



Code: CSW/1/1

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Growing Women's Economic Empowerment

1 *Recalling* the “Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women”, Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
2 resolution 1996/6 (1996), and ECOSOC resolution 1996/31 (1996),
3
4 *Highlighting* ECOSOC resolution 2013/18 (2013), in which the Commission on the Status of Women is given the
5 capacity to review the methods and resolutions of ECOSOC,
6
7 *Reaffirming* the primary responsibility of the Commission on the Status of Women for the follow-up to the Fourth
8 World Conference on Women and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly entitled
9 “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”,
10
11 *Recognizing* that the organization of work of the Commission should contribute to the furthering and application of
12 the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*,
13
14 *Further recognizing* that the full realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all women and girls is
15 essential for the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,
16
17 *Realizing* that to achieve gender equality and female empowerment, the implementation of the *Beijing Declaration*
18 *and Platform for Action* is vital,
19
20 *Commending* the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly and the fulfilment of the
21 obligations of Member States under the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against*
22 *Women*,
23
24 *Noting* the 2001 United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) Annual Report, which defines Gender
25 Responsive Budgeting (GRB) as a budget that takes into account the intersections of a given community and
26 addresses the specific needs of such,
27
28 *Reaffirming* that gender mainstreaming constitutes a critical strategy in the implementation of the *Beijing*
29 *Declaration and Platform for Action* and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly,
30 and underlining the catalytic role of the Commission in promoting gender mainstreaming,
31
32 *Bearing in mind* the unique problems associated with the integration of females in education and in the workforce
33 contingent upon geopolitical and social factors such as the inaccessibility of separate sanitary facilities,
34
35 *Affirming* the integral nature of the provision for safe travel for women from home to school or work,
36
37 *Noting* the added financial burdens of high institutional academic fees for items such as uniforms, tuition, and
38 materials fees, which have a direct influence on generations of girls and young women receiving no education or
39 experiencing an extended gap in their formal education, which correlates to economic participation in the future,
40
41 *Expressing its appreciation* of efforts to build upon or create mechanisms and initiatives including cultural
42 commissions and historical highlighting in the reconciliation of gender policy solutions and traditional dichotomous
43 thought,
44
45 *Recognizing* the efforts of non-profit microfinancing organizations such as Pro Mujer and Women's World Banking,
46 which support entrepreneurs, small businesses, and particularly women leaders financially and through integrated
47 development services,
48

49 *Recognizing further* the public-private partnership efforts of Pakistan’s Aga Khan Rural Support Programme, and
50 the Hivos’ Women’s Empowerment Thematic Fund in their organization of data, resources, and the effective
51 mobilization of donor communities,
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53 *Noting* the importance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as other civil society actors, in advancing
54 the implementation of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* and the work of the Commission,
55

56 *Recalling further* the Commission’s Fifty-fifth session’s report: “Progress in mainstreaming a gender perspective in
57 the development, implementation and evaluation of national policies and programmes”, which provides in depth
58 analyses on causal relations between gender movements and educational trends,
59

60 *Noting* the *International Covenant on Economic (ICE), Social, and Cultural Rights*, which dedicated specific
61 provisions to fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value for women,
62

63 *Noting further* conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) including the *Discrimination*
64 *Convention*, 1958 (No.111), the *Equal Remuneration Convention*, 1951 (No.100) and the *Workers with Family*
65 *Responsibilities Convention*, 1981 (No. 156),
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67 *The Commission on the Status of Women*,

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- 69 1. *Reaffirms* the primary responsibility of the Commission on the Status of Women for the follow-up to the
70 *Fourth World Conference on Women* and the outcomes of the twenty-third special session of the General
71 Assembly entitled “Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century”;
72
- 73 2. *Further reaffirms* its mandate and its important role in policymaking and in coordinating the
74 implementation and monitoring of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*;
75
- 76 3. *Decides* to strengthen existing opportunities for NGOs to contribute to the work of the Commission by
77 implementing the recommendations of ECOSOC’s Resolution 1996/31, including allocating time for
78 NGOs to deliver statements on themes relevant to the session during panels and interactive dialogues and at
79 the end of the Commission’s general discussions;
80
- 81 4. *Suggests* Member States adopt or further their existing models of social budgeting to include, but not be
82 limited to, the following GRB model which:
83
 - 84 a. recognizes, reclaims, and revalues the contributions that women bring:
85
 - 86 i. to a market economy;
 - 87 ii. in the reproductive or domestic spheres of the care economy;
 - 88 b. promotes women’s leadership in the public spheres of politics, economy, and society;
 - 89 c. engages in a process of transformation to take into account the needs of the poorest and the powerless;
 - 90 d. promotes and builds advocacy capacity among women’s organizations;
- 91
- 92 5. *Recommends* Member States to internally audit, assess, and improve upon existing policy frameworks and
93 mechanisms within a developing GRB, to streamline the GRB in its processes;
94
- 95 6. *Recommends* that a Member State’s taxation system also be assessed within this GRB framework, due to
96 the fact that a gender-biased taxation system alters the disposable income available to men and women, and
97 proposes that these systems:
98
 - 99 a. remove any potentially discriminatory provisions that treat men and women differently;
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- 105 b. alleviate the unbalanced financial burdens on female heads of households;
106
107 c. remove the longstanding implications in economic and social decision-making that emerge from a
108 system which is gender biased;
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- 110 7. *Recommends further* Member States consider, in reference to a developing GRB, initiating or furthering
111 ongoing initiatives to promote equality through work to:
112
- 113 a. eliminate discrimination;
114
115 b. promote an system of support for women, involving sometimes quotas or subsidies, which lead to a
116 permanent shift occurs in the inclusion of women in the economy;
117
- 118 8. *Encourages* a comprehensive GRB to include or build upon a pre-existing family leave policy because any
119 form of shared or parental leave and its prevalence in a Member State's policy mechanism is closely
120 correlated with female participation to:
121
- 122 a. increase women's participation after childbirth;
123
124 b. encourage inter-parental leave or shared leave;
125
126 c. alleviate the pressure of requesting and taking leave due to childbirth;
127
- 128 9. *Further encourages* the updating GRB of a Member State to take into consideration or consider the
129 improvement of childcare assistance, since women are generally tasked with primary caregiver obligations,
130 such that the GRB will:
131
- 132 a. allow women to reconcile professional and familial obligations;
133
134 b. assist in the development of a well-established daycare system, which exhibits a long-term investment
135 in women's employment;
136
- 137 10. *Suggests* a concentrated effort on the further establishment of small grants programs to enhance the earning
138 capacities and integration of women's entrepreneurial endeavours, whether already established or entering
139 the market;
140
- 141 11. *Recommends* public-private partnerships with organization that organize data, resources, and the effective
142 mobilization of donor communities for the:
143
- 144 a. promotion of funding for women entrepreneurs and business leaders through women-specific funding
145 bodies;
146
147 b. strategic coordination and promotion of these groups within a given economy;
148
- 149 12. *Invites* Member States to build upon policy mechanisms and internal initiatives to address the dimensions
150 of culture and tradition within the Member State, such facets have and should continue focusing on:
151
- 152 a. the interpretation of tradition to generate a more accessible vision of empowerment for specific
153 subgroups;
154
155 b. the historical expectations regarding the dichotomy of behaviours and attributes distinct between men
156 and women;
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- 158 13. *Supports* the removal of barriers to education which would:
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- 160 a. promote education for young women;

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- b. alleviate the difficulty families have when sending daughters to school;
 - 14. *Notes* the importance of maintaining and separating sanitary facilities, and the fact that a lack of separate sanitary waste facilities contributes to the extended issue of maintaining the education of young, resulting in the inability to transition, join, or contribute to the workforce;
 - 15. *Notes further* that Member States that see a continuous decline in the number of female students in attendance due to geopolitical factors should seek to provide the guarantee of safe travel or an institution closer to remote communities which would:
 - a. allow women and girls to access education without fear of violence, specifically sexual and gender based violence;
 - b. maintain the extended and continuous education of girls and women to not add to the difficulties involving joining, presenting, enduring within the workforce;
 - 16. *Draws attention* to the negative consequences of academic and institutional fees and recommends that excess fees not directly involved in the academic process be reduced or eliminated to:
 - a. ensure the extended engagement of girls and women;
 - b. fundamentally secure a future gender-balanced economy;
 - 17. *Suggests* that in the consideration of the dimensions of extended workforce engagement, which is integral in maintaining the status of empowered women in an economic system, frameworks assess the issues of:
 - a. caregiving to achieve a multi-faceted and responsive approach to public policy management in the retention of a female labour force;
 - b. pay retention and disparity, inviting Member States to consider the ILO's conventions numbers 100 and 111, alongside the recommendations provided by ICE;
 - c. entrenching solutions to the longstanding issue of pay disparity by addressing the pre-existing policy mechanisms that engage with pay remuneration and equity.



Code: CSW/1/2

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Growing Women's Economic Empowerment

1 *Reaffirming* General Assembly Resolution 69/156 (2014) and its emphasis on the importance of women's economic
2 empowerment in the fight for women's equality, by stressing that the economic disempowerment of women begins
3 from a young age,
4

5 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 68/148 (2013), General Assembly Resolution 66/140 (2011), and General
6 Assembly Resolution 68/146 (2013) and the internationally agreed frameworks and guidelines in regards to the
7 elimination of child and forced marriages within their own communities,
8

9 *Noting* that child-brides are almost always excluded from the labor market, since girls can be forced to drop out of
10 school, and may face serious health complications and even death from early pregnancy and childbearing, and the
11 need to address child and forced marriage, as discussed by the United Nations International Children's Emergency
12 Fund,
13

14 *Convinced* that empowering child brides will help alleviate personal insecurities and improve access to labor
15 markets, and that women's economic empowerment requires that women overcome their status as victim and
16 subordinate and become an equal and active participant in the labor market,
17

18 *Noting* that child marriage must be addressed on a regional basis in order to find the best possible solutions,
19

20 *Acknowledging* the importance of rehabilitative and empowering programs for child brides,
21

22 *Highlighting* the correlation between forced and child marriages and domestic violence, and the lack of personal
23 decision making powers as a result of those abusive relations, which, in turn, makes entry into the labor market
24 almost impossible,
25

26 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*
27

- 28 1. *Emphasizes* that women's empowerment should be inclusive of girls, regardless of age, in addressing issues
29 that would bar equality and participation, by encouraging the cooperation and investment in grassroots
30 national organizations including but not limited to the Egyptian Foundation for Advancement of the
31 Childhood Condition, and Girls Not Brides;
32
- 33 2. *Recommends* that Member States implement the use of safe space programs as both a preventative and
34 rehabilitative means to:
35
 - 36 a. build girl's self-confidence, agency and self-efficacy from an early age, in order to become equal
37 participants of their communities and economies;
 - 38 b. provide child-brides with the opportunity to develop a peer-network to help reduce their sense of
39 isolation and vulnerability, and to provide health and financial literacy, which will, in turn, help
40 women value themselves and each other, advocate for their rights, and prepare them to participate
41 economically;
 - 42
 - 43
- 44 3. *Strongly urges* Member States to work towards the elimination of domestic violence by:
45
 - 46 a. working closely with local and international nongovernmental organizations, such as the European
47 Women's Lobby, Women Against Violence Europe, Equality Now, and Stop Violence Against
48 Women, all organizations that are committed to women's right to safety;
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- b. increasing the amount and accessibility of shelters and social services, while being sensitive to the specific needs of victims of domestic violence.

Code: CSW/1/3

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Growing Women's Economic Empowerment

- 1 *Recognizing the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, which works to establish gender equality in socio-
 2 economic class structures,
 3
- 4 *Observing the Roadmap for Promoting Women's Economic Empowerment Initiative* which collaborates with the
 5 United Nations (UN) Foundation and Exxon Mobile to establish and implement outcomes of woman oriented
 6 initiatives for economic empowerment,
 7
- 8 *Further recognizing* the UN Global Compact's Women's Empowerment Principles and their goal to create safe
 9 workplace integration for women,
 10
- 11 *Emphasizing* Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/6 (1996) and its emphasis on utilizing women as
 12 educators, as well as providing easily accessible information about education,
 13
- 14 *Taking note* of organizations such as Girl Up, which aim to empower women in educational settings and provide
 15 resources for the continuation of information distribution and the utilization women as educators,
 16
- 17 *Further recalling* the Commission on the Status of Women's (CSW) 55th Session, which focused on equal access for
 18 women and girls to education, full employment opportunities for women, and gender-sensitive education and
 19 training in the fields of science and technology, synonymously with the CSW's 56th Session, which focused on the
 20 empowerment of rural women,
 21
- 22 *Bearing in mind* the need to focus on a variety of economic possibilities for women across multiple areas of
 23 employment,
 24
- 25 *The Commission on the Status of Women*,
- 26
- 27 1. *Affirms* the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*, which encourages Member States to share resources
 28 regarding the economic empowerment of women;
 29
 - 30 2. *Further invites* Member States to adhere to the Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 5, 8, and 10, which ensure
 31 women have equal access to employment, education, and healthcare, while respecting the sovereignty and
 32 capacity of each Member State to empower women:
 33
 - 34 a. by encouraging member states with an exemplary development model to exhibit to neighboring states
 35 how to increase accessibility to information and literature;
 36
 - 37 b. by calling on regional organizations, such as the African Union and the Association of Southeast Asian
 38 Nations (ASEAN), to establish the appropriate programs for regional needs and to improve their
 39 economy by investing in the empowerment of their female population;
 40
 - 41 3. *Approves* of the incorporation of the Women's Empowerment Principles into workplace environments, which
 42 include:
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 - 44 a. establishing high-level corporate leadership for gender equality;
 45
 - 46 b. fair treatment of men and women with respect and support for human rights and nondiscrimination;
 47
 - 48 c. ensuring the health, safety, and well-being of all workers, regardless of gender;
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 - 50 d. promoting education, training, and professional development for women;
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- 52 e. implementing enterprise development, and supplying chain and marketing practices that empower
53 women;
54
- 55 f. promoting equality through community initiatives and advocacy;
56
- 57 g. measuring and publicly reporting on progress to achieve gender equality, on both local and national
58 levels across all Member States;
59
- 60 4. *Endorses* efforts to make education accessible to all women with a focus on rural and developing areas:
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- 62 a. by providing more convenient forms of transportation to pre-existing institutions through bus and
63 shuttle programs, bike programs, and community walking groups to educational institutions which
64 could utilize:
65
- 66 i. funds from individual Member States or nongovernmental organizations (NGOs);
67
- 68 ii. bike recycling programs, which in turn could be run by women in order to offer more job
69 opportunities to women;
70
- 71 iii. members of the community to create groups that travel to and from educational institutions at
72 designated times so that women and children may attend school without traveling alone;
73
- 74 b. by encouraging NGOs such as Pathways to Peace, Global Education Associates, and Education
75 International to fund programs that incentivize women to continue their education:
76
- 77 i. by providing childcare for mothers who desire to further their education;
78
- 79 ii. by awarding scholarships to assist in funding education;
80
- 81 c. by empowering women to seek further education:
82
- 83 i. with a primary focus on science and technology, while simultaneously respecting cultural
84 responsibilities;
85
- 86 ii. by utilizing existing programs such as Girl Up and the Peace Corps to provide educational
87 materials and other resources;
88
- 89 5. *Calls upon* existing organizations such as the UN Initiative and Girl Up to provide financial support to, as well
90 as facilitate the implementation of, education based initiatives;
91
- 92 6. *Encourages* Member States to expand employment opportunities within their borders by using women who
93 have been trained and educated to train other women, thus employing these women in a variety of fields which:
94
- 95 a. emphasize region specific vocational training that would increase employment while also providing
96 opportunities within the job market that are reflective of each Member State's economic needs and
97 priorities;
98
- 99 b. provide more opportunities for women to become educators within their communities, creating a cycle
100 of employment and education by increasing employment of the beneficiaries of the educational
101 system;
102
- 103 7. *Recommends* that regional partners work to establish region-specific vocational opportunities that focus on
104 specialized areas such as healthcare, industry, politics, agriculture, mining, fishing, and other skills-based areas;
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- 106 8. *Further recommends* that regional partners increase the availability of the programs and resources associated
107 with each of these occupational area by:

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- a. institutionalizing midwife programs that address a wide range of female medical issues;
- b. linking women to obstetrics and gynecology practitioners with the help of independent organizations such as Doctors Without Borders, the Global Nurse Capacity Program, and Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE);
- c. promoting practical training for women;
- d. increasing the accessibility to information about politics for women;
- e. promoting representation of women in politics with a focus on the democratic process through partnerships with existing organizations such as the National Democratic Institute.



Code: CSW/1/4

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Growing Women's Economic Empowerment

1 *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), which emphasizes the need for women in decision-making roles
2 in the political sphere to further promote equitable labor and economic standards for women in the workforce,
3

4 *Taking note* that empowering women as sociopolitical actors can lead to greater representation of women's interests
5 in governmental institutions and result in greater provision of public goods and services among other issues, such as
6 eliminating women's barriers to entry of labor markets,
7

8 *Further noting* the correlation between increased economic empowerment of women and their political participation
9 or likelihood to engage in community leadership roles, thereby enabling a cycle of improvement in both respects,
10 according to the Governance and Social Development Resource Center,
11

12 *Recalling* the Commission on the Status of Women's fiftieth session's agreed conclusions, which urge Member
13 States to develop policies to increase the number of women leaders and politicians with the goal of achieving a
14 gender balance in political representation,
15

16 *Reaffirming* the conclusions drawn from the 1995 World Women Conference in Beijing and the importance of
17 removing barriers to economic and political leadership, particularly as it empowers the leader, her community, and
18 all women through future policies and precedents,
19

20 *Emphasizes* the Norris and Inglehart study (2001) that economic growth through industrialization brings women into
21 the paid workforce, dramatically reducing fertility rates and providing educational opportunities and literacy; which
22 leads to greater representative government participation,
23

24 *Further emphasizes* the Norris and Inglehart study (2001) that post-industrial economic development brings a shift
25 toward greater gender equality, as women move into higher-status economic roles and gain greater political
26 influence within elected and appointed bodies,
27

28 *Observing* that throughout the world, women are regarded as pillars of their communities, regardless of culture,
29 geopolitical climate, or level of economic development, and that bolstering their leadership positions in the private
30 and public sector sets precedents for future empowerment of women,
31

32 *Recognizing* that women in leadership positions directly facilitates the creation and expansion of opportunities for
33 women, since women often benefit considerably from a network of empowered, strong female leaders,
34

35 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*
36

37 1. *Suggest* that Member States promote and prioritize a gender parity within their decision-making branches by:
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39 a. promoting Member State discretion for governmental gender parity as:
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41 i. gender balancing as attempting to assign women to positions while being conscientious of
42 numbers;
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44 ii. gender mainstreaming as the assignment of women to positions while assessing the implications,
45 and focusing more on reaching diversity in the field, rather than specific numbers;
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47 b. giving Member States the choice to adopt new frameworks or to reform existing legislature;
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49 2. *Encourages* Member States to ensure that women and girls have access to leadership training so that they
50 develop the expertise and confidence needed to reach parity with men in decision-making roles by:

- 51
- 52 a. preparing and training women to run for parliamentary elections and local council elections by
- 53 providing them with specialized technical and managerial skills through cooperative
- 54 programs/workshops, field missions and advocacy campaigns;
- 55
- 56 b. utilizing support from organizations such as the United States Agency for International Development,
- 57 Funding Leadership and Opportunities for Women, and the Gender Equity Fund;
- 58
- 59 3. *Further encourages* Member States to check for discrimination in electoral policy to avoid systematic bias
- 60 preventing women from entering leadership positions at local levels;
- 61
- 62 4. *Recommends* the integration of women in political positions and military enlistment in order to provide
- 63 economic empowerment within a political sphere, through the implementation of initiatives on both small and
- 64 large scales:
- 65
- 66 a. by promoting letter writing campaigns, which are organized events where women draft written letters
- 67 (or emails), as a way to raise awareness and promote particular issues as important to local and
- 68 regional leaders;
- 69
- 70 b. by organizing rallies within communities, as supported by UN Women in the past (i.e. the history of
- 71 Internal Women’s Day), to link women on the local level with leaders throughout their communities to
- 72 further their involvement and generate interest in pursuing later careers and general involvement
- 73 within those realms;
- 74
- 75 c. by encouraging gender equality in enlistment, women are allowed to gain combat experience;
- 76
- 77 5. *Encouraging* Member States to embrace female participation in market growth opportunities and address
- 78 barriers to workforce participation across all income levels through the use of USAID supported grants and
- 79 contracted projects by:
- 80
- 81 a. supporting targeted and in-depth research of current and future market and workforce participation
- 82 gaps in local, regional and national geographic areas;
- 83
- 84 b. supporting technical skills training workshops which may include organizing training courses,
- 85 publishing guides, brochures and leaflets, producing and showing educational videos and television
- 86 programmes, and emphasizing the importance of networking skills;
- 87
- 88 c. developing career centers and entrepreneurship programs across under-developed regions;
- 89
- 90 d. engaging in trading market facilitation to support cross-community market growth through the sharing
- 91 of goods and services;
- 92
- 93 e. addressing safety concerns such as commuting challenges to and from work, documenting safety risks
- 94 in-transit, and combating workplace violence and abuse.



Code: CSW/1/5

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Growing the Economic Empowerment of Women

1 *Reaffirming* its commitment to the successful implementation of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* as
2 well as the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (“Cairo
3 Programme of Action”),

4
5 *Emphasizing* Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 5 that aim to ensure healthy lives, promote wellbeing, achieve
6 gender equality and promote the empowerment of all women and girls,

7
8 *Bearing in mind* the Women’s Economic Principles created by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and
9 the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) with emphasis on Principle 3 that ensures the health, safety, and well
10 being of all workers, regardless of gender,

11
12 *Emphasizing* the pivotal employment opportunities given by the health sector to both men and women working as
13 health care workers, midwives, and Skilled Birth Attendants (SBA),

14
15 *Expressing* its concern on the continuous lack of medical facilities and proper midwifery programs in Least
16 Developed Countries (LDCs) and developing countries,

17
18 *Deeply concerned* of the inaccessibility of professional health care workers to provide facilities, expert skills
19 training, and other services to Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and developing countries,

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21 *Recognizing* that many employers require health clearances as part of the job application process and poor health
22 may result in issues pertaining to employment status,

23
24 *Understanding* that HIV/AIDS is a global concern that causes women to face stigma, employment discrimination
25 and unequal access to economic prosperity,

26
27 *Noting with deep concern* the adversity women may face, including the economic, health, and social disadvantages
28 brought upon by limited economic opportunities,

29
30 *Having considered further*, the consensus defined in *The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of*
31 *Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) (1979), by which women should have access to equal rights, regardless
32 of situation and circumstantial differences,

33
34 *Recalling* the *Convention on the Status of Refugees* (1951) that defines the state’s responsibility to provide care for
35 all peoples regardless of circumstance, culture, religion, economic standing, gender, or sexual orientation,

36
37 *Emphasizing* the United Nations Development Fund’s Human Development Report (2013), which states that
38 education is the greatest factor in increasing the economic power of any individual and will further increase the
39 chances of securing sustainable employment,

40
41 *Further emphasizing* the role of the Human Development Report (2013) in identifying the bountiful impact an
42 investment in education has on health and morality,

43
44 *The Commission on the Status of Women*,

45
46 1. *Calls upon* Member States to take effective measures to fully implement the Sustainable Development Goals
47 (SDGs) especially Goals 3 and 5 and:
48

- 49 a. expresses its hope that Member States take part in an international initiative to monitor the progress of
50 other states in achieving SDGs 3 and 5;
51
- 52 b. encourages Member States to provide necessary financial and substantive assistance in order to
53 successfully implement SDGs 3 and 5;
54
- 55 c. recommends a multi-sector approach towards achieving the SDGs 3 and 5;
56
- 57 2. *Endorses* UN Women in cooperation with NGOs to monitor and conduct research on the health and safety of all
58 women workers which will:
59
- 60 a. authorize the consistent monitoring of women's exposure to hazardous materials in the workplace;
61
- 62 b. establish a zero-tolerance policy for the workforce towards women;
63
- 64 c. consider the evaluations done by the body as a means to further protect the health and safety of women
65 in the workplace;
66
- 67 3. *Recommends* the support of programs such as the *One Million Health Workers Campaign* that focuses on
68 training women in the skills of health care which:
69
- 70 a. emphasizes that women obtaining these skills are able to utilize them for employment opportunities;
71
- 72 b. encourages women to take an active part in advancing their own financial stability through engagement
73 with these programs;
74
- 75 4. *Encourages* Member States to provide financial means to relevant NGOs on training programs for the
76 employment of women in the medical industry that:
77
- 78 a. supports public-private partnerships to provide necessary capital to support the aforementioned
79 programs;
80
- 81 b. encourages Member States to implement state-run skills training for health care practices in exchange
82 for rendered health services in rural areas;
83
- 84 c. calls on Member States to work with the international community to successfully implement these
85 programs most effectively;
86
- 87 5. *Emphasizes* the importance of access to women's health care and health education in order to provide them with
88 opportunities to participate in the workplace by:
89
- 90 a. supporting Member States which provide women with sexual reproductive health education as seen fit
91 by each individual Member States perspective;
92
- 93 b. reaffirming the importance of respecting various cultural and religious attitudes toward sexual
94 reproductive health;
95
- 96 6. *Confirms* the United Nations commitment to assisting at-risk women and furthers the responsibility of Member
97 States to ensure every individual has access to their basics human rights, as defined in the *1951 Convention*
98 *Relating to the Status of Refugees* which:
99
- 100 a. reiterates the importance of ensuring that proper healthcare is given to at-risk women and:
101
- 102 i. recognizes the immediate assistance impoverished women, victims of human rights abuses, and
103 victims of natural disasters require;
104

- 105 ii. further recognizes the need for international cooperation to ensure the safety and economic
106 wellbeing during regional conflicts for refugees and internally displaced women;
107
- 108 b. affirms the need for implementation of micro finance loans by UN Women to at-risk women to pursue
109 vocational endeavors and further increase their economic stability;
110
- 111 7. *Recognizes* the significant cultural and religious differences between Member States and ensures that these
112 differences are recognized and respected by this committee.



Code: CSW/1/6

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Growing Women's Economic Empowerment

1 *Alarmed* by the lack of education and training pertaining to women in the professional force,

2
3 *Noting* Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that everyone has a right to education,

4
5 *Deeply concerned* with the drastic gap that exists between the percentages of men and women that attend school,

6
7 *Observing* the progress made with the Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) program called Bolsa Familia in Brazil
8 which has played a significant role in eradicating poverty for more than 50 million Brazilians,

9
10 *Taking note of* the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Ambassador Girls' Scholarship
11 Program,

12
13 *Referring to* the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD),

14
15 *Bearing in mind* the cultural and traditional differences in today's diverse societies,

16
17 *Noting with regret* the findings of the International Labor Organization (ILO) 2014/2015 Global Wage Report that
18 female wages are on average 21% less than that of males globally,

19
20 *Noting* the fifth Sustainable Development Goal, which states enhancing the use of enabling technology, in particular
21 information and communication technology, to promote the empowerment of women,

22
23 *Reaffirming* the national Finnish Maternity and Child Care System, which entails affordable quality healthcare and
24 personal assistance to expectant mothers, as an effective method to reducing maternal mortality,

25
26 *Restating* strategic objective F.3 from the United Nations 4th World Conference on Women which affirms the status
27 of women as first class citizens capable of holding positions of authority,

28
29 *Recalling* the need for equal opportunities for education for women as stated in Convention on the Elimination of
30 All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

31
32 *Recognizing* the work of the UN Women Training Centre in providing underprivileged women educational
33 opportunities online,

34
35 *Aware of* the existing framework of CSW to utilize Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and private groups to
36 elevate the status of women through financial support, which assists the success of female entrepreneurs,

37
38 *Praises* the International Institute for Education for the Empowering Women Worldwide Program, which teaches
39 girls leadership skills in relation to economic and social relationships within the workplace;

40
41 *The Commission on the Status of Women,*

42
43 1. *Recommends* the implementation of a mother-daughter program, modeled after the Conditional Cash
44 Transfer (CTT) in developing countries which would:

45
46 a. empower girls on an international and regional level by sending them to school by:

47
48 i. enabling mothers to provide the means for the education of their daughters;

49

- 50 ii. awarding monthly compensation from the Member States' education budget upon receiving and
51 approving proof of school attendance;
52
- 53 iii. allocating the funds from the Member States' education budget to the mother, which will
54 encourage women's participation in the formal economy;
55
- 56 b. use preexisting bodies at a regional level such as United Nations Developmental Programme (UNDP),
57 The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women),
58 United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), which will:
59
- 60 i. be closely monitored and allocated by women of the respective community;
61
- 62 ii. have members appointed regionally by CSW to direct and oversee the operations;
63
- 64 iii. call on women to volunteer through the CSW and the Commission will allocate the respective
65 individual into a position suited for them;
66
- 67 2. *Respecting* the cultural and traditional differences in the specific regions pertaining to women's economic
68 empowerment while:
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- 70 a. promoting the harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women and men;
71
- 72 b. respecting gender equality through the view of the respective state and culture;
73
- 74 3. *Supports* the idea that in providing women with family-friendly work policy incentives and alleviations from
75 domestic roles, women will be able to dedicate themselves to the labor force and partake in the benefits of
76 economic independence, modeled after the Finnish Maternity and Child Care System:
77
- 78 a. by increasing access to affordable childcare and preschool services and providing women with a more
79 comprehensive work schedule:
80
- 81 i. through the provision of affordable quality health care and necessary financial aid and personal
82 assistance to expecting mothers;
83
- 84 ii. through the implementation of paid maternity leaves of 105 days and paternal paid work leaves of
85 158 working days;
86
- 87 iii. through provision of the maternity package consisting of all basic needs and necessities for both
88 mother and child;
89
- 90 iv. by ensuring the safety and wellbeing of all mothers and infants around the world if adopted by
91 other member states;
92
- 93 4. *Encourages* forums and conventions such as but not limited to the Society of Family Planning by which
94 mothers can be provided useful information in regards to proper assistance and care in terms of family
95 planning, raising awareness, and being enlightened with policies toward gender;
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- 97 5. *Requests* the further development of global transitional job placement services where:
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- 99 a. job placement services, career counseling, and mentoring be provided to successful female graduates
100 of the training program;
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- 102 b. co-op programs may provide relative work assistance in post-training employment opportunities for
103 women on an international level;
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6. *Recommends* the implementation of a scholarship program created through UN Women that promotes women’s education and integration into the workforce, modeled after the Ambassador’s Girls Scholarship Program (AGSP) at an international level by:
 - a. providing access to training and internships pertaining to their field of interest and on the basis of academic excellence, with special consideration for women living in rural and developing areas by:
 - i. increasing women’s access to technological resources including, but not limited to, the Internet;
 - ii. using international systems such as the InterExchange program that helps women find jobs and internships on the international level;
 - iii. implementing the e-school system modeled after the New Partnership for African Development;
 - iv. advertising privately funded scholarships for women including but not limited to Schlumberger Foundation Faculty for the Future Fellowship for Women, AAUW International Fellowships in USA for Women, and Foundation Rainbow Bridge MBA Scholarships for African and Asian Women;
 7. *Recommends* the creation of a vocational program that teaches entrepreneurial and leadership skills to women for use in starting their own businesses or attaining management positions within the public and private sector where:
 - a. training be provided based on in-depth needs-based assessments of the labor demands of underdeveloped nations with the goal that women may fill the labor gap;
 - b. training be provided for healthcare professionals such as midwives and nurses to improve the quality of care in developing nations;
 - c. training would encourage women to take positions within their local governing bodies, thereby allowing them to take a more active role in changing their communities;
 - d. technological training be provided to further advance women’s participation in the labor market;
 8. *Encourages* the allocation of NGO funding to be directed towards grants that empower women who wish to become entrepreneurs within the community considering funding to begin a business is usually unavailable to women in developing countries:
 - a. investing in local entrepreneurs that already have established businesses, which can facilitate economic growth of the women in the region by encouraging them to become entrepreneurs with the respective company or trade;
 - b. providing for the discussion of entrepreneurial ideas between businesses through the establishment of an open forum, which could be held as a regional event such as a job fair or a job expo;
 - c. encouraging women to eventually go off and start their own trade or business after they have become financially successful in the trade that they learned by their previous entrepreneurial employer.