concerning issues within gender inequalities in international and regional economies,

Knowing that the utmost importance of an adequate funding plan is detrimental towards the benefit of facilitating multilateral growth and continuous support within educational institutions, local and regional female-led businesses,

Noting the significance of expanding digital access and literacy to women and young girls vulnerable to economic disparities and poverty,

Acknowledging the devastating reality that 388 million women worldwide live in extreme poverty that prevents them from reaching their full potential,

Noting that an increase of just 15% of women accessing microfinance services could reduce gender inequality by half as stated by The World Bank, therefore giving women the resource needed for economic prosperity,

Disturbed that 129 million girls are out of school as mentioned by UN Women and don't have the access to have employment opportunities,

Recognizing the significant advancements that women in Bangladesh have made in the formal economy because of the microfinance contributions made by the Grameen Bank,

Recognizing the sustainable efforts of the Empowering Women in Clean Energy: Advancing and Retaining an Equitable Workforce initiative through the Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet (GEAPP),

1. *Urges* Member States to create a program or policy with cooperation from UN Women and NGOs, such as the Women Entrepreneurs - Finance Initiative that provides women and households the ability to stay financially stable:
 - a. Through the utilization of tax credits for farmsteads to lessen the loss of an experienced worker due to pregnancy, childbirth, or maternal duties;
 - b. By supporting new mothers and those designated as caretakers for their elderly family members with financial aid to lessen the cost of living for those in these situations;
 - c. By providing accessible and affordable childcare solutions in order to enable women to pursue employment opportunities without being constrained by domestic responsibilities;
2. *Recommends* that Member States offer vocational training courses to women aiming to acquire specific skills that can be used for self-employment or to be more competitive in the labor market;
3. *Suggests* Member States to model after the pre-existing UNDP project, The Transformative Entrepreneurship Support initiative alongside the NGO, The Big Heart Foundation, to provide entrepreneurial support for women in the youth and adulthood, and helping them participate in occupational endeavors within international and regional communities by:
 - a. Successfully spearheading their own businesses, which include start-up courses, access to funding and mentorship by implementing financial support initiatives and access to credit to help women become financially stable;
 - b. Promoting flexible labor policies and equal pay to encourage gender equality and support women in the labor market;
 - c. Providing devices to people in need to encourage them in the world of work and study;
4. *Encourages* Member States in regions where tourism is prominent in the economy to empower rural women as entrepreneurs in the tourism industry to promote the local economy and fostering meaningful employment for women in economically vulnerable regions:
 - a. Bearing in mind the determination to have a synergy between tourist and local people to support a robust economy;
 - b. By providing women the opportunities to start tour operations or production of local goods through the support of local or national stakeholders ensuring mutual benefit;
5. *Suggests* the creation of an external body, that is overseen by UN Women, that supervises and establishes a regular evaluation mechanism that assesses the effectiveness of gender equality initiatives, based on voluntary submissions of annual reports by Member States;

6. *Calls for* Member States to extend further support for incorporating women into emerging fields and careers that offer viable employment opportunities by developing strategies that aim to increase the visibility and accessibility of women in leadership roles within corporate and political spheres by:
 - a. Establishing support networks and resources to foster an inclusive and supportive environment to maintain active participation of women in the workforce;
 - b. Providing training and courses in order to inform about women opportunities and increase working participation in the economy, focusing in new fields and emerging opportunities;
7. *Recommends* the implementation of community-based projects based on initiatives provided by GEAPP in order to further empower women in sustainable projects, including environmental restoration and conservation efforts by:
 - a. Establishing green microfinance options targeting women entrepreneurs in the environmental sector, easing the barriers to initiation of projects;
 - b. Promoting training programs designed to teach the necessary skills and knowledge in order to enhance their contributing capacity;
8. *Encourages* the continuous expansion of UNDP's regional and international projects of facilitating sustainable and resilient communities through women's empowerment within developed and developing Member States while advocating the integration of gender considerations into sustainable development policies;
9. *Suggests* Member States to establish campaigns such as the UN Women's "HeforSHe" initiative which targets engaging men and boys as allies in gender equality while maintaining cultural values of Sovereign States, through the establishment of workshops provided by companies to educate all employees on gender equality and discrimination;
10. *Recommends* the further implementation and revision of pre-existing laws and regulations specifically designed for the primary purposes of eliminating gender inequality issues within the workplace by targeting salaries and sexual misconduct by:
 - a. Requesting payroll/financial institutions within Member States to facilitate financial growth and fair financial opportunity by strengthening employees' salaries regardless of gender differences;
 - b. Working with Member States to emphasize stronger language within recommended laws and regulations to solve the issue of sexual harassment and misconduct within Member States by discussing the dire importance of inappropriate topics such as explicit discussion, invasion of one's privacy within subject(s), and any incidence of inappropriate fondling within subject(s);
11. *Further proclaims* upon the present implementation of a international and regional funding plan with assistance alongside the International Monetary Programme (IMF) and the United Nations Development Programme Fund (UNDPF), to expand access to adequate funding loans and grants within the specific areas of:

- a. The expansion of international and regional grade-school education curriculums that encourages and inspires the youth to ally against gender inequalities within Member States' economies;
 - b. The expansion of international and regional businesses that would sustain the overall mission of the businesses/companies and that would facilitate towards funds that include but are not limited to, construction and payroll plans within all Member States;
 - c. The expansion of monetary workplace policies that would enhance the growth of employees and personnel who receive any forms of financial compensation as through, but are not limited to annual/bi-annual/monthly/weekly/daily sources of monetary income within all Member States;
 - d. The expansion of digital access and literacy to women and young girls who are placed in vulnerable conditions that experience symptoms of economic disparities and poverty within rural and urban areas in all Member States;
12. *Recognizing* the importance of investing, advancements and expertise in tangible technology, in order to provide the needed resources to improve educational institutions for women and girls:
- a. Welcomes the exportation of technologies such as laptops, projectors, tablets, online classes, and interactive white boards to developing nations to better the quality of education provided to women and girls;
 - b. Improves educational conditions and opportunities for women teachers by providing financial support to developing countries and other international organizations;
 - c. Encourages classes in technological literacy and competency to equip girls with skills that can elevate them out of poverty by giving them transferable abilities that can be taken into the workforce;
 - d. Endorses the implementation of digital education platforms such as UNITAR virtual university, to ensure that women and men have equal access to higher education and opportunities;
13. *Promoting* the strengthening of international cooperation and best practice sharing between Member States, in order to aim for effective tangible project initiatives, fostering the share of skills, knowledge, manufacturing methods and technologies implementation in new areas;
14. *Encourages* Member States to establish an intensive training program aimed at bolstering women in entrepreneurial roles by facilitating access to funding programs such as grants in order to aid women in starting their own businesses;
15. *Supports* Member States to model after Bangladesh's Grameen Bank that provides women with microfinance loans to achieve their entrepreneurial aspirations;
16. *Recommends* Member States to utilize UN Women's platform Empower Women that promotes women's economic empowerment through an online mentorship community.



Code: UNDP/1/6

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Improving Gender Equality to Promote Economic Development

The United Nations Development Programme,

Affirming the importance of women's rights within the economy and their influence in the workforce,

Emphasizing the critical need for intersectional approaches to gender equality that address the diverse challenges faced by women, including those from marginalized communities,

Noting with approval the current programs helping women such as the UNDP Strategic Plan (2022-2025), which focuses on the promotion and creation of jobs and the UN Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women clauses,

Investing in innovative job structures, organizations and training programs to foster women's skillset,

Further recalling the *International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) and *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (CEDAW),

Having considered further that young women do not have the possibility to connect with successful female leaders,

Acknowledging that the adoption of ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) practices within the corporate landscape contributes to the enhancement of gender equality, inclusivity, and diversity. as well as increased company performance and economic development,

Concerned that about 2.4 billion women of working age encounter unequal economic opportunities, with legal barriers hindering their full economic participation across 178 countries,

Understanding the necessity of institutional reform as a precursor to the UNDP's mission to achieve efficient sustainable development,

Disturbed that the women make up over two-thirds of the illiterate population according to UN Women,

1. *Encourages* Member States to participate in regional mentorship programs overseen by the UNDP to promote women of all positions and ages in the workforce, particularly focusing on addressing workplace discrimination, maternity rights issues, and domestic violence by:
 - a. Establishing a body of neutrally appointed representatives responsible for defining regional lines based on carefully calculated cultural considerations subject to approval by Member States, and identifying socio-economic barriers hindering women's full participation in the workforce;
 - b. Providing access to legal clinics nationwide, which through their connection to mentorship programs, can offer free legal assistance to women facing issues related, but not limited to, the aforementioned concerns;
 - c. Developing and implementing sustainable strategies aimed at overcoming these barriers, including skills training workshops, mentors, and access to resources;

- d. Establishing support networks and mentorship opportunities tailored to the needs of women in different regions, including organizing regional workshops and consultations to provide guidance and assistance;
 - e. Monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the initiative through regular assessments and data collection, with a focus on measuring the impact on women's economic empowerment and participation in the workforce;
2. *Recommends* companies to sustainably develop and promote the potential and benefits that arise from the advancement of women's careers by:
- a. Encouraging companies to use scientific evidence and data on women's career advancement opportunities and integrate this evidence into their organizational structure and hiring practices;
 - b. Promoting the development of customized organizational ESG strategies among companies via national programs, and:
 - i. To ensure that organizations systematically integrate social considerations aimed at equality, diversity and inclusion into their strategic orientation and decision-making processes;
 - ii. With the specific objective of advancing women's careers and company performance by continuing to implement a female board representation;
3. *Endorses* the establishment of a leadership academy for women to develop executive and management roles by:
- a. Bringing advancement opportunities for female leaders in roles within politics, sustainable business, and civil society;
 - b. Establishing national, international, and online leadership training programs to cultivate women's abilities to compete equally in the workplace, strengthen leadership skills, enrich civic engagement, and enhance public speaking abilities;
 - c. Promoting mentorship initiatives with experienced female leaders from various sectors;
 - d. Recommending public speaking platforms to enable women to improve their speaking skills;
 - e. Encouraging the creation of sustainable innovation labs specifically for women in technology, providing state-of-the-art facilities, resources, and support to promote female-led tech startups and innovations, aiming to close the gender gap in the tech industry;
4. *Further invites* Member States to allocate internal funding towards the creation of budgets for the development of entrepreneurial projects, of which a portion is proposed by and voted on by women, through:
- a. Encouraging female representation in all voting bodies related to such aforementioned monetary allocation;

- b. Holding the female lead portion of project budgets to a progressive standard of annual increase, reflecting a steady growth of female impact in the workforce and status quo;
- 5. *Recommends* an extension of the She Innovates Campaign and Mentoring Programme by UN Women, to increase awareness regarding gender equality in the workforce, and reinforce connections between women on a local scale by:
 - a. Inviting female figures from various industries and sectors to provide role models for women and girls across different cultures, regions in the world, in which women could be able to identify themselves, to find similarity to their own career paths;
 - b. Selecting these female figures in relation to the impact they have on the local communities, thus sharing traditions, values and culture with the women they are interacting with:
 - i. Preferring profiles with inspiring career path coming from the same region, or surrounding areas which are culturally linked;
 - ii. Briefing these guests about the appropriate approach to deliver useful and culturally relevant professional advice to the attendees;
 - iii. Encouraging women to foster sustainable approaches in each industry, and to explain how they adapt their activities to such stakes;
 - c. Inviting women from all over the world who are implementing strategies to promote sustainable development in the areas concerned, to reinforce these initiatives;
 - d. Encouraging women to create local and regional support networks across various industries to share to benefit from the knowledge and skills from all type of activities within the surrounding areas, and thus create new synergies by:
 - i. Organizing meet-ups following the conclusion of Q&A sessions or conferences with prominent figures in the field;
 - ii. Providing advice for using professional social networks (LinkedIn), and adding participants to regional groups proposing job opportunities;
- 6. *Further recommends* pursuing previous incentives in specific countries, to help the governments to promote the above-mentioned programs by:
 - a. Recruiting human resources dedicated to such works through diverse missions, including helping governments to introduce or strengthen gender equality policies;
 - b. Recruiting human resources dedicated to developing a communication strategy to encourage women to participate in these programs and:
 - i. Highlighting career opportunities linked to these programs;
 - ii. Emphasizing the fact that they are allowed to come whenever they want, free of charge;
 - iii. Establishing these strategies in cooperation with the governments, but also local advertising companies;

7. *Recommends* Member States to implement educational programs similar to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and UN Women's Joint Program on Empowering Adolescent Girls and Young Women through Education, which seeks to develop inclusive curriculum and supporting safe and welcoming schools, through providing training and lessons to teachers and developing vocational training.



Code: UNDP/2/1

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Sustainable Energy for Development

The United Nations Development Programme,

Noting that specific terrains present optimal energy sources based on their geographical location and topography,

Acknowledging that individuals in rural communities are unenlightened on the topic of energy in their community,

Conscious that industries can hinder overall economic competitiveness by not prioritizing sustainable energy as well as individuals not having access to clean energy jobs,

Drawing attention to the epidemic of rooms with lights turned on while being vacant, which wastes energy and money while negatively contributing to the carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere,

Disturbed that 2 billion people will still rely on polluting fuels and technologies for cooking by 2030 partly due to a lack of awareness about the damage it may cause,

Bearing in mind precedents set by UN-Energy, the international community must establish more stable access to electricity and heat to mitigate adverse climate consequences,

Considering the global inconsistencies, the necessity of energy independence and self-sufficiency, and the importance of providing affordable and clean energy for all, following Sustainable Development Goal 7 (clean energy),

1. *Endorses* Member States to provide incentives such as tax reductions to large enterprise businesses that fully install motion sensor light switches into all facilities;
2. *Encourages* Member States to address all energy creation concerns through the lens of their location and resorting to tech such as wind power, solar power, hydropower, or other clean methods as seem best fit for energy transfer by:
 - a. Promoting training programs and research scholarships to enable professionals in the hydropower industry to enhance their knowledge;
 - b. Providing with technological and financial support;
 - c. Modernizing of existing and expansion of hydropower plants to enhance efficiency and maximize energy output;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to offer training programs to enhance employees' skills and prepare individuals for employment in companies dedicated to clean energy production, which aims to foster economic growth among businesses committed to spearheading the battle against climate change;

4. *Appeals* that Member States expand the International Institute for Sustainable Development's Sustainable Infrastructure Program in Asia to support Asian Member States in increasing the awareness of sustainable energy through investments in regional knowledge sharing;
5. *Suggests* Member States place a heavier international focus on developing sustainable and renewable energy for development by:
 - a. Strengthening international access to electricity and heat through:
 - i. Increasing the efficiency of end-use sectors and a reduction in overall energy intensity through the creation of UN programs;
 - ii. Reducing international and regional dependence on energy imports while expanding the share of renewable energy in heat and electricity sectors;
 - iii. Supporting the use of alternative fuels for transportation needs;
 - b. Increasing the use of bio-methane produced primarily from wood, plant remains, and organic waste to evade competition with agribusiness and food production;
6. *Urges for* the investment and adoption of renewable and sustainable energy sources in households to reduce reliance on centralized systems and foster resilient and decentralized solutions, subsidizing households for emergencies for individuals to have access to sustainable energy by:
 - a. Influencing the individuals to prioritize the adoption of the use of solar energy;
 - b. Investing in the reconstruction and modernization of energy infrastructure;
 - c. Funding the research and development of energy-efficient technologies;
7. *Supports* Member States to create capacity-building initiatives to enhance technical capacity for sustainable energy development, through workshops, and knowledge-sharing platforms for government officials, energy professionals, and technical skills and expertise.



Code: UNDP/2/2

Committee: United Nations Development Programme

Topic: Sustainable Energy for Development

The United Nations Development Programme,

Recognizing that access to affordable and sustainable energy is pivotal to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, especially as it relates to climate change mitigation and poverty reduction,

Aware of the difficulties and costs of transitioning from a fossil fuel-based economy to a more sustainable economy and the lack of sufficient technologies some developing Member States possess,

Concerned that 759 million people worldwide still live without electricity, impeding their ability to access healthcare, education, work, and other important services and opportunities,

Conscious of the recommendation that 90% of the world's electricity should come from renewable energy by 2050, according to the International Renewable Energy Agency,

Understanding that while carbon capture is currently not feasible, further research into more energy efficient methods of removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere could lead to it becoming a vital tool in reaching net-zero emissions,

Highlighting the opportunity for economic development through renewable resources in areas with low electrification rates,

Acknowledging the underutilization of regional carbon markets despite their success in tying economic opportunities to the limit of carbon dioxide proliferation in biodiverse areas,

Knowing that the implementation of low-carbon development strategies Member States' own plans, would best adhere towards the sustainable energy interests of international and regional areas,

Realizing that UNDP's implementation of sustainable housing units named Bio-Hubs alongside the partnership of the United Nations Habitat (UN-Habitat) would bring about environmental and developmental growth,

Saddened by the statement from the World Food Programme in developing countries, 40% of food losses occur at post-harvest and processing levels,

Supports Member States in developing programs similar to UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs's Minimum Electricity Access, which supports rural communities through the development of microgrids and training on renewable energy,

1. *Requests* that Member States work with the UNDP to identify sources of funding—public and private—that could provide Member States with low-interest loans or investments for sustainable energy production by:
 - a. Starting negotiations with world financial institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary fund;

- b. Utilizing the resources of UNDP regional offices in the planning and presentation of energy projects in Member States, thus enabling foreign investors to participate in these projects;
 - c. Developing national sustainable funding systems that enables Member States to increase private investment volumes for the development and implementation of sustainable energy practices;
2. *Encourages* Member States to work with the United Nations Technology Bank to connect more advanced manufacturers and industries to less advanced manufacturers to Member States with deficient technology in order to facilitate technological assistance;
3. *Invites* Member States to develop and engage in regionally-based carbon markets, and to incorporate developing countries in the process through financial partnerships that focus on sharing technology and the value of carbon sequestration policies to protect biodiversity in key regions;
4. *Urges* Member States and NGOs to collaborate on carbon capture research through the World Climate Research Programme (WCRP);
5. *Cautions* Member States against building large-scale carbon capture and storage infrastructure until it becomes energy-efficient;
6. *Emphasizes* the need of financial support and foreign direct investment for developing countries in the transition to sustainable energy systems, for example by by support energy autonomy and small/micro renewable energy grids;
7. *Encourages* the UNDP to develop more initiatives modeled after the Cold Hub private partnership in which the UNDP agencies will provide support in the implementation and creation of these solar power food storage projects for developing countries;
8. *Instructs* the UNDP regional offices to support the establishment and expansion of electricity grids in developing countries by providing human and financial resources;
9. *Suggests* international and regional communities to model after Member States' own plans, such as the Low Carbon Development Strategy, which would benefit the expansion of carbon-neutral stances, while implementing innovative ways to facilitate non-sustainable practices;
10. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UN-Habitat to mirror after the *Sustainable Housing for Sustainable Cities* plan, which would facilitate incorporating residential units named 'Bio-Hubs', that would provide residents with more sustainable residences and environmentally-friendly housing infrastructure.