

Code: ECOSOC Resolution 1-1
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Subject: Women's Economic Empowerment

1 *Keeping in mind* Articles 1 and 2 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

2
3 *Affirming* the United Nations Charter Article 2 section 1, which upholds the equal sovereignty of
4 all Member States,

5
6 *Reaffirming* the seven point plan known as "Women's Empowerment Principles" as established
7 in March, 2010 by the U.N. Global Compact Initiative,

8
9 *Considering* the United Nations Population Fund definition of Women's Empowerment
10 through five major pillars: women's sense of self-worth; their right to have and determine
11 choices; their right to have access to opportunities and resources; their right to have the
12 power to control their own lives, both within and outside the home; and their ability to
13 influence the direction of social change to create a more social and just economic order,
14 nationally and internationally,

15
16 *Aware* of the findings of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's Report
17 "Women in Agriculture: Closing the gender gap for development" which found: "Women make
18 significant contributions to the rural economy in all developing country regions, Their roles
19 differ across regions, yet they consistently have less access than men to the resources and
20 opportunities they need to be more productive,"

21
22 *To the Economic and Social Council,*

23
24 *Urges* the committee to consider agricultural initiatives based upon the regional needs of the
25 member states by:

- 26 1) Using regional cultural forums such as existing religious and social organizations to:
27
28 a) Spread awareness regarding land ownership for women,
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30 b) Share the best practices to ensure progress through initiatives like the Information and
31 Communication Technologies for Developing Countries (ICTD4), which particularly
32 target the use of mobile devices as a means of communication,
33
34 c) Develop telecentres, in states where developing nation's where cellular access is still
35 limited, as an integral part of the spread of information and communication globally,
36
37 2) *Further Resolves* the issue of secure land ownership by promoting micro-finance loans
38 that empower property ownership among women and by issuing land grants through
39 private donors such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Tostan and other member
40 NGOs and civil society;
41

- 42 3) Calls upon the Office of Development Assistance (ODA) to increase funding of micro-
43 lending and insurance available to women in order to advance agriculture development in
44 Member States,
45
- 46 4) *Further recommends* the use of Results-Based Initiatives (RBIs), a four-year program
47 currently implemented in developing countries such as Cambodia, Laos, Kenya, and
48 Peru, that would open up opportunities for rural women to invest in their own businesses
49 by providing financial resources that would enable them to purchase land and build
50 credit, obtain education in entrepreneurial skills and management, enable them access to
51 new markets, and improve work conditions;
52
- 53 5) *Encourages* Member States to promote the adoption of local area mentoring programs
54 (LAMPs), which would report to UN Women to be reviewed annually for efficiency and
55 effectiveness as a part of the commission on the status of women and:
56
- 57 a) Partner with local businesses to create mentorship positions within their organization
58 where LAMPs will place women, these positions will help to educate women on
59 managerial, vocational, and entrepreneurial skills, and allow women a participatory
60 role in the training and leading of women into these positions,
61
- 62 b) Be funded through local non-governmental organizations in conjunction with local
63 government,
64
- 65 c) Be staffed by qualified volunteers who will:
66
- 67 i) Sort through physical and electronic applications to place women in positions
68 which they have interest in (highlighting women's applications),
69
- 70 ii) Assist members with issues that arise within the program,
71
- 72 d) Implement local forums for both women and men to share the experiences that they
73 have, as well as share the knowledge that they have gained through their mentorship
74 positions:
75
- 76 i) These forums would be promoted through the aforementioned ICTD4 program;
77
- 78 ii) Be augmented by the existing Information and Communications Technology
79 initiative through the Highly Developed Countries
80
- 81 6) *Further recommends* implementation of annual regional reviews under the auspices of
82 the Commission on the Status of Women and UN Women, which would evaluate the

83 effectiveness and efficiency of global women's agricultural initiatives and their effect on
84 overall global women's empowerment.

85

86 7) *Endorses* Member States to implement programs similar to the Beijing Cultural
87 Development Center for Rural Women, which focuses on protecting rural women's
88 economic rights, by advocating civic participation.

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90 8) *Further invites* Member States to establish programs such as Finland's implementation in
91 Nicaragua of the program for Strengthening of Rural Areas and Poverty Reduction
92 (FOMEVIDAS) to emphasize that such programs could later be taken to a larger scale on
93 regional levels.



NWMUN

1 Code: ECOSOC Resolution 1-2
2 Committee: Economic and Social Council
3 Subject: The Economic Empowerment of Women
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6 *Recalling* United Nations Development Goal 3, United Nations General Assembly Resolutions
7 A/RES/60/230, and A/RES62/218, promoting gender equality and empowering women,
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9 *Expressing with concern* the grave disparities between men and women in the workplace and in
10 the opportunities for self-sufficiency leading to greater satisfaction in life,
11

12 *Acknowledging* the importance of including more women in leadership positions, both politically
13 and in labor relations, and the influence this has on other young women to engage in furthering
14 their education and thereby bettering their lives,
15

16 *Recognizing* the crucial importance of education in bettering the lives of women and providing
17 the means to lead a fulfilled life,
18

19 *Further acknowledging* the proven positive effects women's self-sufficiency and empowerment
20 has on economic development,
21

22 *Aware* that cultural change can occur at a relatively slower rate than legislative measures can be
23 implemented,
24

25 *Further recalling* 'The Gender Equity Movement In Schools' (GEMS) initiated by the
26 International Center for Research on Women (ICRW) that promotes school based curricula to
27 influence the formation of more gender equitable norms among adolescents,
28

29 *The Economic and Social Council,*
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31 1. *Encourages* Member States and Observer States to adopt policies addressing women's
32 issues, such as, but not limited to:
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- 34 a) Achieving greater equality in the workplace,
35 b) Supporting women victims of violent acts,
36 c) Promoting change in the traditional views pertaining to maternal leave by
37 including men and other extended family members,
38 d) Allowing women full entitlement and right to individual property,
39 e) Establishing skill-based training programs that will help women make more
40 independent personal economic decisions;
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42 2. *Further encourages* states to implement gender quotas in legislative elections to raise
43 awareness about women's involvement in political and economic matters;
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3. *Calls upon* Member States to actively participate with UN Women to implement programs informing women about their rights and encourage them to participate in the legal process on both a regional and national level;
 4. *Suggests* increasing participation of women in decision-making processes in organizations and businesses through:
 - a. An expansion in the hiring of women in various sectors and industries,
 - b. Placing more women in leadership positions by providing tax-incentives or other acknowledgements such as reward programs in accordance with the economic policies of the country for organizations who follow this practice;
 5. *Further suggests* States implementing educational- and vocational programs specifically designed for women, such as:
 - a. Training and financial support to encourage entrepreneurial endeavors;
 - b. Encouragement and incentives for women to obtain higher education;
 - c. Create economic incentives for non-traditional female students who wish to pursue higher education in the hopes of improving employability or entrance into entrepreneurial endeavors;
 6. *Recommends* integration initiatives in schools creating broader awareness on the empowerment of women to expedite cultural attitude change by incorporating awareness of the topic through school curricula.

Code: ECOSOC Resolution 1-3
Committee: Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
Subject: Women's Economic Empowerment

1 *Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), that outlines the rights that
2 human beings are entitled to, and strengthens and coordinates actions that promote gender
3 equality at the State level, as exemplified in A/RES/62/135,
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5 *Recalling* the importance of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted by the
6 Fourth World Conference on Women and the ECOSOC Agreed Conclusions 1997/2 which
7 established the concept of gender mainstreaming,
8

9 *Believing* that increasing skills-based education is the key to increasing employment
10 opportunities for women,
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12 *Guided by* the Gender Global Climate Alliance, promoted by Finland, and concerned with the
13 negative economic effects of climate change on women,
14

15 *Having noted* the success of women's' development banks, and their effectiveness in keeping
16 interest rates affordable, maintaining oversight and follow-up, and screening applicants,
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18 *The Economic and Social Council,*
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- 20 1. *Encourages* strengthening and coordination of actions taken to promote gender equality
21 at the State level, as exemplified in A/RES/62/135 United Nations Development Fund for
22 Women (UN Women), which detailed the promotion of economic empowerment of
23 women;
24
- 25 2. *Recognizes* that women's economic empowerment initiatives must address all
26 socioeconomic aspects of decision making policies and employ gender mainstreaming
27 strategies to promote:
 - 28 a. The incorporation of women's perspectives in development initiatives to ensure
29 that both men and women benefit equally from development efforts,
30
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 - 32 b. Female participation in educational, occupational, governmental, and private
33 sectors,
34
 - 35 c. The establishment of unilateral frameworks that are inclusive to women, by
36 modeling and receiving assistance from the following programs:
 - 37
38 i. Women's Economic and Participation in Local Government and
39 Development Processes which operates on a local level to alleviate
40 poverty and gender inequality by encouraging entrepreneurship,
41

- 42 ii. Accelerating Progress towards the Economic Empowerment of Rural
43 Women, which reiterates the enhancement economic growth, empowers
44 women in the labor force, and helps them gain leadership skills to set a
45 precedent for future generations;
46
- 47 3. *Endorses* the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization’s
48 (UNESCO’s) Technical, Vocational, and Educational Training (TVET) program to
49 provide women with access to vocational training that will enable them to develop skills
50 to meet the needs of the changing socioeconomic environment that will:
51
- 52 a. Increase their employment opportunities in a variety of fields,
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- 54 b. Encourage young people, specifically women, to learn knowledge and skills from
55 basic to advanced levels across a wide range of institutional and work settings and
56 in diverse socio-economic contexts,
57
- 58 c. Promote female education and participation in fields such as science,
59 mathematics, engineering, environmental sciences, technology, and management
60 training,
61
- 62 d. Establish a multilateral framework that will work similarly to currently
63 implemented TVET programs such as:
64
- 65 i. Finland’s Vocational and Educational Training (VET) program that has
66 been successful in training women and providing skills to enter the work
67 force and have surpassed men in the field of services, exemplifying
68 significant growth in other sectors of economy,
69
- 70 ii. Cote D’Ivoire’s Empowering Disadvantaged Women’s Vocational
71 Training program that trains women in basic skills including catering,
72 sowing, tie-dying and other competencies in order to further establish an
73 entrepreneurship;
74
- 75 4. *Requests* willing Member States to provide micro-insurance products to low income
76 women with the collaboration of the Multilateral Investment Fund (MIF), to provide:
77
- 78 a. Health insurance for uninsured women especially those vulnerable to the negative
79 impacts of climate change,
80
- 81 b. Insurance for micro-entrepreneurs which will:
82
- 83 i. Protect their assets from natural disasters,
84
- 85 ii. Bridge the gap between market demand and supply;
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87 5. *Calls upon* Member States and interested NGOs, Inter-governmental Organizations, and
88 Non-Profit Organizations to create or improve stable banking options such as the
89 Women's Bank and Venezuela's Banco del Desarrollo de la Mujer (BANMUJER) to
90 provide low interest financing specifically for entrepreneurial women.

Code: ECOSOC Resolution 1-4
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Subject: Women's Economic Empowerment

Reiterating the Millennium Development Goals primarily focusing on goal number three; Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women,

Recognizing the Beijing Platform for Action to accelerate the implementation of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies that promotes gender equality by removing gender discrimination in national laws,

Bearing in mind, A/RES/58/146, which focuses on the empowerment of women, including access to education and training, control over resources, and participation in decision-making,

Reaffirming, the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) role in promoting Environmentally safe and peaceful uses of nuclear technology, the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and nuclear free zones, and the implementation of safeguard controls,

Acknowledging the IAEA's report on Agriculture and Food Security to help states produce better and safer food using nuclear techniques to improve agricultural productivity,

Recognize that within the next 10 years some African countries may see farm harvests drop by up to 50 percent due to water scarcity and some regions of Latin America have experienced crop failure due to extreme environmental conditions within the past 15 years,

The Economic and Social Council,

- 1) *Establishes* regional training programs to further educate and assist women in developing the skill set needed for productive development;
- 2) *Acknowledges* Member States commitment to reducing women's obstacles in advancing their career and economic status;
- 3) *Calls upon* Member States to ensure the protection of women's rights to a primary education, geared towards increasing female enrollment in higher education;
- 4) *Recognizing* the role of the IAEA to researching and implementing nuclear agriculture and food security:
 - a. Encourage greater support of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to focus on the integration and implementation of nuclear technologies and related biotechnologies with convention techniques,

- b. Promotes developing control techniques to ensure increased sustainable agricultural production and greater security for Member States through the World Health Organization (WHO),
 - c. Admires the role of the World Organization of Animal Health (OIE), to ensure safe treatment and controls for livestock through by monitoring and improving nutrition as well as improving pest eradication strategies,
 - d. Supports the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) in providing technical cooperation projects that promote soil conservation and optimization of fertilizer usage;
- 5) *Calls upon* optimizing fertilizer and water use by using environmentally friendly tracer elements to determine placement and timing of fertilizers and water in order to identify crop residue management practices.

Code: ECOSOC Resolution 1-5
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Subject: Women's Economic Empowerment

1 *Affirms* the United Nations Charter Article 2 Section 1, by upholding the equal sovereignty of all
2 member states,
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4 *Keeping in mind* that implementation of programs require gender specific considerations of the
5 different societal issues specific to women because of their unique roles, responsibilities,
6 opportunities, resources, and needs,
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8 *Guided by* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly articles 1, 2, 17, and 23,
9
10 *Recalling* the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and their importance regarding the
11 inclusion of gender equality and women's empowerment as a function of the MDGs,
12
13 *Recalling* the 2008 High-level Event on the Millennium Development Goals to address the lack
14 of progress in women's economic empowerment, highlight approaches from global partners to
15 achieve empowerment, and focus on three core dimensions of women's economic empowerment
16 by addressing economic opportunity, legal status and rights, and inclusion and participation,
17
18 *Noting with concern* the negative impacts of the economic crisis on women,
19
20 *Affirming* the United Nations definition of economic empowerment as the capacity to participate
21 in, contribute to, and benefit from growth processes while having one's contributions recognized
22 and dignity respected, and the United Nations Population Fund's definition of women's
23 empowerment,
24
25 *Emphasizing* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against
26 Women, which defines what constitutes discrimination and establishes an agenda for national
27 action to end discrimination against women,
28
29 *Encouraged by* efforts such as those made by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and
30 Development (OECD) which reports that the Official Development Assistance (ODA) for gender
31 equality has increased from \$2.5 billion USD to \$7.2 billion in a four year period,
32
33 *Endorsing* the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative that aims to reduce the gender gap in
34 schooling for girls and to provide them equal access to all levels of education,
35
36 *Recognizing* the multilateral cooperation that brings gender equality experts and civil societies
37 together to share ideas and research on gender specific issues, such as OECD's DAC Network on
38 Gender Equality (GENDERNET),
39 *Noting with approval* public-private partnerships that can provide underserved women in
40 developing markets with a business and management education, such as the Goldman Sachs
41 10,000 Women Initiative and Global Private Sector Leaders Forum,
42

43 *Affirming* the findings of the Secretarial Operational Programme Human Resources Development
44 2007-2013 regarding the economic status of minorities and its correlation with poverty,
45 particularly with women,
46

47 The Economic and Social Council,
48

- 49 1. *Endorses* a multi-step plan of action and dialogue, as outlined below, to aid states in
50 implementing programs for women's economic empowerment;
51
- 52 2. *Affirms* the need to improve women's overall empowerment as an important step in the
53 process of fully achieving economic empowerment for women by:
54
 - 55 a. Fighting poverty and insecurity among women, particularly through microfinance
56 programs which can significantly lessen women's poverty to allow for greater
57 economic growth, and following the recommendations of the European Year for
58 Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion, which prioritized the two areas of
59 prevention and treatment,
 - 60 b. Stemming violence against women,
 - 61 c. Combating gender stereotypes,
 - 62 d. Placing the reduction of gender inequalities at the heart of political dialogue and
63 mainstreaming the goal of gender equality into all cooperation policies and
64 instruments;
- 65
- 66 3. *Recommends* the use of a tool that analyzes the reasons of gender discrimination, to help
67 companies to identify gender segregation in their systems, similar to the Swiss self-
68 assessment tool (Logib);
69
- 70 4. *Invites* States to regularly review women's economic status within their nation to
71 determine where deficiencies remain and, through collaboration with relevant partners,
72 develop additional strategies for continued success in women's economic empowerment
73 and report all findings to the UNDP;
74
- 75 5. *Endorses* steps to eliminate gender gaps in employment and wages by:
76
 - 77 a. Developing entrepreneurship opportunities for women by encouraging more
78 women to start or take over a business,
 - 79 b. Promoting more balanced participation of men and women in the decision-making
80 bodies of both public and private enterprises,
 - 81 c. Promoting better work-life balance and equal division of sharing in unpaid
82 domestic work, by:
 - 83 i. Offering flexibility in work time and location,
 - 84 ii. Option of part time work for both men and women,
 - 85 d. Information gathering on current level of inequality through:
 - 86 i. Dialogue with relevant research partners among civil society,

- 87 ii. Evaluation of country's current legal framework to determine where
88 deficiencies in equality may exist within the nation's own laws, policies,
89 and regulations,
90 e. Efforts made to close the economic gender gap including:
91 i. . Lowering or eliminating the pay difference between men and women,
92 ii. Efforts to slow unemployment for men and women,
93 iii. Efforts made for the inclusion of women in economic decisions including
94 budgetary matters, spending, and market stabilization;
95

96 6. *Calls upon* States to improve education for girls and women by:

97 a. Expanding girls' academic and career options beginning during primary and
98 secondary school, through efforts to keep girls in school while maintaining high academic
99 performance, by:

- 100 i. Producing studies and statistics on career guidance and hiring for girls and
101 boys,
102 ii. Considering the gender perspective and gender studies when providing
103 information on courses of study and careers and encouraging efforts to
104 channel girls into the scientific, technological and professional fields,

105 b. Providing underserved women with access to business and professional
106 knowledge and skills,

107 c. Developing educational programs for women with the premise of:

- 108 i. Vocational training in local and marketable trades,
109 ii. Budget management and training on basic knowledge of local and
110 global markets,
111 iii. Information on the long term stability of careers,

112 d. Providing adequate food for meals in schools by the World Food Program;
113

114 7. *Urges* member states to address the issues of low retention (high dropout rates) of women in
115 ethnic minorities, the discrimination against minorities and its effects on women, and the
116 inaccessibility of existing schools and programs because of a lack of fluency in the national
117 language, low literacy rates in minority communities, and discrimination in schools through:

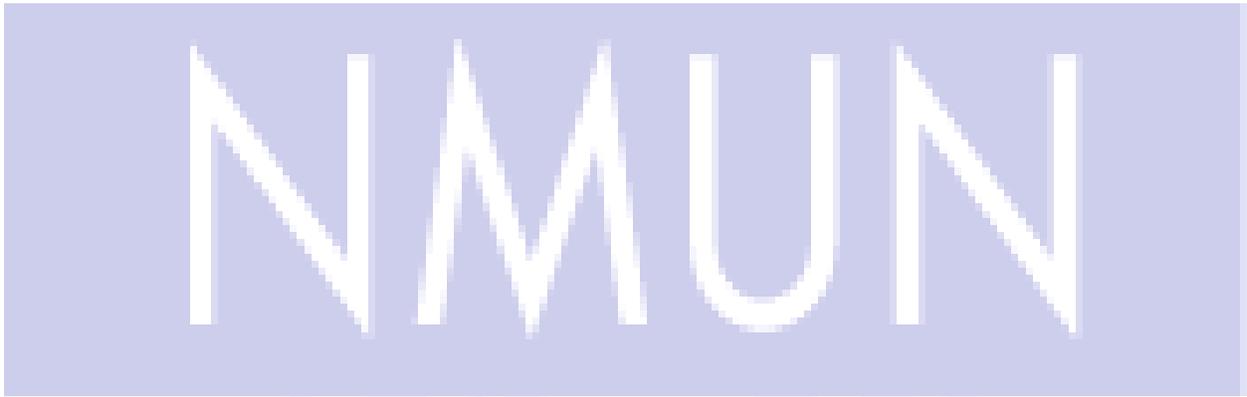
118 a. Working with UN bodies and NGOs in partnership with state governments to cater to
119 state's individual needs via institutions such as United Nations Children's Fund (UNCF),
120 United Nations Development Program (UNDP), European Bank for Reconstruction and
121 Development (EBRD), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
122 (UNESCO),

123 b. Employing representatives from donors and civil societies to participate in meetings
124 between UN bodies and NGOs as well as state governments, and developing partnerships
125 at the local and state level such as the Ministry of Health or a similar body,

126 c. Making efforts to make education accessible to low income families, as poverty is
127 common among minority populations in many states, through work with NGOs and
128 international finance institutions,

129 d. The addition of language classes as mandatory part of primary education, offering
130 minorities the ability to communicate and be active in schools, and the implementation of
131 structural reforms to desegregate minorities in schools,

132 e. Striving to make schools more accessible in rural areas via buses or other
133 transportation,
134 f. encourage states to provide paid childcare leave to increase the participation in
135 education and the labor market,
136
137 8. *Recommends* fighting poverty and insecurity among women by utilizing the
138 recommendations of the European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion
139 which prioritizes prevention and treatment as outlined previously through coordination
140 with NGO's such as Women for Women International, International Center for Public
141 Enterprises in Developing Countries, Global Summit for Women, Women's Forum for the
142 Economy and Society.



Code: ECOSOC Resolution 1-6
Committee: Economic and Social Committee
Subject: Women's Economic Empowerment

1 *Affirming* Article 2, Section 1 of the U.N. charter, which states that all Member States are
2 sovereign,
3
4 *Assisting* developing nations, whose people are considered to be living under the poverty line,
5
6 *Targeting* the third Millennium Development Goal, particularly the clause which states that we
7 must eliminate gender disparities in primary and secondary education and in all levels of
8 education,
9
10 *Aware of* the lack of vocational training for women through regional and local partnerships with
11 existing Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs),
12
13 *Take note* of the gender disadvantage that women face when attempting to get loans in
14 developing nations,
15
16 *Recalling* A/Res/1325, urging the increased percentage of women in political and business areas,
17
18 *Supporting* women's economic participation through micro financing helps to empower women,
19 thus promoting gender equality and improving household well being,
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21 *Acknowledging* that micro financing, specifically micro finance for women has succeeded in
22 growing self-employment and helping to achieve their empowerment,
23
24 *Observing* that not all microloans have been as effective as possible in the past,
25
26 *Reaffirms* the use of programs in the World Bank that are focused towards micro loans and
27 finances for women,
28
29 *Noting* the success of the households with the loans taken out from the Bank Rakyat Indonesia
30 (BRI) in its effective area, we have seen a progressive model of microfinance loans, with the
31 average income of borrowers rising by 112%, and 90% graduating out of poverty,
32
33 *Noting* the success of increased aid accountability through sector wide approaches (SWAP) that
34 increase project funds under sector policies of specific state governments,
35
36 *Recalling* the progress made by the Grameen Bank Model, the United Nations Population Fund,
37 and finance self-sustainability,
38
39 *Recognizing* that the majority of the world's poor do not have access to financial backing and
40 that the micro financing provides better access to this,
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42 *Seeks* awareness of Grameen bank and expand opportunities for women to earn a higher income
43 through increased support of the most successful micro lenders,
44

45 *Expanding* awareness of Grameen Bank and organizations which offer opportunities for women
46 to gain loans and vocational training,
47

48 *The Economic and Social Council*
49

- 50 1. *Suggests* the implementation of legislation to create anti-discrimination laws in respect to
51 financial institutions, such as those laws that have been established in the United States’
52 Title IX and United Kingdom’s Equal Pay Act of 1970, Sex Discrimination Act of 2002;
53
- 54 2. *Supports* organizations who endorse and donate to companies that:
55
 - 56 a. Protect women from employer discrimination based on socio-economic and
57 marital status,
 - 58 b. Promote the well being of women in the work force,
 - 59 c. Promote the well being of women in domestic situations;
60
- 61 3. *Encourages* increased funding for the United Nations Women sub-division of the United
62 Nations Population Fund (UNFP), for the purpose of programs such as the collaboration
63 of the UNFP and the Vietnamese Women’s Union which provides micro-financial
64 initiative that helps women get credit, training, and loans while learning about household
65 economics, farming, and animal husbandry;
66
- 67 4. Further recommends the establishment regional funds that would be able to support
68 women’s initiatives to increase capital by providing them with broad varieties of financial
69 services, such as long-term credits, appropriate interest rates, and guaranteeing loans;
70
- 71 5. Implement the agricultural initiatives based upon the regional needs of the member states
72 by:
 - 73 a. Using regional cultural forums such as existing religious and social organizations
74 to:
 - 75 i. Spread awareness regarding land ownership for women: to produce
76 their own in gardens so they generate secure income through their
77 sales, which empower independence, confidence and leadership,
 - 78 ii. Sharing the best practices to ensure progress by using
79 communicative medium devices like the Information and
80 Communication Technologies for Developing Countries (ICTD4),
81 Particularly targeting the use of mobile phones as an apparatus for
82 communicating, considering that two in every three people from the
83 LDC’s own mobile phones,
 - 84 iii. Among those developing nation’s where cell access is still limited,
85 development of telecentres is an integral part of the spread of
86 information and communication globally;

- 87 b. Addressing the issue of secure land ownership by promoting micro-finance loans
88 that empower property ownership among women, including but not limited to
89 women in the absence of a patriarchal figure present, and by issuing land grants
90 through private donors such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, TOSTAN
91 and other member NGOs and civil society;
92
- 93 6. *Calls to action* a set of initiatives called Women’s Entrepreneurial Bank Initiatives (WEB
94 Initiative) that will:
- 95 a. Be founded under the administration of the U.N. Women’s Fund which will:
96 i. Hire WEB staff member, and ensure equal representation of men and
97 women with the organization,
98 ii. Facilitate the logistical needs of WEB;
- 99 b. Put women at the forefront of the discussion on the issue;
- 100 c. Provide low interest loans to women in developing countries to start new
101 businesses and promote new employment opportunities;
- 102 d. Provide transparency to donors by providing updates on the allocation of donor
103 funds and how funding is being used;
- 104 e. Work with current micro loan organizations to promote:
105 i. A standardization of loan processes and the efficient use of available
106 funding,
107 ii. Increased transparency within their organizational framework and loan
108 allocation,
109 iii. The disclosure of interest rates upfront to borrowers,
110 iv. Work globally to bring the global average interest rates low;
- 111 f. Aid and contribute funding to education initiatives already in place by the United
112 Nations (UN) that will:
113 i. Facilitate and aid in educational workshops and skill specific training
114 made available in developing nations,
115 ii. Educate women the advantages and disadvantages of micro-loans and
116 micro-finance,
117 iii. Create economic incentives for non-traditional female students who
118 wish to pursue higher education in the hopes of improving
119 employability or entrance into entrepreneurialism,
120 iv. Implementing youth debate programs that deal with social-economic
121 issues in order to facilitate the development of women into functioning
122 and active leaders of the future,
123 v. Furthermore Encouraging women to enter fields in which they are not
124 adequately represented;
- 125 g. Help funds that specifically affect women find and invest in programs and local
126 women run business;
- 127
- 128 7. *Considers* dispersing aid allocation through SWAP approaches in order to provide
129 success in greater local involvement and accountability in partner countries;
- 130 8. *Further invites* the multi-lateral cooperation in which the loans are being received and the
131 NGOs which provide the funding in order to ensure:

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- a. The effectiveness of micro loans will be maximized in order to promote women's economic empowerment,
 - b. Transparency with the terms of loans being well known and understood,
 - c. The reduction of women's poverty in direct correlation to the increase of responsibly loaned micro credit;
9. *Emphasizes* the need for opportunities for women to gain micro-loans to start their own businesses through the Grameen Bank more specifically in developing nations.

Code: ECOSOC Resolution 1-7
Committee: Economic and Social Council
Subject: *Women's Economic Empowerment*

1 *Expresses gratitude* to the United Nations Development Fund, United Nations Women and the
2 United Nations Women's Fund on Gender Equality, for resources and advocacy toward efforts to
3 reach the Millennium Development Goal regarding gender inequality,
4

5 *Noting* the African Union's Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality as a relevant example of
6 regional commitment to eradicate gender inequality,
7

8 *Recognizing* the differences in cultural needs and norms and the varying levels of development
9 throughout the world, while keeping the UN Charter Art. II, Sec. 1 in mind,
10

11 *Recalling* the statement of inalienable rights for all as stated under the UNESCO initiative,
12 Education for All (A/RES/52/84),
13

14 *Recognizing* the multilateral economic efforts made by China's Tianjin Women's Business
15 Incubator and India's Barefoot College, to promote women's entrepreneurial endeavors,
16

17 *Keeping in mind* the role of microcredit in the eradication of poverty (A/RES/52/194) in order to
18 foster economic development in vulnerable regions,
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20 *Recognizing* the need to emphasize the progress of implemented initiatives for financial stability
21 and education efforts for women in developing nations,
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23 *The Economic and Social Council,*
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- 25 1. *Recommends* that all Member States continue to make women's rights a priority
26 through domestic and regional legislative and budgetary refinement at the discretion of
27 the state and the elimination of participation barriers,
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- 29 2. *Suggests* Member States begin efforts in lowering the disparity between gender based
30 wage inequality through identifying contributing problem areas,
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- 32 3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP) and UN Women to
33 continue efforts to improve the overall status of women through awareness campaigns
34 on the benefits of promoting women's education, and fostering the eradication of wage
35 disparity,

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4. *Expanding* on the implementation of objectives by the already established UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality to include multi-lateral cooperation on a regional level by:
 - a. First, establishing regional bodies in order to address the differentiated needs of the member states across regions regarding women’s economic needs,
 - b. Second, developing locally focused Women’s Associations that will build partnerships among women within communities, the private sector, non-profits, NGOs, and IGOs,
5. *Requests* that Member States and these women’s associations work together to strengthen the current economic structure while respecting existing societal relationships and expectations,
6. *Expects* these Women’s Associations to provide comprehensive services such as:
 - a. Vocational or technical training in profitable fields, including but not limited to, craft/trade-based skills, teacher education, agriculture, and developing technologies, i.e. renewable resources and information technology,
 - b. Information on the procurement and management of private and public sources of funding,
 - c. Peer and professional support for women at every stage of the process from developing ideas and skills to responsible use of their revenues,
7. *Further recommends* a set of micro-financing and gift aid initiatives to be endorsed by the UN Capital Development Fund that will:
 - a. Provide transparency to donors by requiring quarterly fiscal reports on the allocation of donor funds,
 - b. Work with existing regional micro-loan organizations to:
 - i. Standardize procedures and efficiency of acquiring available funding,
 - ii. Encourage individual Member States to reach a collective agreement on a standardized interest rate for women specific entrepreneurial initiatives,

- 77 c. Aid and contribute funding to education initiatives already in place by the UN that
78 will:
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- 80 i. Facilitate education through vocational workshops and skill specific
81 training in developing and developed nations,
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 - 83 ii. Educate women on the advantages and disadvantages of micro-financing,
84 entrepreneurship, while increasing accessibility to funds targeted toward
85 investing in women's programs and women run businesses,
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 - 87 iii. Create economic incentives for female students who wish to pursue higher
88 education in the hopes of improving employability or entrance into
89 entrepreneurialism.