



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into all Policies and Programmes of the United Nations

---

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* that mainstreaming gender perspectives into the policies and programs of the United Nations (UN) is an  
4 internal matter to the United Nations (UN), but that external solutions may exist to address the discrepancy between  
5 women and men in policy making bodies,

6  
7 *Recalling* that the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995) calls for the eventual 50/50 representation of  
8 women in all levels of national and international institutions and that the UN itself is, one such institution,

9  
10 *Commending the success* of quota systems for women in UN bodies such as United Nations Conference on Trade  
11 and Development (UNCTAD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as in the governing  
12 bodies of several Member States, such as Rwanda in combatting this gender imbalance,

13  
14 *Understanding* that appropriate allocation of any existing gender development resources, such as those under the  
15 *Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment*, is the  
16 most poorly-met of all the established *United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's*  
17 *Empowerment* (UN-SWAP) requirements, yet that it is the most crucial to its overall implementation,

18  
19 *Noting the success* of the Rwandan Gender Monitoring Office in ensuring that a gender perspective is appropriately  
20 addressed in every domestic policy proceedings,

21  
22 1. *Suggests* that the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of  
23 Women (OSAGI) be allowed to:

- 24  
25 a. Expand its role to allow it to evaluate ECOSOC in addition to the Secretariat;
- 26  
27 b. Hopefully inspire other bodies of the United Nations to adopt similar oversight policies;
- 28  
29 c. Add influence to the evaluations of OSAGI so that its suggestions on decisions are more likely to be  
30 considered by the relevant deciding bodies;

31  
32 2. *Recommends* the addition of a Gender Perspective Index to the United Nations Development Programme's  
33 Human Development Reports (UNDP HDR), an index which would:

- 34  
35 a. Fall between the Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Gender Development Index (GDI), which reflect  
36 how fairly women are treated by the wording of the law;
- 37  
38 b. Specifically measure the balance of gender perspective as reflected in final decisions, which would  
39 reflect how fairly women are treated by the content of the law and include unwritten oppression;
- 40  
41 c. Evaluate Member States' policies for a gender perspective, as OSAGI does for the UN, without  
42 making claims so as to allow Member States their sovereignty;
- 43  
44 d. Be evaluated at the same time and in the same operations, such as field studies and surveys, as the GII  
45 and GDI to avoid additional resource burden;
- 46  
47 e. Provide data on the global gender perspective to improve OSAGI's understanding thus improve its  
48 ability and authority when evaluating UN proceedings;
- 49

- 50 3. *Urges* consideration to the UN for the gradual implementation of quota systems within the staff body of the UN  
51 that would:  
52
- 53 a. Follow the model set by the quota systems of UNCTAD and UNDP, be added first in the Economic  
54 and Social Council, and extend gradually to other organs of the UN and eventually to the whole;  
55
  - 56 b. Include quotas for internal promotion of women in order to reduce the greater gender disparity in  
57 senior UN positions;  
58
  - 59 c. Not be set too high so as to allow the best-suited candidate for each position to be chosen while still  
60 requiring greater representation of women;  
61
- 62 4. *Invites* those Member States who have not yet done so to sign UN-WOMEN’s advocacy initiative “Planet 50-50  
63 by 2030: Step it Up for Gender Equality” and make active independent efforts towards the 50-50  
64 representational goal in the UN;  
65
- 66 5. *Encourages* that responses to mainstreaming a gender perspective within the UN be considered in order of  
67 pertinence to the UN, with those directly addressing the UN body being addressed first in the discussion.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into all Policies and Programmes of the United Nations

---

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Sustainable Development Goals  
4 (SDGs) Four, Five, and 10, which highlight the need for equal education and job opportunities for women and  
5 young girls, especially those living below national poverty lines,

6  
7 *Reaffirming* the global impact that the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPfA)* (1995) has had as one  
8 of the guiding frameworks to gender mainstreaming and equality, and the commitments made by Member States to  
9 the document,

10  
11 *Keeping in mind* the movement toward greater gender equality already initiated by UN-WOMEN, specifically the  
12 advocacy initiative “Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality” and its collaboration with the media to  
13 reduce the amount of female discrimination within certain media outlets,

14  
15 *Commending* and taking example from Member States that have worked with UN-WOMEN to launch the UN  
16 Women’s Fund for Gender Equality (FGE), which provides resources to enable women to run for decision-making  
17 roles as stated in General Assembly resolution 68/227 of 29 January 2014,

18  
19 *Acknowledging* the plight that low-income students and communities face due to the unequal distribution of  
20 educational resources and funds, which particularly affects women due to role imbalances caused by hardship,

21  
22 *Recognizing* the role that strong community and external role models such as local and regional female politicians,  
23 businesswomen, scientists, and other women professionals play in encouraging women to participate in education,  
24 politics, and other relevant developmental endeavors,

25  
26 *Recalling* the specific directives of the *Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality*  
27 *and Women’s Empowerment* with regards to resource allocation in providing social protection for all,

28  
29 *Taking into consideration* the World’s Women Trends and Statistics Report of 2015 which states women are more  
30 likely than men to be unemployed or to be contributing family workers and where women are overrepresented in  
31 domestic worker positions that are characterized by low wages, long hours, and lack of social protection,

- 32  
33 1. *Seeks* to facilitate public-private partnerships between the UN Subcommittee on Education and Research and  
34 NGOs such as Room to Read through sharing the former’s research on promoting education for girls in  
35 underdeveloped countries through means such as building schools and providing materials for all levels of  
36 education;
- 37  
38 2. *Reminds* Member States of their access to UN and NGO resources such as the Southern African Development  
39 Community to provide special training programs and seminars to further develop women’s capacities to reduce  
40 the gender gap by:
- 41  
42 a. Drawing from the British Council’s Civil Society Support Programme’s (CSSP’s) functioning  
43 framework for capacity development on gender issues for the international community to provide  
44 educational grants to women in low-income situations;
- 45  
46 b. Endorsing the Women in Science Programme initiative by UNESCO and working to expand  
47 educational endeavors designed to highlight the scientific success of women and young girls;
- 48

- 49 c. Calling upon NGO actors and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) that  
50 will collaborate in the efforts to provide the necessary financial assistance to support gender parity in  
51 vocational and technological training;  
52
- 53 d. Recommends a shift of focus of the Junior Professional Officer programme to emphasize the  
54 mentorship of girls in underdeveloped countries by women in UN, community, or regional positions to  
55 educate and guide women through all fields regardless of their background or economic status;  
56
- 57 e. Suggesting that influential women in communities make use of the aforementioned local organizations  
58 to host meetings in their communities to inspire the future generations of women to seek positions of  
59 elevated status and power;  
60
- 61 3. *Encourages* Member States to emphasize and implement the UN-WOMEN agenda to:  
62
- 63 a. Support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), in their  
64 formulation of policies, global standards, and norms that specifically maximize inclusion of a gender  
65 perspective;  
66
- 67 b. Help Member States implement these standards by offering suitable technical and financial  
68 opportunities to those countries that request it through forging effective partnerships with civil  
69 societies;  
70
- 71 c. Recommends the expansion of programs like the Fund for African Women (FAW) that work to  
72 financially supporting women to enhance their participation in politics and education;  
73
- 74 d. Further promote accountability through the regulation and monitoring of the system-wide progress  
75 through UN-WOMEN's resolutions and initiatives;  
76
- 77 4. *Encourages* Member States to ensure the involvement of women in all educational support efforts to guarantee  
78 a balanced perspective while dealing with the subject of education;  
79
- 80 5. *Urges* the strengthening of an alliance between UN-WOMEN and media outlets and designate a small portion  
81 of any available development funds to execute public awareness campaigns that inform the public of its  
82 opportunities;  
83
- 84 6. *Encourages* the growth of the UN-WOMEN'S Fund for Gender Equality (FGE) that further promote women's  
85 involvement in all SDG endeavors, specifically vocational training of women and young girls in male  
86 dominated sectors such as Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) by:  
87
- 88 a. Further invites Member States to incorporate STEM and other vocational training options into early  
89 childhood education through the implementation of specific curriculums related to those fields and  
90 encourages a direct learning environment for each subject;  
91
- 92 7. *Advocates* for NGO's such as DevEd, Associated Country Women of the World, Project Literacy and many  
93 others to contribute educational resources that will further expand access to education while respecting local  
94 culture and norms;  
95
- 96 8. *Considers* the satisfaction of the 15% allocation of peacebuilding funds targeting gender equality as called for  
97 by the Addis Ababa Action Plan as a principle objective;  
98
- 99 9. *Urges* Member States to ensure equal employment opportunities for all women, with no discrimination based on  
100 race, religion, sex, or background during the hiring processes in accordance with Article 23 of the Universal  
101 Declaration of Human Rights.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into All Policies and Programmes of the United Nations

---

102 *The Economic and Social Council,*

103

104 *Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action's (1995) strategic objectives and actions for achieving*  
105 *gender equality, including women in power and decision-making, women and the economy, and education and*  
106 *training of women,*

107

108 *Guided by Sustainable Development Goal 5's commitment to improving gender equality in all facets of society,*

109

110 *Emphasizing the Commission on the Status of Women's (CSW) resolution 47/2 which states "that gender*  
111 *mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality,"*

112

113 *Concerned that women are severely under-represented in political institutions throughout the world and in most*  
114 *Member States, as noted in the World's Women 2015 report published by the United Nations Department of*  
115 *Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA),*

116

117 *Further concerned about the disproportionate amount of domestic work that women are burdened with throughout*  
118 *the world, as demonstrated in the World's Woman 2015 report, which goes to prevent women from ascertaining*  
119 *higher levels of education or employment,*

120

121 *Noting past successful funding initiatives, such as the Agence de Sud in Morocco, which pertains to the promotion*  
122 *of gender inclusiveness in the political and economic realm, by both the United Nations Fund and the Fund for*  
123 *Gender Equality,*

124

125 *Supporting the conclusion of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)-*  
126 *supported paper Women's Education and Political Participation that "formal education should be strongly*  
127 *associated with political participation for women,"*

128

129 *Understanding that there is an intrinsic link between gender mainstreaming and increased levels of women's*  
130 *political participation, as described in the Revealing the Power of Gender Mainstreaming: Enhancing Development*  
131 *Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in Africa published by an alliance of non-governmental*  
132 *organizations called InterAction,*

133

134 1. *Declares support for expanding initiatives which further enable women to pursue political participation within*  
135 *their respective Member States, and subsequently, the United Nations, thereby mainstreaming a gender*  
136 *perspective into more policies and programs of the United Nations;*

137

138 2. *Promotes establishing linkages between pre-existing civil society organizations geared towards improving*  
139 *gender inclusion in politics, Member States and United Nations bodies which directly address women's political*  
140 *participation and gender mainstreaming, such as the UNDP, the CSW, the United Nations Development Fund*  
141 *for Women, and UN-WOMEN;*

142

143 3. *Asks Member States to investigate tools and programs which could be utilized to expand the role of women*  
144 *within their national governments and, subsequently, United Nations bodies;*

145

146 4. *Reminds Member States of the multifaceted array of entities which can be used to fund gender mainstreaming*  
147 *initiatives, including, but not limited to, the United Nations Fund, the Fund for Gender Equality, Member*  
148 *States, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and private donors;*

149

- 150 5. *Encourages* Member States to increase the opportunities for dialogue between Member States regarding  
151 women's political participation and gender mainstreaming, such as by holding more conferences and  
152 representative-to-representative discussions, along with other pertinent methods;  
153
- 154 6. *Supports* Member States to conduct research and acquire new data on topics pertaining to women's political  
155 participation and its impact upon gender mainstreaming, such as women's time use in relation to occupational  
156 and other activities, so as to better understand how they can be enabled to politically participate more;  
157
- 158 7. *Further encourages* Member States to provide more opportunities for higher education relevant to cultural  
159 norms to women in order to prepare them to enter and succeed in high-level political positions;  
160
- 161 8. *Recommends* that Member States consider implementing parental leave policies as a means to support the  
162 ability of women to continue working in their careers and in politics even if they have children;  
163
- 164 9. *Requests* that Member States work on adopting flexible working arrangements which would improve the ability  
165 of women with children to work and participate politically;  
166
- 167 10. *Promotes* Member States' attempts to adopt economic policies which seek to improve the economic status  
168 women and their ability to politically participate in national governments and the United Nations.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/4

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into All Policies and Programmes of the United Nations

---

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2  
3 *Referencing* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in 1979 by  
4 United Nations (UN) General Assembly, to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective  
5 protection of women against discrimination,

6  
7 *Recognizing* the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Service Center Mentoring Program which aims to help women  
8 and girls with personal and career development through a mentoring program,

9  
10 *Affirming* the United Nations Development Programme’s Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017, which uses  
11 “thinking out of the box” to acknowledge mainstreaming gender equality within the UN personnel, required for all  
12 staff by United Nation System Wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) to be aware of mainstreaming gender equality,

13  
14 *Acknowledging* the allocation of sufficient funds created by the UN-SWAP, where these funds are emphasized for  
15 marginalized women and aid in achieving tangible impacts in the lives of women and girls, \$200,000 are allocated  
16 each year after the policy,

17  
18 1. *Requests* the implementation of a Women’s Training Program to better enhance the promotion of women into  
19 leadership positions within the UN that can:

- 20  
21 a. Train women in the UN for more prominent positions and future success;
- 22  
23 b. Use experienced employees to provide necessary training and experience for the current UN women  
24 employees;

25  
26 2. *Recommends* the expansion of the JPO Service Center Mentoring Programme to:

- 27  
28 a. Specifically aid women and give women the knowledge and resources to hold offices in higher  
29 positions within the UN;
- 30  
31 b. Expand on the mentoring program to aid women where specialized women holding higher offices  
32 could train newly upcoming women in different UN positions;

33  
34 3. *Calls upon* the usage of the allocated funds set forth by the UN-SWAP and JPO Service Center Mentoring  
35 Programme;

36  
37 4. *Stresses* the expansion of the “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces” which partners with government agencies  
38 and women’s groups within the community to improve women’s safety, by UN-WOMEN:

- 39  
40 a. To prevent sexual harassment and sexual violence in different settings;
- 41  
42 b. To expand the “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces” into the working sector.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/5

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into All Policies and Programmes of the United Nations

---

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2  
3 *Recalling* the definition of mainstreaming a gender perspective as the process of strategizing and realizing effective  
4 methods of ensuring efficacious policies and programs in efforts to alleviate gender discrimination,

5  
6 *Highlighting* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 of achieving gender equality and empowering women and  
7 girls, as well as SDG number 10 of reducing inequality within and among Member States,

8  
9 *Reaffirming* the commitment of all Member States to the *Vienna Declaration and Programme for Action (1993)*,  
10 which reaffirms human rights as universal and relevant standard,

11  
12 *Recognizing* the importance of the statement made by Secretary General António Guterres regarding the value of  
13 implementation of quota systems in the United Nations,

14  
15 *Emphasizing* the success of current United Nations programs such as the United Nations Department of Economic  
16 and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Mentoring Program that has enabled women to  
17 attain vocational training and access to post-education work opportunities,

18  
19 *Expresses its hope* that all hired positions within the United Nations throughout Job Networks implement hiring  
20 policies and procedures that reflect consideration of systematic gender inequality by;

- 21  
22 1. *Establishing* a quota to be set at least 30% of positions within each job network to be occupied by women, and  
23 that this quota be met by the year 2050;
- 24  
25 2. *Further invites* willing and able Member States to adopt national programs that encourage women to participate  
26 in politics at a national and regional level in order to emphasize the importance of the political participation of  
27 women within Member States in regards to the necessity of establishing gender perspective in all policies and  
28 programs;
- 29  
30 3. *Suggests* that Member States commit to annual goals of female participation with the intent of a minimum of  
31 50% female involvement in national and regional government by the year 2050 with the acknowledgement of  
32 the delicate and substantive detail needed in order to achieve successful gender mainstreaming in national and  
33 regional politics, and the substantial amount of time and effort needed to do so;
- 34  
35 4. *Encourages* Member States to create annual reports to increase transparency on the current state of these  
36 programs in respects to meeting the commitments made to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) five regarding  
37 the achievement of gender equality;
- 38  
39 5. *Endorses* the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-WOMEN) and  
40 the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to review these reports and make recommendations on the  
41 findings;
- 42  
43 6. *Recommends* the United Nations Development Programme and UN-WOMEN to expand its partnership with the  
44 UN-DESA JPO in order to;
- 45  
46 a. Provide more women with opportunities to engage in political decision-making roles;
- 47  
48 b. Facilitate a future generation of women who will have the ability to hold political office, both  
49 nationally and internationally, to mainstream a gender perspective.





**Code:** ECOSOC/1/6

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Mainstreaming a Gender Perspective into All Policies and Programmes of the United Nations

---

50 *The Economic and Social Council,*

51

52 *Recognizing* the importance that gender mainstreaming plays in addressing multiple different social and economic  
53 issues,

54

55 *Believing* that programs under the direction of the United Nations (UN) need to be used collaboratively to better  
56 address the needs and struggles of women,

57

58 *Emphasizing* the importance of promoting efforts towards women's higher education in order to encourage the  
59 fruition of fostering gender equitable professional landscape,

60

61 *Recognizing* the World Health Organization (WHO) statistics which report that 37% of married women having  
62 suffered physical or sexual violence between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine in the East Mediterranean region,

63

64 *Acknowledging* the role that WHO can have in conducting research on the psychological and cultural notions of  
65 sexual and gender based violence and the ability to utilize the information collected to target specific issue areas,

66

67 *Anticipating* the need to monitor the allocation of funds directed at gender activity programs to prevent misuse and  
68 corruption of financial resources based upon gender bias,

69

70 *Recalling* the goals of the Participatory Gender Audit commissioned by Office for the Commission of Humanitarian  
71 Affairs (OCHA), in allowing UN organizations affiliated with female empowerment accountability in funding  
72 organization expenditures on female empowerment,

73

74 *Bearing in mind* the efficiency of cluster-grouping amongst UN agencies in order to provide effective resolutions to  
75 gender issues.

76

77 1. *Emphasizes* that Member States continue to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly  
78 SDG 5, which focuses on the importance gender equality plays in the international community;

79

80 2. *Encourages* UN-Women, in coordination with OCHA, to expand the usage of Gender Marker Codes in the  
81 evaluation of UN Programmes and encourage the implementation of Gender Code 2a which emphasizes the  
82 potential to contribute to gender equality in new programs by:

83

84 a. *Strengthening* the inter-agency collaboration, coordination, and communication on gender equality  
85 programming through UN-Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, and relevant non-governmental  
86 organizations (NGOs), such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Reference  
87 Group, Gender Based Violence Area of Responsibility (AOR);

88

89 b. *Utilizing* the resources from OCHA such as the Gender Handbook, Gender Markers, and Gender  
90 Based Violence Guidelines;

91

92 3. *Requests* all Member States to coordinate with the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) in order to  
93 increase the availability and promotion of higher education, as well as vocational certifications for women by:

94

95 a. *Providing* educational resources for higher level education such as holding conferences in regards to  
96 women and their impact on society;

97

- 98 b. Providing training information sessions for the further vocational education of women embarking upon  
99 the labor force;
- 100
- 101 c. Encouraging communication of UNEP with NGOs, such as Women of the Mediterranean and the Next  
102 Generation of Leaders Program which provide intensive gender equality and leadership training for  
103 young women;
- 104
- 105 4. *Recommends* UN bodies to work with NGOs, such as Amnesty International, to utilize their consultative status  
106 in the UN to expand their initiatives related to the elimination of discrimination against women by addressing  
107 conflict-based sexual violence, which is a gender-biased focal point, against women especially in circumstances  
108 of war crimes by:
- 109
- 110 a. Utilizing their power to conduct research in Member States that have suffered conflict based sexual  
111 violence war crimes consisting of those mentioned in the International Criminal Court's (ICC's) *Policy*  
112 *Paper on Sexual and Gender Based Crimes* including, but not limited to:
- 113
- 114 i. Rape, sexual assault, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, sexual slavery, and forced  
115 prostitution;
- 116 ii. The coercing of others to commit gender based violence crimes out of fear of death or violence;
- 117 iii. The purposeful infection of individuals with sexually transmitted diseases;
- 118
- 119 b. Drawing attention to the research conducted about Conflict Based Sexual Violence as a war crime to  
120 meet the requirements for an ICC Preliminary Examination;
- 121
- 122 5. *Expresses its hope* that Member States consider the allocation of resources to the aid of individuals who have  
123 suffered crimes of sexual violence through:
- 124
- 125 a. Increasing the availability of physical examinations after sexual violence occurs;
- 126
- 127 b. Increasing the availability of rape kits to gather evidence for victims should that chose to pursue  
128 judicial action;
- 129
- 130 c. Increasing the availability of treatment for sexually transmitted diseases resulting from sexual  
131 violence;
- 132
- 133 d. Increasing the distribution of educational documents regarding the definitions of sexual violence,  
134 options for judiciary action for victims of sexual violence, physical and mental health care after  
135 suffering sexual violence;
- 136
- 137 6. *Further invites* Member States to cooperate with WHO to investigate causes of sexual violence in order to  
138 determine the impact on women's roles in society including, but not limited to:
- 139
- 140 a. Psychological research of gender-based sexual violence perpetrators;
- 141
- 142 b. Gendered norms and roles to determine possible influences for the perpetuation of sexual violence;
- 143
- 144 7. *Draws upon* the necessity of providing transparency and ease of access of the public to the UN budget through:
- 145
- 146 a. Reporting quarterly on all revenue received and related expenditures;
- 147
- 148 b. Accountability for efficient expenditures on services and products which provide relief;
- 149
- 150 c. Assess to budgets proposed by corresponding bodies of the UN working on gender based issues;
- 151
- 152 d. Determine financial funding with subsidiary UN bodies could feasibly provide;
- 153

- 154 e. Analyze the amount of funding which the UN allocates to gender based issues at fiscal year-end, in  
155 order to determine a preliminary budget estimated for following fiscal year;  
156
- 157 8. *Recommends* establishing parallel efforts to establish transparency between gender issue policies affecting  
158 national governments and the supplementary solutions which NGOs can provide in order to render an effective  
159 response based on a tailored approach for each Member State.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/7

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Nuclear Technology and Water Security

---

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2  
3 *Recognizing* the importance of the *2030 Agenda Sustainable Development* in the transformation of our world,  
4 particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which promotes good health and well-being, and SDGs 5 and  
5 10, which stresses the importance of raising women out of poverty and into opportunities that allow women to  
6 participate in decision-making at all levels in a variety of sectors,

7  
8 *Emphasizing* the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolutions 2007/33 of 27 July 2007, 2008/34 of 28 July  
9 2008, and 2009/12 of 28 July 2009 which all work toward mainstreaming a gender perspective within all policies  
10 and programs of the United Nations (UN),

11  
12 *Recalling* the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in  
13 the “design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies and programmes in all political, economic,  
14 and social spheres,”

15  
16 *Reiterating* General Assembly resolution 64/127 of 27 January 2010, which states that men and women are equal  
17 and urges Member States to take all necessary measures to eliminate discrimination against women to commit to  
18 women’s integrated role in development and Article 1.3 of the *Charter of the United Nations* which proclaims  
19 women to be equal actors and speaks out against discrimination of sex,

20  
21 *Acknowledging* ECOSOC resolutions 2008/34 of 28 July 2008 and 01/41 of 26 July 2001 which asserts that all  
22 relevant UN entities are required to raise awareness of gender issues within their organizations and across the UN  
23 system along with stressing the responsibility of senior management to make their initial change,

24  
25 *Stressing* the points made in General Assembly resolution 71/8 of 17 November 2016, which calls for a right to  
26 education for all and that primary and secondary education will provide opportunities to women around the world to  
27 successfully boost an influx of women equipped to hold public office

28  
29 *Commending* ECOSOC resolution 2014/3 of 18 July 2014 which calls for mainstreaming a gender perspective into  
30 innovative public works programs,

31  
32 *Supporting* Equal Measures 2030’s report entitled *Policymakers and Gender Equality* which highlights the lack of  
33 understanding of the SDGs, which is representative of systemic difficulties that Member States face when creating  
34 and implementing national policies considering a gender perspective,

35  
36 *Acknowledging* the World Bank report entitled *Sexually Transmitted Infections in Developing Countries* which  
37 discusses the global impact that sexually transmitted diseases have, bringing attention to the impact that HIV and  
38 AIDS have on women,

39  
40 *Confirming* the comprehensive report by the International Project on Technical and Vocational Education  
41 (UNEVOC), which stresses the importance of higher education to increase the likelihood of women pursuing  
42 leadership careers and finishing their studies and Millennium Development Goal 2, which calls for achieving  
43 universal primary education,

44  
45 *Affirming* ECOSOC resolution 2016/23 of 18 August 2016, which underscores educational opportunities in the  
46 fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) for women in low-income areas, and the  
47 Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World’s support of women who want to pursue science in  
48 developing countries, a career where the gender gap is the largest, to provide research training and networking  
49 opportunities for women scientists,

50

51 *Reiterating* the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which  
52 strengthens accountability and establishes oversight through monitoring, evaluation, and reporting the process and  
53 movement of organizations in their efforts toward gender equality,  
54

55 *Commending* ECOSOC resolution 2014/5 of 7 August 2014 which promotes the empowerment of people in  
56 achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all,  
57

58 *Recalling* the U.N. Global Compact Initiative's special event *Women's Empowerment Principles*, expressing a  
59 seven-point plan to fully include women in all economic sectors and the 2010 ECOSOC event on Engaging  
60 Philanthropy to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment which advocates for women's economic  
61 independence and indicates women should not live in fear of oppression and domestic violence,  
62

63 *Considering* ECOSOC resolution 2017/25 of 24 August 2017 which highlights the failure of formerly implemented  
64 policies in reducing the number of HIV infections among young girls and women and emphasizes the need for a  
65 more adequately resourced prevention effort and General Assembly resolution 67/81 of 14 March 2013 which  
66 addresses the importance of universal health coverage and its crucial role in promoting gender equality,  
67

68 *Having approved* of General Assembly resolution 50/166 of 16 February 1996, which establishes the UN Trust Fund  
69 to End Violence Against Women that prevents violence against women by increasing access to vital services and  
70 strengthening implementation of policies,  
71

72 *Concurring* with the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* that calls for programs that support the  
73 empowerment of women in the UN,  
74

- 75 1. *Invites* Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Commission on Status of Women (CSW) to establish a  
76 two-pronged approach of increasing supply and demand of women in the UN by providing opportunities for  
77 women around the world to hold to position of powers by increasing the number of women in the human capital  
78 of the UN;  
79
- 80 2. *Advises* that the aforementioned two-pronged approach of human capital of women in the UN be followed by  
81 the boosting of demand for women through a marketing campaign that attempts to equalize the genders  
82 globally;  
83
- 84 3. *Recommends* Member States to work closely with UN entities and commissions, such as the United Nations  
85 Entity Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-WOMEN) and CSW to establish a strategy  
86 towards incorporating a gender perspective within political entities;  
87
- 88 4. *Recommends* that UN-WOMEN and willing and able Member States collaborate with the United Nations  
89 Education, Science and Cultural Organization to utilize programs such as Teaching and Learning for a  
90 Sustainable Future to educate youth on the UN in primary and secondary education in order for women to gain  
91 knowledge of the understanding of what the UN is, their rights, the opportunities the UN holds, politics, and  
92 diplomacy;  
93
- 94 5. *Proclaims* the necessity for UN-WOMEN to work with willing and able Member States, NGOs, and the Global  
95 Partnership for Education, to support educational programs for women and girls in both developed and  
96 developing Member States that go beyond primary education and into secondary education such as the  
97 organization, Room to Read, so as to ensure that women have the ability to enter into sectors such as politics,  
98 the environment, economy, health, and STEM careers;  
99
- 100 6. *Invites* UN-WOMEN to collaborate with Member States in the application of mentorships and internships  
101 within the UN for women, creating a pathway from the local level of Member States to the UN, emphasizing  
102 the necessity for scholarships for young women for the provision of greater opportunities for occupational  
103 advancement to higher level positions;  
104

- 105 7. *Encourages* UNEVOC to collaborate with willing and able Member States in the implementation of its  
106 programs to encourage youth who are in the process of completing higher education to become teachers in order  
107 to increase the likelihood of women pursuing leadership careers and finishing their studies by:  
108
- 109 a. Implementing the formation of a professional skills program, helping women gain access to new  
110 markets through the use of professional networks that they did not have access to;  
111
  - 112 b. Establishing an online profile for job searches, resume help, and interviewing skills;  
113
- 114 8. *Suggests* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN-WOMEN to collaborate with Member  
115 States to support organizations and implement policies that support women in the business community and  
116 workforce in order to equip women with the tools to be able to hold positions in power and thus bolstering  
117 women's perspective in the UN through:  
118
- 119 a. Implementing similar programs that provide women with safe career advancement spaces both at the  
120 national and regional level such as programs led by the Arab Women's Leadership Institute;  
121
  - 122 b. Encouraging public-private partnerships with companies that show efforts towards encouraging  
123 women to be leaders and entrepreneurs by providing them incentives in the form of advertisements in  
124 return for funding;  
125
  - 126 c. Implementing policies that ensure the equality of all working men and women such as the Equal  
127 Employment Opportunity Law of Japan which criminalizes the discrimination of women at the  
128 workplace;  
129
- 130 9. *Urges* a collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and willing and able Member States  
131 that provides direct investment within the African subcontinent by promoting industrial development and  
132 building partnerships through implementing a more gender focused perspective into CAD investments to  
133 support women-led businesses and advocate for the power of women to make political decisions;  
134
- 135 10. *Proposes* the formation of regional and local professional development programs through collaboration with  
136 UN-WOMEN, specifically in areas where women are underrepresented by:  
137
- 138 a. Using microfinancing to fund the creation of forums based on a similar framework as the Women's  
139 Democracy Network that:  
140
    - 141 i. Uses funding from the High Level Political Forum to fund other forums;
    - 142 ii. Promotes women's networking with other women to discuss initiatives and successes;  
143  - 144 b. Mirroring the goals and success of the Arab Women's Leader Institute in:  
145
    - 146 i. Developing the leadership skills of women;
    - 147 ii. Strengthening the ability of women to compete in elections;
    - 148 iii. Increasing the role of women in peace and security initiatives;  
149
- 150 11. *Recommends* all concerned parties collaborate with Women's World Organization for Rights, Literature, and  
151 Development (Women's WORLD) to increase the visibility and credibility of women in society so as to  
152 mainstream their voices through:  
153
- 154 a. Following the work of Women's WORLD by creating and preserving spaces in which women's  
155 literature is respected and rightfully publicized;  
156
  - 157 b. Continuing the drive on research and study of systematic oppression of women as it will help gather  
158 information that will be useful to implement programs that target the career impediments for women;  
159

- 160 c. Combating women's censorship specifically targeting Member States where the gender gap is greatest  
161 by:  
162
- 163 i. Raising awareness on ongoing abuse and human rights violations that women are victims of  
164 through international press campaigns led by UN-WOMEN;
  - 165 ii. Encouraging the development of women's journals and publication spaces;
  - 166 iii. Serving as support and backup for women who are trying to write and get their ideas to the world  
167 but are being attacked for their gender views;  
168
- 169 12. *Calls upon* UNDP to collaborate with willing and able Member States to implement routine evaluations to  
170 monitor individual Member States' progress on implementing a gender perspective by developing national and  
171 international committees on gender accountability and including joint operations of private organizations and  
172 UN institutions, such as Amnesty International and UN-WOMEN, to contribute to the observations of Member  
173 States and data collection to provide an easily accessible international perspective on gender equality, overseen  
174 by CSW;  
175
- 176 13. *Stresses* the importance for the UNDP to collaborate with willing and able Member States to create domestic  
177 policymaking councils within their own governments to act as moderators between the UN and national  
178 governments, guaranteeing efficient implementation of national and international programs and resources to  
179 eradicate gender inequality;  
180
- 181 14. *Declares* that willing and able Member States should implement educational programs through collaboration  
182 with the International AIDS Society into schools in nations with the highest occurrences of HIV and AIDS that,  
183 drawing attention to the African continent, Asia, and the Pacific Nations to provide youth access to sexual  
184 educational programs at a local level to empower young women;  
185
- 186 15. *Endorses* UN-WOMEN and UNDP to collaborate with willing and able Member States work to protect women  
187 from Female Genital Mutilation and habitual abuse such as domestic violence, providing relief and eradicating  
188 the inequality between men and women and thus allowing UN bodies to highlight these issues and make a  
189 solution through:  
190
- 191 a. Calling for the collaboration of Member States, UN-WOMEN and other UN entities towards the  
192 coordination of a Partners for Prevention, a successful domestic violence short term program, within  
193 their own regions;
  - 194 b. Encouraging and supporting individual Member States through local organizations that address  
195 violence against women;
  - 196 c. Implementing call centers so women who may be in situations where they cannot actively seek help in  
197 person;
  - 198 d. Utilizing the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition which acts to ship medical supplies to facilities in  
199 a more cost efficient and time efficient manner;  
200
  - 201 e. Providing women with shelter after a dangerous event occurs;  
202
  - 203 f. Creating daycares for children whereby children of these victims can learn and be in a community  
204 setting;  
205
  - 206 g. Providing staff that are equipped to provide therapy for these women and to discuss their options in  
207 terms of legal consultations, job opportunities, and housing assistance;  
208
  - 209 h. Working along the Member States' regional Economic Commissions to use microfinance for those  
210 who are forced to practice female genital mutilation as a source of income to have another source of  
211 income and break the cycle of female genital mutilation by:  
212  
213  
214  
215

- 216 i. Establishing programs and anti-female genital mutilation tailored to specific Member States that  
217 model international organization programs such as the, Tostan's Community Empowerment  
218 Program;
- 219 ii. Partnering with microfinance organizations, such as Kiva, to establish anti-female genital  
220 mutilation health education programs and loan information with micro lending programs that help  
221 provide alternative income-generating activities for individuals who are financially tied to female  
222 genital mutilation;
- 223
- 224 16. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with the World Health Education ensure that women are receiving the  
225 appropriate health care in regards to their gender specific needs so that UN bodies highlight these issues and  
226 make a solution by:
- 227
- 228 a. Looking toward organizations such as Every Mother Counts and Global Moms Challenge which works  
229 towards providing safe maternal health care, for a successful framework;
- 230
- 231 b. Implementing action in a similar fashion to Global Fund which partners with governments, civil  
232 society, and the private sector and forming partnerships with private companies who assert a social  
233 responsibility particularly toward eradicating poverty and women in their mission statements such as  
234 Revlon and The Body Shop to:
- 235
- 236 i. Provide transportation for women in developing countries to healthcare facilities;
- 237 ii. Address feminine hygiene concerns of young women in highly impoverished areas where they do  
238 not have access to medical products they need;
- 239 iii. Implement the framework of Days of Girls which aims to provide washable feminine hygiene  
240 products and reproductive education to young girls;
- 241 iv. Provide affordability and accessibility to HIV drugs and promote an organization dedicated to  
242 eradicating the stigma surrounding the disease;
- 243
- 244 17. *Draws attention to* strategies to increase the representation of women in UN bodies and programs, which shall  
245 be implemented by ECOSOC through:
- 246
- 247 a. Including quotas to specify the percentage or number of women who are candidates for promotion  
248 within various UN bodies;
- 249
- 250 b. Encouraging Member States to establish a quota for the representation of women within ECOSOC and  
251 subsidiary bodies to ensure that measures passed positively impact women;
- 252
- 253 c. Suggesting that Member States work with regional NGOs to mirror the successful actions of  
254 international NGOs who have helped increase the representation of women in government and high  
255 office positions.