



Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Gender Equality in Investment and Entrepreneurship

The Economic and Social Council,

Acknowledging the disproportionately low number of women, especially minority women, involved in entrepreneurship, as stated in the Human Resource Management Review study on Entrepreneurship as a Solution,

Recognizing the significance of gender equality within innovation and entrepreneurship, as described in the 2019 UN Women report on *Equality in Law for Women and Girls by 2030: A Multistakeholder Strategy for Accelerated Action*,

Taking note of the Women's Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equality project,

Affirming the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* and the *UN Women Strategic Plan 2018-2021*, as well as the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically 4, 5, 8, and 10,

Cognizant of the inability of some Member States to subsidize methods of promoting gender equality in investment and entrepreneurship as well as specific challenges that women face regarding access to capital, whether through loans or secondary sources, when starting businesses,

Alarmed by the growing number of women affected by gender inequality on a global scale, succinctly stated in the UN Women's Human Rights of Women report, aiming to ensure that women are given the same opportunities as men in the world of education, finance, and legal support,

Understanding the disproportionately negative economic effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on women, outlined in a UN Women report explaining that women 'bear the brunt of the economic and social fallout' during economic crises,

Stressing the significance of cooperation between Member States in facilitating aid programs including legislative, administrative, social, technological, and educational measures for women in entrepreneurship,

Drawing attention to the devotion of the work done by Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) such as the Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries on protecting women's wages and rights at work,

Deeply conscious of General Assembly resolution 48/104 of 1993, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, which details the continued presence of gender-based violence and its effect on gender inequality across the world,

Concerned by the UN Women's 2019 report *Equality in Law for Women and Girls by 2030: A Multistakeholder Strategy for Accelerated Action*, which explains adverse affects that workplace sexual harassment and assault, discrimination, and lack of legal protections have on over 2.5 million women and girls, which disparages them from entering and advancing in business and the workplace,

Fully believing that victims of gender-based violence face unique mental health challenges such as trauma, as detailed in the World Health Organization's report *Gender Disparities in Mental Health*, that must be cared for,

Recognizing the urgent need for increased data concerning the roadblocks to women's success as entrepreneurs or executives, especially institutional inhibitors, sources of discrimination, or poverty based restrictions,

Taking note of the studies conducted by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), with their study on *Women's Entrepreneurship in Latin America: An Exploration of Current Knowledge*, and the *Journal of African Studies*, that produced valuable information concerning lack of access to capital, the market, and governmental programs in Africa and Latin America,

Having studied the obstacles of women's entrepreneurship conducted by the *Challenges and Opportunities for Women Entrepreneurs in Botswana* in 2018, finding that women lack training in technical skills and lack of business knowledge,

Aware of the many obstacles women face with discrimination, specifically sourced from female status as mothers and concerning maternity leave, as well as legal problems, a lack of political representation, and the 'second shift' that women often are forced to work as mothers, discouraging women from inaugurating businesses,

Recognizing Member State's importance in establishing policies within their domestic jurisdiction that directly work towards the economic empowerment of women,

Concerned by the UN Women's report *Equality in Law for Women and Girls by 2030: A Multistakeholder Strategy for Accelerated Action* (2019), which explains adverse affects that workplace sexual harassment and assault, discrimination, and lack of legal protections have on over 2.5 million women and girls, which disparages them from entering and advancing in business and the workplace,

1. *Supports* the implementation of gender equality awareness programs within Member States in order to promote gender equality within the education system;
2. *Creating* an enabling environment for women's entrepreneurship development and gender equality by:
 - a. *Building* the institutional capacity of agencies involved in women's entrepreneurship development and gender equality;
 - b. *Developing* tools and support services for women entrepreneurs;
 - c. *Endorsing* programs put in place specifically for minority women to cultivate an environment that is conducive to innovation and development;
3. *Recommends* a biennial forum hosted by all relevant committees under ECOSOC including, but not limited to, United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the Foundation for International Community Assistance (FINCA), Accion International, and the International Finance Corporation of the World Bank Group, similar to prior events hosted domestically by the OECD, but expanding to an international and multi-organizational scale, allowing delegates from

willing Member States the opportunity to evaluate global trends, offer guidance, and share sources of funding with one another regarding gender equality in investment and entrepreneurship;

4. *Recognizes* that, in accordance with the *Gender and Sustainable Development Report* by the OECD, higher rates of females are confronting the dilemma of information deficiency in entrepreneurship for there is no available approaches, we should perfect and refine the infrastructure under the international framework by:
 - a. *Laying* cables and building signal towers in the least developed countries in relation to surrounding countries in order to make the Internet more accessible;
 - b. *Further requesting* financial resources that promote opportunities such as the internet as well as technology, supporting the study on the telecommunication, communication engineering and internet technology;
 - c. *Dispatching* technicians from NGOs or developed countries who focus in the subject mentioned in (b) to help local government and female workers build better signal selection;
 - d. *Strengthening* basic education and renewing teaching materials in the subjects of Science and History for more updated technical information and objective current situation;
5. *Implores* Member States to maintain fair and equitable treatment of women in the process of seeking employment, business loans, and moving through the entrepreneurial and executive spaces as they rebuild their fractured economies in a post-COVID world and create regulatory bodies to enforce these standards of equality;
6. *Encourages* Member States to enact policies to support victims of gender-based violence in the workforce such as the provision of:
 - a. *Community Resource Centers* with support groups to provide safe accommodations to respond to immediate needs in situations of violence;
 - b. *Legal protection* offered by law enforcement agencies for the victim from the offender, ensuring that issues are resolved, prosecution of the offender, and long-term housing support;
 - c. *Law reform commissions and roadmaps* to repeal discriminatory laws and offer women legal protection;
 - d. *Partnering* with NGOs such as the International Association for Counseling (IAC) and the World Federation for Mental Health (WFMH) to provide psycho-social counseling services for victims of gender-based violence;
7. *Recommends* that Member States utilize measures to allow women in developing areas to take affordable federally subsidized sources of capital in order to start small enterprises and support their families, such as:

- a. *Community Savings Groups*, using the framework of the program, Digital Bangladesh, which are community based-lending programs that allow a group of individuals to accumulate money in a group account with periodic payments and allow loans to be taken out on demand, that later need to be repaid;
 - b. *The implementation* of local government programs that seek to identify women interested in Community Savings Groups and connect them with a group, ensuring that they are treated equitably and without discrimination;
 - c. *Modeling the practices* of the Department of Gender Affairs of Botswana within each country by providing low-interest loans and professional financial guidance to women-owned businesses, as well as the China Women's Action for Entrepreneurship and Innovation program that provides financial literacy training and sources of capital for female entrepreneurs;
 - d. *Establishing* a scholarship program specifically for female students pursuing careers in business and entrepreneurship;
 - e. *Invites financial bodies* such as the World Bank Group to step in and provide loans or grants to women who apply, NGOs led by women, or Member States who ask for them, accountability measures must also be put in place so that the loans or grants do not fall into the wrong hands;
8. *Initiates* a short term and comprehensive study, taking a closer look at the sources of restrictions to women and pinpointing roadblocks to female success in business cross-referenced with geographic or demographic information, specifically:
- a. *Institutional* or situational restrictions to education;
 - b. *Sources* of subconscious or conscious discrimination;
 - c. *Laws* restricting female land or business ownership;
 - d. *Lack* of access to technology, specifically internet, for females;
 - e. *Cultural motivators* for women to not own businesses;
9. *Urges* Member States to provide money to households that have women attending educational institutions based on government subsidies such as: low-interest student loans, offer grants specifically for women, and offer grants especially for minority women;
10. *Encourages* Member States to promote paid maternal and paternal leave up to one year with the insurance their current job is secure;
11. *Strongly advises* Member States to implement adequate maternal care and healthcare infrastructures within domestic jurisdiction so women do not have to choose between their families and careers, as well as national policies that:
- a. *Establish* nation-wide institutions for infant and child care;

- b. *Support* child care businesses through political support, land allocation, staff training, and social support;
12. *Recommends* that ECOSOC work with international organizations, like the International Finance Corporation (IFC); and that Member States establish federations/structures within their borders specifically for the direct economic support of women in the form of:
- a. *Financial* literacy and investment training;
 - b. *Sources* of credit and capital through loans to women-led businesses;
 - c. *Representation* in economic policy initiatives.



Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Gender Equality in Investment and Entrepreneurship

The Economic and Social Council,

Reiterating the principles enshrined in Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations*, which emphasize the vitality of global cooperation in promoting equal access and opportunity to everyone regardless of gender, race, or ethnicity,

Bearing in mind the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, in particular Articles 1, 5, and 7, that affirm that all people are born free and equal without being subject to any degrading treatment and are entitled to equal protection under the law,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in *The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1981),

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 70/219 and Economic and Social Council resolution 2011/6 which both aim to mainstream gender perspectives and reinforce the importance of achieving gender equality,

Observing that effective media campaigns such as Women Transforming India, against gender discrimination should be maintained, to inform the public of such malpractice and emphasize on its importance in the future of women,

Noting with concern that there are a disproportionately high number of women working in the informal economy performing domestic and unpaid work, which is highlighted by the fact that women make up 74% of the informal economy in the sub-Saharan African region according to the UN Women's *2015-2016 Report on the Progress of the World's Women*,

Calling attention to the fact that the CaxiaBank Research group has observed that education is highly correlated to economic growth and according to the Global Partnership for Education, 28 million women and girls do not have access to education across all levels,

Acknowledging that in 2019 the High Level Political Form encompassed the theme 'Empowering People and Ensuring Inclusiveness and Equality',

Recognizing that UN Women has stated, on a global level, only half of women participate in the labor force, as opposed to the 75% of the world's men that are employed,

Realizing the global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic which according to UN Women has caused women who are informally employed to lose about 60% of their yearly income on average,

1. *Emphasizes* platforms such as news channels and radio stations to create a social media campaign that would utilize hashtags to promote Sustainable Development Goal 5, gender equality, by modeling the UN Women campaign Women Transforming India;
2. *Urges* Member States exercising leadership roles in the area of funding gender equality efforts should utilize partnerships through UN Women with developing Member States to facilitate technology lending programs by means of:
 - a. *Building* a vocational training program with an emphasis on skill building in areas such as Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Powerpoint, and various coding languages;
 - b. *Partnering* with bodies such as the United Nations Office for South South Cooperation (UNOSSC) which has established successful entrepreneurial workshops in Africa;
 - c. *Partnering* with the UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality and the G7 Biarritz Partnership for Gender Equality to provide rural women with technological resources necessary for them to transfer from the informal to the formal economy;
3. *Welcomes* Member States to develop an education program emphasizing hard business skills such as accounting, marketing, project evaluation, and building income statements, balance sheets, and statements of cash flows by:
 - a. *Collaborating* with the World Bank which has promoted similar education programs in the past including the successful Liberia Economic Empowerment of Adolescent Girls Training Program;
 - b. *Partnering* with the Walton Family Foundation which has a track record of promoting Sustainable Development Goal 4 and can provide a strong network of successful business women for women entrepreneurs to engage with;
 - c. *Emphasizing* serving women entrepreneurs in rural and developing Member States;
4. *Invites* a collaboration between Member States, regional banks, private organizations, and international bodies to expand lending programs for women by:
 - a. *Establishing* universal financial and entrepreneurial literacy programs;
 - b. *Partnering* with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which has piloted microfinance institutions for women in the past, to expand their work in other regions;
5. *Suggests* the establishment of a voluntary agreement modeled after the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995) that would include Member States in the General Assembly who would express their commitment to:
 - a. *Increasing* the annual amount of women in all sectors of the workplace;
 - b. *Attending* an annual conference where the signers would share their progress for the sake of transparency and accountability by:

- i. Funding for the conference would be implemented by UN Women and funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation;
- c. *Bringing attention* to current issues for the international community to discuss in regards to barriers to gender equality in investment and entrepreneurship;
- d. *Implementing* the creation of a database similar to that of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) that would record the women to men employment ratios in the Member States that are parties to the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1981).



Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Gender Equality in Investment and Entrepreneurship

The Economic and Social Council,

Emphasizing the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) (2015) and its commitment to improve access and opportunities for economic advancement for women,

Guided by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolution 2020/15 and its collaboration with the multi-year program of work of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), which aims to recognize the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Acknowledging the current COVID-19 pandemic and the disproportionate effects it has on women, as referenced in United Nations (UN) policy brief 2020/06 of 9 April 2020,

Taking into account a broader need for reliable internet access for women as only 48% of the global female population has access to the internet,

*Reaffirming that access to reliable internet is crucial to the development of the global workforce and encourages equal educational and employment opportunities for women looking to start a career as an investor or entrepreneur as stated in the 2019 report by the UN ECOSOC for Western Asia on *Arab youth and women*,*

*Fully aware of the disproportionate opportunities and discrimination that women face as compared to men, especially in investing and entrepreneurial sectors, as found by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in the 2020 study, *Gender Inequality and Economic Growth: Evidence from Industry-Level Data*,*

Deeply concerned that, globally, women are underrepresented in senior positions in businesses, according to findings in a 2020 speech by Antoinette M. Sayeh on Gender Balanced Leadership,

Noting the Youth Development Fund (YDF) and Botswana National Youth Council (NBYC) which is mandated to provide student networking and educational opportunities to succeed in business ventures at all ages,

Observing Member State's action plans for women's empowerment like Panama's Gender Party Initiatives (GPI), which works to address gender inequalities by implementing frameworks for public-private partnerships that support women and women-owned enterprises (WOEs),

Recognizing the lack of education for girls, which hinders the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) 5, as exemplified by a study published by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) that show 132 million girls are out of school; including 34.3 million of primary school age, 30 million of lower-secondary school age, and 67.4 million of upper-secondary school age,

Stressing the correlation between education standards and gender equality as well as the positive effects that education will have on opportunities in the business realm of underrepresented women,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to the idea that women can be best empowered to involve themselves in investment and entrepreneurship by expanding internet access and educational opportunities through a coalition of expanded programs;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to become further involved in the “We Learn” program, created by Empower Women with the support of UN Women and the International Labor Organization (ILO), emphasizing its work in:
 - a. *Improving* opportunities in job markets and job creation;
 - b. *Educating* women and girls that lack access to the formal education system in financial literacy, communication, and technology;
 - c. *Coaching and mentoring* opportunities with multi-language support;
3. *Recommends* to the body the use of Power Africa, a program that brings together workers from the public and private sectors, in order to expand access to electricity and internet in Sub-Saharan Africa by:
 - a. *Working* to educate women regarding electricity and power grid work;
 - b. *Utilizing* in-country advisors that recognize technical, financial, and political issues and solutions to further and complete electrical projects through the use of:
 - i. The Power Africa as a model for building and expanding internet access and education, allowing for the expansion of electricity and internet access to women and families in need;
4. *Invites* the utilization of the United Nations Capital Development Fund’s (UNCDF) Inclusive and Equitable Development Programme (IELD) which addresses structural obstructions that restrict women from accessing economic empowerment and entrepreneurship by:
 - a. *Using* networking strategies at the local level outlined by groups such as Ireland’s The Growing for Growth Initiative and the Karandaaz Entrepreneurship Challenge to fund financial literacy programs and entrepreneurial-focused education and allow women to network and build a career;
 - b. *Engaging* with the private sector to expand economic opportunities for women;
 - c. *Allowing* women to have increased access to social services, infrastructure and markets that reduce their workload;
 - d. *Increasing* work force participation and expand women-led businesses by:
 - i. Utilizing UNCDF funds to expand IELD to new countries to provide the framework of policy initiatives and private investment needed to provide women

with the support needed to get reliable internet access and access to opportunities in investment and entrepreneurship;

5. *Advises* Member States to embrace the use of Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC), a subsidiary of the “edX” program founded by Harvard and MIT Universities, for adult education in business and entrepreneurial spheres by providing access for mass amounts of aspiring business-women to gather and learn from experts around the globe:
 - a. *With* financial commitment from Member States that wish to opt-in, these courses can be offered for free to low-income and rural communities that would otherwise have minimal access to opportunities of the sort, with specific regard to, home economics classes, marketing and investing classes, business management classes, financial literacy classes, and sustainable agriculture entrepreneurship guides;
 - b. *Proposes* the creation of public computer labs with dedicated and stable internet access to be distributed in regions with poor technological infrastructure such as, rural areas, Less Developed Countries, lower-income urban communities, and areas affected by conflict;
6. *Solemnly affirms* the need to implement entrepreneurial education targeted towards women by:
 - a. *Inviting* the expansion of entrepreneurial education and financial literacy programs in primary and secondary public funded schools;
 - b. *Encouraging* Member States to incentivize their local and national actors to implement entrepreneurial programs for women of all ages;
 - c. *Building* upon past and current entrepreneurial programs, such as Germany’s Agency for Women-Start Up Activities and Services, targeted towards women within Member States;
7. *Emphasizes* the need for fundamental literacy skills, including but not limited to reading and writing, and the lack of accessibility of entrepreneurial opportunities in rural regions by:
 - a. *Partnering* with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) similar to India’s Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Save Daughter, Educate Daughter, program which will increase the capacity of women in rural regions having access to employment services;
 - b. *Suggesting* the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) increase funding specifically for low-and-middle income Member States intended for developing entrepreneurial opportunities for women;
8. *Endorses* the growth and implementation of entrepreneurial networking for women, such as BNYC, through collaborations between Member States, non-governmental organizations, and local actors;
9. *Urges* holistic assessments of Member States on progress made towards achieving gender equality in investments and entrepreneurship by:

- a. *Understanding* that a protocol or network is a set of functions in previously centralized organizations facilitated in order to authenticate, own the data of, and process the information gathered;
 - b. *Offering* a multinational application design that allows all individuals with internet access to contribute to a decentralized database that provides transparent and relevant results, which display the tracking of development of equality in entrepreneurship and wealth creation;
 - c. *Gathering* relevant information from citizens anonymously while still providing authentication of users without any central organization having control or access to their identification information;
 - d. *Allowing* decentralized applications to be designed on the Ethereum network, allowing transactions, store of information, and calculation of data to be processed;
 - e. *Understanding* protocols designed on the Ethereum network charge fees for facilitating the transaction of data that goes directly to each decentralized contributor processing the data on the network;
 - f. *Creating* a blockchain protocol which allows the transition from a centralized transaction system to a decentralized system, made possible by implementing a decentralized network that facilitates transactions of value in a secure and transparent manner;
 - g. *Noting* that each “block on the chain” is a set of previous transactions that took place on the network and these blocks are stored on a public ledger to be continuously authenticated by each computer that powers the protocol as well as reduces the chances of data tampering dramatically;
 - h. *Condemning* the monopolistic development of large multinational data collectors including Google and Facebook;
 - i. *Adding* a number of transactions the protocol needs to facilitate in order to calculate and display relevant statistics including but not limited to: current assets owned, current debt owned, current employment status, current salary, current educational status, health and nourishment indicators, equal access to financial institutions, and women’s access to entrepreneurial education and financial literacy programs;
 - j. *Tracking* the development of the protocol and equality by the Member States and funding through the ECOSOC regular budget and voluntary contributions;
10. *Concludes* that a coalition consisting of the Power Africa infrastructure and model for electrical proliferation would be:
- a. Combined with the funding network of the IELD and UNDP, to provide constructive investment and policies to empower and engage local communities;
 - b. Paired with curriculums put forth by the We Learn initiative or NGOs such as Germany’s Agency for Women-Start Up Activities and Services to educate women in financial

literacy, investment, and fields that lay the groundwork for financial security and responsibility;

- c. Facilitated by the MOOC platform for online learning;
- d. Monitored by the aforementioned multinational application design;
- e. Will effectively create a sustainable and long-term solution to the issue of discrimination against women in entrepreneurship and investment for countries that opt in to the program.



Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting Gender Equality in Investment and Entrepreneurship

The Economic and Social Council,

Reaffirming the principles enshrined in the in Article 55 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (UN), which emphasize the vitality of the global cooperation that is indispensable to promote equal access and opportunity between genders, race, ethnicity and otherwise,

Guided by the Universal Declaration for Human Rights (UDHR) (1948), in particular Articles 1, 5, and 7, affirming that all people are born free and equal without being subject to any degrading treatment and are entitled to equal protection of the law,

Encouraged by the Political Declaration of the 59th UN Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) and the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* (1995), which pledge to close the resource gap, holding commitment, and accountability of funds for programs which empower women,

Emphasizing the recommendation indicated in Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2020/15 on the responsibility of considering the extraordinary circumstances due to the coronavirus disease pandemic, to accelerate gender mainstreaming in policies and programmes, including in support of the gender-responsive implementation,

Further emphasizing the involvement of ECOSOC in integrating gender-mainstreaming into all its programmes and policies, in accordance with its resolution 1997/2 on gender mainstreaming,

Deeply concerned by the fact that, as stated by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), roughly 1 billion women are prevented from contributing in more significant terms to the economy,

Emphasizing that in least developed countries (LDCs), while land titles are paramount to ensuring women's access to investment, no more than 10 percent are registered under their sole proprietorship,

Further emphasizing that, particularly in LDCs, difficulties to women's entrepreneurship are often rooted in unfavorable social norms and customary inheritance laws, which stymie their socioeconomic mobility,

Welcoming investments for women in Member States that female investment and entrepreneurship is low, due to the fact that women make up just 8 percent of investors and the importance of women and diversity in economic roles,

Conscious that according to UN-Women, women's early stage entrepreneurial activity is half or less than half that of men's in 40 percent of economies,

Observing that 132 million girls are not in school according to the World Bank, which may be caused by a multitude of factors including childcare, work, lack of internet access, and other potential financial reasons,

Considering that of the approximately 1.7 billion students worldwide that had their primary education disrupted due to school closures, more than 11 million are girls, which will widen the socioeconomic opportunity gap between both genders even further,

Recognizing that, according to the UN Women report, *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2020*, only 10 percent of women have access to social security, implying that 90 percent of women are unprotected from income loss or ill health caused by the COVID-19 pandemic,

Further recognizing that according to UN-Women, 25 percent of self-employed women in Europe and Central Asia have lost their jobs since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic,

Firmly convinced that the realization of women's economic empowerment is essential in achieving the global implementation of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and in fostering a global society that is protective of all the commitments established by the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1981),

1. *Urges* UN-Women's Regional Country Offices to strengthen cooperation with LDCs by:
 - a. *Working* directly with Member States to review legislative frameworks, which are currently preventing low-income women from accessing entrepreneurial opportunities, and implement non-discriminatory land reform policies in adherence to its *Strategic Plan 2018-2021*;
 - b. *Directing* special attention towards creating country-specific training guides designed to inform the public about women's property rights and best methods to apply them;
2. *Suggests* the CSW to support the progress of Member States in addressing women's equitable land and information and communication technology (ICTs) access through active monitoring and the introduction of biennial operational reviews;
3. *Further suggests* that the gender impact reviews be further enhanced by:
 - a. *Coinciding* with the ECOSOC's Development and Cooperation Forums in order to provide the latest trends and progress in women's entrepreneurship initiatives;
 - b. *Utilizing* the *Division for the Advancement of Women's Expert Report* to help standardize best practices for transparency of financial flow and policies centered around accessibility to funds for individual Member States and all relevant stakeholders;
4. *Calls upon* organizations such as the Women's Global Empowerment Fund and World Bank to invest in Member States that have low percentages of women in entrepreneurship roles to further fund and enhance educational and technological programs in order to gain full economic equality, political parity, and social equity by:

- a. *Providing* transparent and accountable investments in addition to modern-day technology to women;
 - b. *Creating* sustainable, legal, and social institutions in Member States so that women are given the opportunity to achieve gender equality through: political parity, educational advancements, and domestic violence legislation;
5. *Urges* the Creative Community Outreach Initiative (CCOI) to cultivate and engage in public-private partnerships in order to increase awareness on the need to expand access to ICT and educational services for women by:
 - a. *Fostering* public school expansion in developing countries through greater utilization of the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative in partnership with the Office for Intergovernmental Support and Coordination for Sustainable Development;
 - b. *Utilizing* the Ford Foundation to provide funding for various childcare and health services to women who undertake the initiative to go to school and gain education;
 - c. *Reducing* the divide of ICT by integrating organisations such as the Global Fund for Women, which would finance ICT capacity-building measures for LDCs, and Plan International, which would spearhead digital literacy initiatives on banking and network building for rural women;
 - d. *Encourages* Member States to implement Community Resource Centers (CRCs) Neighborhood Family Centers (NFC) and additional public institutions to facilitate programs to promote financial and technological literacy through the appropriate public resources;
6. *Recommends* refining the Women's Entrepreneurship Development Program (WED) to offer a variety of technical assistance to increase access to suitable credit and financial networks, led by Female Entrepreneur Association (FEA) in conjunction with UN-Women, CSW, and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and funded by the Global Fund for Women in order to bolster public private partnerships and increase access to technology;
7. *Suggests to* the consideration about the women's serious situation in the workfield during the environment of COVID-19, and to mitigate it by:
 - a. *Recommending* that the Member States subsidize female companies which went bankrupt during the epidemic and give them more policy support;
 - b. *Calling* on non-governmental organizations such as CRDF Global to provide technical assistance in regions with underdeveloped networks, exacerbated by the epidemic, so that women can have more entrepreneurial opportunities regarding ICT;
8. *Invites* willing Member States to collaborate in adjusting budget formulation plans through the International Monetary Fund's Public Investment Management Assessment for the purpose of improving technical infrastructure within Member States.