

National Model United Nations • Europe - Working Paper Template

Code: ECOSOC/1/1

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowerment of Women and Girls in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Fully aware* of Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* that stresses the objective of our organization to
4 achieve international corporation in promoting and encouraging respect for human rights as well as fundamental
5 freedoms with no distinction of race, sex, language or religion,

6
7 *Respecting* the sovereignty of all Member States and acknowledging the advisory position of the Economic and
8 Social Council within the United Nations (UN) system,

9
10 *Noting with concern* the ongoing economic global inequality specifically concerning indigenous women, single
11 mothers, victims of armed conflicts, natural disasters, and crisis scenarios regarding discrimination, abuse, and
12 human rights violations of women and girls as stated in the *Beijing Platform for Action*,

13
14 *Taking into consideration* the stigma women receive from some members of the international community that
15 prohibits their participation within certain areas of the economy,

16
17 *Keeping in mind* the second and third goals set by UN-Women to promote “gender equality in capabilities and
18 resources” as well as “gender equality in decision-making power in public and private institutions”,

19
20 *Calling attention* to the 2015 *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (A/RES/69/313) which stresses gender equality,
21 empowerment and women’s full equal participation and economic leadership as vital to achieve sustainable
22 development and economic growth,

23
24 *Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goal five target five focusing on ensuring women the full and effective
25 participation for leadership at all levels of decision making in economic and public life,

26
27 *Recognizing* the need to develop educational training for women and implement of their knowledge in the
28 workforce,

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30 *Noting* the success of the South African B'avumile Skills Development Initiative, which provides formal training in
31 goods production and marketing as well as the creation of enterprises within underdeveloped areas,

32
33 *Recognizing* the efforts made by projects like “Good Governance and Women Economic Empowerment Project” in
34 the Sudan, which educates women in the achievement of business skills marketing strategies and the knowledge of
35 micro-financing,

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37 *Stressing the importance* of the upcoming regional conference of the International Federation of Business and
38 Professional Women (BPW) in June 2016 in Uganda,

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40 *Emphasizing* Brazil’s Bolsa Familia program, an incentive cash transfer system made preferentially toward women,
41 which has reduced poverty by 27.7% in the first four years of implementation, provides healthcare to women aged
42 14-44 years, and has significantly reduced child labor in girls by increasing school attendance,

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44 1. *Urges* UN Women to collaborate further with other relevant programs within Member States, the private sector,
45 and UN bodies such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), the United Nations Development
46 Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Trust Fund (UNTF) to facilitate economic empowerment by
47 increasing participation in small and medium-sized enterprises through:

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- a. Involving regional programs that promote small enterprises such as Small Enterprise Development Agencies;
 - b. Encouraging the use of civil society groups like the Center for International Private Enterprise to empower women by further integrating them as contributors to their Member States economies through, constructing relationships between economic empowerment programs and, civic inclusion groups in order to exert leadership within the political environment of their prospective Member States;
 - c. Strengthening cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGO's) such as KOTA (Core of Apple) in order to maximize women's economic and social capabilities specifically in rural areas;
2. *Invites* the creation of a multilaterally accepted and funded regional organization that promotes a holistic approach to the empowerment of women in small business operations by:
- a. Implementing best practice measures in business such as the promotion of green energy and gender integration;
 - b. Hosting educational workshops that provide mentoring services to women that best utilizes business resources such as funding and personal management, training in financial literacy incorporating the use of check books, educated use of personal finances, techniques involving job requirements and the use of micro finance;
3. *Promotes* cooperation with regional organizations such as Economic Commission of Latin American States (ECLAC) the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and all Member States in implementing the micro-credit programs in areas showing dire need using:
- a. UN-Women in an advisory role in order to best promote female economic empowerment within these regional bodies;
 - b. Regional and national organizations to find existing female-led businesses and initiatives that will provide the greatest economic benefit to rural and developing communities such as the Isivade Women's Fund, which is an investment venture that funds businesses with a minimum of 50% female ownership;
 - c. Businesses that will serve the interest of women and their local communities by providing job opportunities for women especially heads of household;
 - d. Business ventures focusing on energy accessibility security and sustainability including but not limited to:
 - i. Efficient distribution of electricity;
 - ii. Initiatives for clean, safe and affordable cooking;
4. *Urges* NGOs like Women Empowerment to work with members of the private and public sector to establish Women Grassroots Empowerment Zones (WGEZ) which will enable collaboration between willing businesses and women in rural and urban areas to establish frameworks that provide opportunities through:
- a. The establishment of childcare opportunities for women in employment in all sectors of the economy, to encourage increased participation in the labor force, further empower women and prevent the spread of organized crime,
 - b. The creation and designation of educational and vocational programs within these Zones to increase the level of qualification specifically regarding single mothers;

- 104 5. *Endorses* national policies regarding women in rural areas incorporating training, development and capacity
105 building programs for women and girls such as the Techno Girls Program in South Africa, which provides
106 exposure to male dominated professions particularly concerning Science, Technology, Engineering and
107 Mathematics through partnering with:
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- 109 a. UN Women’s Girls Education Initiative;
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 - 111 b. UNESCO Global Partnership for Girls and Women’s Education;
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 - 113 c. Relevant civil society groups and non governmental organizations (NGO’s) such as the African
114 Women Empowerment Guild;
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- 116 6. *Recommends* that in addition to monetary aid, donators facilitate the establishment of programs that will teach
117 financial literacy and successful business frameworks specifically for women in developing areas through:
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- 119 a. Budgetary planning;
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 - 121 b. Effective business management;
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 - 123 c. Seminars and conferences in developing areas that will bring together local women and experts
124 such as BPW Africa Conference in 2016;
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- 126 7. *Endorses* the creation of an international exchange using existing networks in order to connect all relevant
127 financing institutions such as micro-credit business within impoverished regions in developed and developing
128 Member States which will;
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- 130 a. Connect local populations to a source of up-to-date and relevant information pertaining to
131 international micro finance institutions in an effort to bolster the relations between lender and
132 beneficiary;
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 - 134 b. Encourage the best use of personal financial within equal credit programs to encourage the
135 economic development of women and girls;
 - 136
- 137 8. *Encourages* cooperation with specialized agencies within ECOSOC such as the International Finance
138 Corporation in financing the international exchange network endeavor;
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- 140 9. *Stresses* the importance of protecting the financial situation of women within rural areas targeted by micro-
141 credit by emphasizing the following principles:
142
- 143 a. Transparency that will provide clear, sufficient and timely information so that women can make
144 informed decisions about their participation in micro-credit programs;
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 - 146 b. Ensuring the financial capacity of women to participate in this program without becoming over-
147 indebted;
 - 148
 - 149 c. Fair and respectful treatment of women, which will prevent discrimination and abusive treatment
150 against women;
 - 151
- 152 10. *Further Encourages* Member-States to adopt incentive cash transfer systems such as Pakistan’s Benazir Income
153 Support Program that provides cash transfers for women and their families and the Bolsa Familia program to
154 successfully and efficiently:
155
- 156 a. Reduce child labor and increase school attendance in young girls thereby ameliorating their future
157 prospects for employment;
 - 158
 - 159 b. Provide supplemental income to women so that they can pursue education and vocational training,

- 160 c. Provide healthcare to girls and women; and
161
162 d. Boost the economy by economically empowering women to join the workforce;
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164 11. *Draws* attention to the discussion of specific programs at the BPW Africa conference to create a link between
165 women with business skills and those in the manufacturing sector in addition to implementing the BPW Africa
166 agency in the North of Africa; and
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168 12. *Welcomes* the contribution of all willing and able Member States, private and public investors in addition to the
169 New Development Bank (IDB) the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as the World Bank to contribute
170 monetarily to these endeavors focused on financial empowerment and entrepreneurship.



National Model United Nations • Europe

Code: ECOSOC/1/2

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*
2
3 *In full recognition of Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), which acknowledges and respects the*
4 *territorial sovereignty and jurisdiction of each Member State,*
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6 *Emphasizing the paramount importance for the maintenance of international peace and security and for the*
7 *development of friendly relations and co-operation among States outlined in the Charter of the United Nations,*
8
9 *Recognizing that everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person, as laid out in Article 3 of the*
10 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),*
11
12 *Expressing its regret that many women and girls across the world have not yet seen this fundamental right realized,*
13
14 *Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (A/RES/69/151) which affirms the worlds commitment to*
15 *the progressive social development women,*
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17 *Recognizing the importance of establishing advocacy groups to ensure that women are equally represented in law*
18 *government and medicine,*
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20 *Recognizing that gender based violence hinders economic growth, and further prevents the development of the*
21 *socioeconomic society,*
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23 *Observing that in order to change societal norms the colloquial language of society must first change,*
24
25 *Bearing in mind the restrictions women face in terms of employment and the unjust laws implemented to their*
26 *detriment,*
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28 *Recognizing the frequent emotional and physical victimization of women who are involved in the socioeconomic*
29 *sphere,*
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31 *Observing the psychosocial difficulty women, especially indigenous women, face in reporting instances of violence*
32 *against them and the difficulty in receiving assistance in both developed and developing Member States,*
33
34 *Approving the efforts of educational programs for victims of sexual violence, such as science, technology,*
35 *engineering and mathematics (STEM) careers, which works to change the traditionally male dominated roles in the*
36 *workforce by educating and training women in order to modify the view of standard gender roles within societies*
37 *and the workforce and further empower women,*
38
39 *Having considered that Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), has been condemned as a violation of human rights by*
40 *the UN General Assembly (UNGA), with the 140 million girls and women alive today facing the risk of FGM, the*
41 *permanent physical and psychological effects it has on their lives, and compliance with Sustainable Development*
42 *Goal (SDG) 5 Target 3,*
43
44 *Bearing in mind that many of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) regarding gender parity were*
45 *successful, it is regretful that those that failed to come to fruition did so due to a lack of financial support,*
46
47 *Acknowledging the Maria da Penha Law on Domestic and Family Violence, established in 2006 in Brazil, which*

48 criminalized femicide while simultaneously establishing female-only police centers,
49
50 *Recognizing* that women must play a role in peacekeeping efforts if women are to truly be safe,
51
52 1. *Aware* of the positive effects collaboration among Member States brings yet respecting the individual authority
53 and sovereignty of Member States;
54
55 2. *Reaffirms* the HeForShe campaign which recognizes that the struggles women face not only effect women, but
56 effect men as well, therefore men need to be educated regarding the obstacles women face throughout the
57 international community;
58
59 3. *Calls upon* the government of each Member State to extend sufficient legal protections to women and their
60 families in the wake of gender-based crimes and sexual assault, especially in the following areas:
61
62 a. Guaranteeing legal court assistance to female victims of violent crimes, especially sexual assault and
63 gender-based violence, and their families, during criminal court proceedings;
64
65 b. Guaranteeing psychosocial assistance to the same, during related civil proceedings;
66
67 c. Providing substantive training to national, provincial, and local police forces on violence against
68 women and girls, utilizing the Commission on the Status of Women to coordinate training;
69
70 4. *Calls upon* all Member States to integrate laws that criminalize femicide as best fits the needs of their unique
71 political and cultural climate, incorporating legal recognition of female oriented violence into the federal system
72 specifically acting to:
73
74 a. Expedite the judicial process for sexual violence cases in awareness that urgency is essential when
75 attempting to ameliorate the living conditions of abused women;
76
77 b. Demonstrate the commitment of the state to protect women and girls against gender based
78 violence in recognition that many Member States have not adopted gender specific legal policies
79 on violence;
80
81 c. Establish police centers that are female oriented, either by having exclusively female police
82 centers as, illustrated in Brazil through the Maria da Penha Law, or through unique measures
83 which the individual Member States wish to incorporate that insure the safety of women and girls
84 wishing to report violence or threats against their safety;
85
86 5. *Recommends* Member States to contribute financially and cooperate with the International Criminal Court and
87 UN Women in their efforts to prosecute and prevent sexual violence in areas of conflict;
88
89 6. *Calls for* the UNGA to consider an amendment to the UDHR to replace gender specific terms such as His, Him,
90 and Himself, incorporated in Articles 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 25, 29, with gender neutral terms
91 such as they, their, and themselves;
92
93 7. *Further calls* for Member States to adopt gender neutral language in their legislation as a way to further gender
94 equality;
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96 8. *Strongly recommends* the promotion and further implementation of agencies that raise awareness of sexual
97 violence in order to prevent it, including Voices Against Violence and Partners for Prevention;
98
99 9. *Proposes* an acceleration of regional cooperation between NGOs, private sector stakeholders and Member
100 States, in order to encourage innovation in the area of security for women;
101

- 102 10. *Endorses* the creation by Member States of women-only daily public transportation systems during peak transit
103 periods, alongside sexual violence awareness programs as supported by UN-Women, as it would eliminate
104 sexual harassment of women, on a long and short term basis, traveling to and from work and school;
105
- 106 11. *Encourages* the implementation of Rape Crisis Centers (RCCs) and support shelters for battered women and
107 their children in every Member State as modeled by the European Convention on preventing and combating
108 violence against women. RCCs and support shelters should include the following resources in respect to
109 regional and national capacity:
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- 111 a. RCCs:
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- 113 i. Implementation of a sexual violence reporting hotline within each Member State, among
114 willing and able Member States, that enables women to more comfortably report
115 domestic violence crimes against them, thereby drastically increasing the reporting rate
116 for these offenses,
- 117 ii. Independent Domestic Violence Advisors to counsel women on the legal and
118 psychological steps to take to permanently transition out of situations of sexual and
119 physical violence,
- 120 iii. Regional and Biannual Multiagency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) to host
121 dialogue between regional Rape Crisis Centers and other institutions aimed at serving
122 women suffering from sexual and domestic violence,
123
- 124 b. Support Shelters:
- 125
- 126 i. Legal assistance provided by professionally trained legal advisers,
127
- 128 ii. As well as local community safe zones where non-existent, sponsored by organizations
129 such as UN-Women in Member States through logistical assistance and financial aid and
130 coordination for Member States that request assistance, functioning as shelters for
131 Member States in need of aid providing protection for abused and battered women and
132 girls;
- 133 12. *Strongly condemns* the practice of genital mutilation and calls upon Member States to address it in three ways:
134
- 135 a. Implement a legal framework banning female genital mutilation in all forms at all ages;
136
- 137 b. Strongly enforce existing laws against female genital mutilation;
138
- 139 c. Campaigns to raise awareness on the issue in collaboration with local leadership thus involving
140 the local community in prevention tasks;
141
- 142 13. *Urges* Member States to increase women’s participation in employment, politics, and social and public policy,
143 which will significantly inspire sustainable economic development in conjunction with government funded
144 efforts;
145
- 146 14. *Encourages* the vocational education of women across Member States that enables the progress of all
147 educational programs, especially those modeled in STEM programs, for those who find protection at these
148 shelters through:
149
- 150 a. The establishment of programs that promote the empowerment of young girls and women to
151 promote the progress of women in male dominated careers, which can further strengthen women’s
152 roles in society;
153
- 154 b. Incorporation within the workforce of the individual Member State thus empowering them to
155 contribute to society; and
156

- 157 15. *Recommends* Member States create community forums for women with the purpose of discussing political
158 processes and legal framework developments within their regions and local environments, which affect their
159 lives, with the goal of empowering women in the political sector, ensuring that women have equal access to
160 political information, and are included in decision making processes through:
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- 162 a. Local liaisons appointed by the local community appearing periodically at these town meetings;
 - 163
 - 164 b. Meetings to be held within established community centered buildings designated by local leaders
165 such as town halls, schools, or temples of worship;
 - 166
 - 167 c. Incorporating programs that would educate young girls and women on their political rights; and
168
- 169 16. *Declares* that the strengthening of international cooperation to prevent and combat the trafficking of women and
170 girls is not only the common need and general consensus of the international community, but a shared and
171 unshakable responsibility of all Member States.

National Model United Nations • Europe

Code: ECOSOC/1/3

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowerment of Women and Girls in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Recognizing* that access to clean, sustainable energy is a prerequisite to achieving Sustainable Development Goal 5
4 “achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls” as it provides means for improved healthcare and
5 education, access to employment, and a reduction in poverty,

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7 *Understanding* that a study conducted in 2013 concluded that the total number of deaths caused by carbon-caused
8 air pollution exceeds the combined number of deaths caused by malaria and AIDS every year,

9
10 *Emphasizing* that women are disproportionately affected by indoor air pollution as a result of cooking with biomass
11 in their homes,

12
13 *Highlighting* the success of the Fostering Cleaner Production initiative in Colombia in which provides for vocational
14 training for women concerning technology transfer processes in order to prevent industrial pollution,

15
16 *Further highlighting* the program led by 160 women in Guinea which has resulted firstly in the planting of more
17 than 25,000 Moringa trees which has bolstered the local environment, economy, and diets, and secondly the
18 utilization of non-polluting solar driers for cooking fish,

19
20 *Noting* the success of electricity companies in developing Member States such as LaGeo in El Salvador that utilize
21 geothermal energy to both promote sustainable development, as well as empowering women in entrepreneurial ways
22 such as educating them on the use of the geothermal energy to dry fruit for commercial sale,

23
24 *Recognizing* that the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) identifies Solar Energy as the most
25 abundant and readily available for the development of women in homes and small to medium enterprises,

26
27 *Lauds* clean energy movements such as Pakistan’s Solar Loan Initiative which provides portable solar photovoltaic
28 generators to electrify homes and small businesses;

29
30 *Commending* the Green Jobs initiative in Pakistan that creates jobs for women in the energy sectors of the
31 government by establishing micro-hydro power plants, solar home systems, and biogas and biomass gasification for
32 electricity production,

33
34 *Further commending* the delivery of scholarships to female university students in Panama to encourage female
35 involvement in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) and energy fields,

36
37 *Applauding* the coordination of Directorate-General for International Cooperation (DGIS) and United Nations
38 Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization – Institute for Water Education (UNESCO-IHE) Programmatic
39 Cooperation together known as DUPC to fund over 103 activities in nearly 40 developing and transitioning
40 countries to provide research and education to solve environmental challenges such as clean and sustainable energy,

41
42 *Further applauding* the United Kingdom’s Green Investment Bank which funds investment in sustainable energy
43 sources,

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45 *Lauding* the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA), which is a non-banking institution which
46 provides term loans for renewable energy and energy efficient projects for women,

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Emphasizing the importance of well-managed energy programs which have specialized focus on the protection of women and girls by economically empowering individuals as way to prevent deaths from high carbon emission practices,

1. *Urges* the Conference of the Parties to the *UN Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) to cooperate with relevant UN bodies such as UN-Women, the UN Development Program (UNDP) and the UN Environment Programme (UNEP), to facilitate economic empowerment of women through environmental sustainable initiatives by promoting programs such as LaGeo, Green Jobs, etc. that employ women to use renewable energy sources to increase productivity within rural areas;
2. *Recommends* the employment of these women into institutions focusing on energy technologies such as Energy Institute (EI), the Energy and Resource Institute (TERI), UN-Energy, and other civil society groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), and private enterprises;
3. *Encourages* Member States to adopt Green Jobs initiatives that provide jobs for women in energy sectors;
4. *Further encourages* the international exchange of experience with a three to six-month exchange program of women experts from respective Member State's national academies of sciences and technology in their respective fields of alternate renewable energies to create sustainable communities;
5. *Calls upon* all Member States to affirm a commitment to the Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves which will decrease indoor air pollution that primarily affects women and girls;
6. *Encourages* Member States to further coordinate with DUGC to fund similar initiatives to Fostering Cleaner Production and LaGeo in order to promote;
7. *Urges* willing and able Member States to adopt STEM Action Plans which provides monetary assistance to help students to further their STEM educational endeavors, and provides opportunities for young women to obtain internships through NGOs to practice the STEM skills they have learned;
8. *Suggests* that other public limited government companies similar to IREDA be established to extend financial assistance to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects for women;
9. *Further suggests* the implementation of Solar Loan initiatives which provides portable solar photovoltaic generators to provide energy to women and encouraging entrepreneurship by electrifying rural homes and small businesses;
10. *Recommends* that willing and able Member States create a national bank to fund innovation and entrepreneurship modeled after the United Kingdom's Green Investment Bank which uses both public and private funds to:
 - a. *Invest* in innovations related to environmental preservation and the development of renewable technologies such as non-polluting solar driers, geothermal driers, solar home systems, etc.;
 - b. *Recommends* that a minimum of 25% of the fund of the bank is specifically allotted to invest in the innovations of women and girls;
11. *Calls upon* the Member States to consider joining the Energy Charter Treaty (ECT) which establishes a multilateral framework for cross-border cooperation in the energy industry as well as look for innovative ways to increase the efficiency of energy in all nations.



National Model United Nations • Europe

Code: ECOSOC/1/4

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowering Women in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Recalling* Security Council Resolution 1325 which set the groundbreaking framework for involving women into all
4 aspects of peacebuilding operations and its continued goal of encouraging the leadership of women in the aspects of
5 security, especially decision making processes as well as recognizing the importance of the *Universal Declaration of*
6 *Human Rights,*

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8 *Guided by* goal 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals regarding the promotion of women in leadership positions,
9 the importance of having an equally represented society and the benefits that come from wherein,

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11 *Recognizing* the importance of the original *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action* which set the standard for
12 the treatment of women in all aspects of life and the international communities commitment to the declaration by
13 continuing the development of women's rights,

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15 *Taking note* of the Beijing+20 Review conference and the United Nations' dedication to promoting the rights of
16 women in the international setting and the call for furthering the opportunities of women to participate in leadership
17 positions,

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19 *Recognizing* the United Nations Decade for Women and the importance of raising global awareness over issues that
20 primarily affect women and girls and the continued to need to raise awareness of such issues,

21
22 *Emphasizing* Security Council Resolution 2122, which outlines the importance of women and girls needing access
23 to special health care services and the continued importance of women's role in leadership in peacekeeping
24 operations,

25
26 *Keeping in mind* the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* to monitor the
27 situation of women, particularly in areas of sexual violence when in leadership positions in male dominated fields
28 and reaffirming S/RES/2106, which calls for protection and initiatives to combat women and girls against sexual
29 assault through national legislation,

- 30
31 1. *Urges* the creation of a new holistic and multilaterally accepted initiative that aims to involve women into peace
32 building operations as leaders and organizers in an effort to have fair and equal representation of the female
33 population during times of conflict and in times of civil unrest as to ensure full participation of both sexes;
34
35 2. *Recommends* the creation of this action plan to be the basis for establishing a global initiative in the fight
36 against gender discrimination and the empowerment of women in influential positions of society due to the
37 known benefits of having an equally-represented and developing State;
38
39 3. *Invites* the international community to participate in this plan entitled Creating a Holistic and Assertive
40 Response to Gender Equality (CHARGE) which aims to gather multilaterally accepted plans of action that
41 promote the leadership of women in all aspects of society including, but not limited to, political, economic,
42 educational rights and the ability to participate in peacebuilding operations;
43

- 44 4. *Welcomes* Member States to build coalitions modeled after the Gender Action for Peace and Security (GAPS), a
45 UK-based coalition of women’s rights, humanitarian, development and peacebuilding NGOs to support the
46 aims of CHARGE and achieve our strategy;
47
- 48 5. *Further Invites* all willing and able Member States, investors in both the private and public sectors, the U.S.
49 Agency for International Development, the New Development Bank, the UK Department for International
50 Development (DFID), International Monetary Fund (IMF), along with the World Bank; assist in funding this
51 ambitious endeavor;
52
- 53 6. *Having decided* the CHARGE initiative will compose of the establishment of a multitude of educational
54 workshops focused on the goal of empowering women in all aspects of life and to be assisted by individual host
55 Member States at their own discretion while outlining the benefits of hosting these workshops while being;
56
- 57 a. Funded in part by the United Nations Development Fund (UNDF) and international initiatives
58 such as the United States Let Girls Learn Initiative;
59
- 60 b. Taught by a conglomeration of expert in the fields of business, health, and legal education to
61 further enhance the capabilities of women and girls to lower the threshold of beginning the process
62 of individual empowerment;
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- 64 7. *Declares* a new era of progress for the promotion of gender equality in a global setting by establishing a new
65 Decade for Women to take place from the years of 2015 to 2025 which will be;
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- 67 a. Hosted by each individual Member State with assistance in organization from UN bodies such as
68 UN-Women and UNiTE to End Violence Against Women’s initiative entitled Commit to grow
69 local support and community involvement for the purpose of creating grassroots participation in
70 gender equality;
71
- 72 b. Funded by international public private partnerships including, but not limited to, the Rockefeller
73 and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation;
74
- 75 8. *Urges* Member States to value the potential economic opportunity of having a fully utilized population of both
76 sexes by incorporating local female business leaders into the process of educating women and girls in best
77 practice management of financial resources by;
78
- 79 a. Working in coordination with international organizations such as the International Labor
80 Organization and their initiative Promoting Women in Business to host seminars that will
81 incorporate lessons on;
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- 83 i. Responsible loan and lending practices;
84 ii. Best use of financial planning;
85 iii. Education on the dangers of predatory loans;
86 iv. Assistance in entrepreneurship and how to start a business;
87 v. Negotiation tactics for acquiring higher wages and loans;
88
- 89 b. Funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates *Putting Women & Girls at the Center of Development*
90 *Grand Challenge* that strives to foster an enabling environment for women’s partnership and
91 leadership, removing the structural, social and cultural barriers to women and girls gaining
92 equitable influence over decisions;
93
- 94 9. *Supports* the continued strive towards promoting women in all aspects of peace building operations through
95 CHARGE by dedicating resources and personnel by offering specialized female focused training institutions
96 that focus on the transition to equally represented peace and security leaders as advised by Security Council
97 Resolution 1820 by;
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- a. *Working in coordination* with the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations and relevant regional security organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe to host an all encompassing and female focused approach to integrating women into international security and peacebuilding operations with;
 - i. Officer training workshops which promote the equality of both sexes in the security sector as well as fostering cooperation between males and females in a high stress environment such as zones of conflict;
 - ii. Involvement as organizers and facilitators of discussion in reconciliation trials hosted in post conflict areas during the reconstruction process, especially in scenes where substantial amounts of women were subjected to sexual violence;
 - iii. Educational lessons supplied by international diplomats, negotiators, civil leaders, and city planners on the process of ending, preventing, and rebuilding from conflict torn zones;
 - iv. Attendance from female participants that apply to a new Lead the Charge application process open to every woman interested in partaking in educational peace building classes for the purpose of self-empowerment as well as all current and future peacekeeping personnel;

- b. *Funded* with the support of the UN Foundation, the United States of America’s Better World Campaign, and the Peacebuilding Fund (PBF) to ensure access to all the necessary resources required to host these Officer training programs and maintain the effectiveness of a well-represented officer staff during peacebuilding;

National Model United Nations • Europe - Working Paper Template

Code: ECOSOC/1/5

Committee: The Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind that gender equality and the effective participation of women and girls are crucial in the*
4 *implementation and infrastructure established to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,*

5
6 *Acknowledging the need for an educational reform for women and girls, which will focus on rural areas to provide*
7 *significant institutional opportunities, that will encompass all collective efforts from all citizens,*

8
9 *Recognizing the importance of ideals expressed within the *UN Declaration of Human Rights* and the juxtaposing*
10 *reality that women in rural areas are less likely to receive educational attainment beyond the secondary level, much*
11 *less the tertiary level,*

12
13 *Keeping in mind the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995*, which is the standard framework for*
14 *promoting gender equality through educational reforms around the globe,*

15
16 *Referring to the Sustainable Development Goals adopted for the purpose of achieving sustainability with respect to*
17 *women's rights and their empowerment, particularly targets 4.1, 4.3, 4.4, 5.5, 5.a, 5.b, 8.2, 8.5, and 8.10,*

18
19 *Understanding the importance of abiding to the guidelines and policies of the *Federal Centre for Health Education**
20 *and the *World Health Organization Regional Office* to strengthen health educational platforms for all genders,*

21
22 *Recognizing the Portuguese Republic's investment in the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of**
23 *Discrimination against Women*, believing access to both educational as well as mentorship programs will promote
24 gender diversity within fields where there is currently an underrepresentation of women and girls,

25
26 *Noting with approval the steps taken in the United Girls Education initiatives which provide equal access to*
27 *economical resources leading to economic development,*

28
29 *Bearing in mind the vision of the *Commission on the Status of Women* that training is a means to affect individual*
30 *and collective transformation towards gender equality through raising awareness and encouraging learning and skills*
31 *development,*

32
33 *Affirming *A/RES/66/288* in committing to actively promote the collection, analysis and use of gender-sensitive*
34 *indicators and sex-disaggregated data in policy, program design and monitoring frameworks, in accordance to the*
35 *principle of national sovereignty in order to measure and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals,*

36
37 *Recognizing the importance of the involvement of local non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and private sectors*
38 *in empowering women in rural areas in light of rural differences and state-specific obstacles,*

39
40 *Realizing the financial support necessary to develop effective programs,*

41
42 1. *Welcomes* all Members States to increase female participation in higher skilled positions by 30% of their current
43 margin in the international community by the year 2030;

44
45 2. *Encourages* Member States to develop or expand educational initiatives that will empower women and girls in
46 the rural regions of Member States through three overarching objectives, specifically, Leadership Development

47 and Financial Literacy, Access to Education on the Importance of Healthcare for Women, Retention and
48 Reintegration of Women and Girls in the Workplace and Education;

- 49
50 3. *Calls upon* Member States to create or expand upon programs dedicated to educating women in the realm of
51 Leadership Development and Financial Literacy;
- 52
53 4. *Expressing* the need for gender diversity within the workforce and the inclusion of women and girls including
54 but not limited to science, technology, education, and mathematics (STEM) fields through the endorsement of
55 Project “Mentoring/Internship for Economic empowerment through Education” (MIEE), a multidimensional
56 internship program, that focuses on;
- 57
58 a. *Empowering* women in the public and private sector, and encourages the expansion of these programs
59 to rural localities through the endorsement of regional NGOs, private sector firms, or civil societal
60 organizations, such as Coca-Cola’s Accelerating Women’s Economic Empowerment Program;
- 61
62 b. *Recommends* mentoring girls from ten years of age through university level in efforts to preserve
63 education retention levels and accessibility to professional settings where women are the minority;
- 64
65 c. *Further recommends* flexible regional educational programs that will adapt to the different social,
66 cultural, and political norms between Member States;
- 67
68 d. *Establishes* an information linkage system that will feature the exchange of different educational
69 initiatives between Member States and provide a cultural and social interaction between girls around
70 the world;
- 71
72 e. *Reintegrating* mothers who are seeking business development skills into the workforce through the
73 supply of short-term financial and/or educational resources that may include;
- 74
75 f. *Endorsing* scholarships by NGOs specific to the women’s professional development plan, such as the
76 Expert Groups on Financial Education of the European Union;
- 77
78 g. *Encouraging* National Initiatives that offer support for the families of women who are enrolled in the
79 program;
- 80
81 h. *Employing* women and girls specifically enrolled in Project MIEE with employment opportunities
82 within various fields; including but not limited to media, education, engineering, policy and
83 government;
- 84
85 i. *Noting* that women enrolled in Project MIEE, who will through their internship be invited to work in
86 Women Assessing Data for Development Efficiency (WADDE) host countries as the facilitators of the
87 UNESCO Brain Gain learning workshops, to train women and girls in rural areas to gather, process,
88 and analyze data;
- 89
90 5. *Urges* Member States to answer the Secretary-General of the United Nations’, Ban-Ki-Moon’s, call to
91 implement a “data revolution” to empower women and girls by training and employing women and girls as the
92 primary collectors, processors, and analysts of the target areas defined in the Sustainable Development Goals
93 through:
- 94
95 a. *Promoting* a new multi-lateral adhered program for empowering women designated “Women
96 Assessing Data for Development Efficiency (WADDE)”;
- 97
98 b. *Suggesting* collaboration of the UN Secretary-General’s Independent Expert Advisory Group on a Data
99 Revolution for Sustainable Development and Data2X to develop a multi-level and multi-stakeholder
100 approach to incentivize the widespread collection and reporting of sex-disaggregated data;
- 101

- 102 c. *Encouraging* Member States to boost Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM)
103 training and employment of women and girls by replicating or hosting the existing collaboration
104 similar to those already occurring in Guinea, Sudan, Mali, Albania, and Serbia, between UNESCO's
105 Brain Gain Initiative (BGI) and local non-governmental organizations to train women and girls to
106 process and interpret data;
107
- 108 d. *Confident* that WADDE will build off of funding relationships between UNESCO and Hewlett-
109 Packard (HP) which currently drive both the Brain Gain Initiative and the initiative for Academics
110 Across Borders (AAB), which encourages the cross-training of educators and facilitators for academic
111 programs in rural areas and developing nations;
112
- 113 e. *Inviting* Member States interested in ensuring efficiency in monitoring and evaluation of SDG
114 programs to consider contributing monetarily and technologically to enhance the existing funds
115 available through the UNESCO and HP partnership;
116
- 117 f. *Necessitating* the implementation of existing public spaces and community centers to serve as short-
118 term training vocational sites for girls in rural areas contributing to the development of their
119 professional skills and assist the UN in achieving efficient and reliable data indicators to support the
120 implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals;
121
- 122 g. *Highlighting* the necessity for training in peer-mentoring to ensure sustainability of community-based
123 leadership and for encouraging graduates of WADDE to participate as mentors to early participants to
124 ensure shared best practices and empower women through professional relationships;
125
- 126 h. *Emphasizing* the benefit of community-based roundtables to encourage dialogue between women and
127 men to ensure culturally sensitive and appropriate support networks for women from their families and
128 the community as they receive program education and enter the workforce;
129
- 130 6. *Encourages* Member States to improve Access to Education on the Importance of Healthcare for Women;
131
- 132 a. *Noting* the importance of addressing women's healthcare, specifically in areas such as women's
133 hygiene, sex education, and accessibility to healthcare;
134
- 135 b. *Encourages* regions to prioritize healthcare education as a means by which to increase access to
136 healthcare to promote the prioritization of healthcare among rural female populations;
137
- 138 c. *Invites* Member States to contribute monetarily and/or technologically, or create programs similar to
139 the Uganda Women's Health Initiative (UWHI), a program focused on introducing simple screening
140 techniques to address cervical cancer, preventing postpartum hemorrhage in rural settings, and
141 pioneering the use of brain cooling techniques to reduce brain-damage in newborn babies;
142
- 143 d. *Reminding* that screening alone could prevent life threatening illnesses and save tens of thousands of
144 lives;
145
- 146 7. *Calls upon* Member States to focus on the Retention and Reintegration of Women and Girls in the Workplace
147 and in Education;
148
- 149 a. *Appreciates* the importance of programs that aid women in reintegration in the workplace and into
150 education after absence due to maternity leave;
151
- 152 b. *Expresses* the need to network with regional childcare support programs, so that women's renewed
153 access to education and the workplace is sustainable;
154
- 155 c. *Suggests* the implementation of short-term training vocational sites for girls in rural areas contributing
156 to development of their professional skills in the workplace;
157

- 158 d. *Implementing* more educational facilities near various rural areas to eliminate the risk of sexual assault
159 to women as well as decreasing travel time to said sites;
160
- 161 e. *Recommends* the creation of village or town management committees and the collaboration between
162 these committees and local experienced teachers to provide a safe learning environment and to make
163 education a reality for females in rural areas;
164
- 165 f. *Welcomes* the implementation of established monthly meetings between parents and teachers, allowing
166 parents to realize the significance of the education of their children, thus strengthening a child's
167 support system for continued educational attainment;
168
- 169 8. *Recommends* the utilization of the pre-existing data of Gender Indicators published by the United Nations
170 Statistical Division (UNSD) Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Gender Statistics (IAEG-GS) for Member
171 States to develop state-specific areas of concern relevant to the three overarching objectives such as:
172
- 173 a. *Suggests* utilization of Gender Indicators numbers 7, 11, 13, 21, 22, and 23, 25, 34, 35, 36, 39, 40 and
174 45 which focuses upon the number of businesses owned by women, access to credit based on gender,
175 the wage gap between genders, women graduates in the fields of science, finance, and technology,
176 antenatal coverage, maternal mortality ratio, births attended by trained officials, women living with
177 HIV/AIDS, and access to necessary medications; and women in managerial positions;
178
- 179 b. *Endorses* the use of these indicators to guide programming within the three overarching objectives;
180
- 181 9. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing this program as a “by women, for women” structure; where women
182 from a community educate women in their community so that skills are passed from generation to generation,
183 and continue to empower and enrich the community's posterity and suggests utilizing the expertise of rural
184 NGOs to develop workshops to educate rural women on how to conduct classes that fall within the scope of the
185 three pillars;
186
- 187 10. *Requests* the UN-Women to issue periodical reports on Member States' key achievements and progress on
188 fulfillment of Sustainable Development Goals in relation to rural population by focusing on;
189
- 190 a. *Noting* key problems in the implementation of Goal Four, quality education, of the SDGs and the
191 challenges in providing educational opportunities to women in rural areas;
192
- 193 11. *Suggests* the sponsorship potential of non-governmental organizations and international organizations that focus
194 on global empowerment of women and girls;
195
- 196 a. *Invites* support from the Women's Global Empowerment Fund and produce and sustainable project
197 that will be geared towards the unified goals of women and girls empowerment;
198
- 199 b. *Welcomes* partnership agreements with international organizations such as the United Nations to
200 further all programs, projects, and proposals leading to the reformation of the status of women and
201 girls worldwide, specifically utilizing The Fund for Gender Equality;
202
- 203 c. *Designates* available and allowable assets in the United Nations Population Fund;
204
- 205 d. *Strongly urges* the abolishment of the negative stigma of women and girls throughout the world by
206 unlocking educational reform opportunities.

National Model United Nations • Europe - Working Paper Template

Code: ECOSOC/1/6

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Fully aware* that women empowerment is not only a women's issue but also a fundamental human rights issue as
4 stated in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) of 1948 and shown in the HeForShe movement,

5
6 *Acknowledging* that gender equality can only be achieved if men and boys take full responsibility, working side by
7 side with women and girls,

8
9 *Guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW) of 1979,
10 which outlines non-discrimination and women's rights,

11
12 *Believing* in the utilization of media as a platform for positive reinforcement due to the need for a holistic approach
13 for the empowerment of women,

14
15 *Desiring* Member States to increase the allocation of funds from existing social budgets towards the programs for
16 the HeForShe movement and other programs that involve men and boys in the fight for gender equality and the
17 empowerment of women,

18
19 *The Economic and Social Council,*

20
21 1. *Urges* the international community to establish governmental policies that reflect the ideas aligned and the
22 promotion of gender equality as outlined in the HeForShe initiative that aims to:

23
24 a. Ensure the equality of both sexes by focusing on the universal idea of men and women having equal
25 participation in the promotion gender equality;

26
27 b. Encouraging all relevant parties such as non-governmental organizations, international governmental
28 organizations, the private sector, and state governments to adopt and sponsor such regional programs
29 for equality;

30
31 2. *Reaffirms* that citizenship mobilization is a necessity to the advancement of programs that empower women and
32 girls and utilizing men and boys as advocates for the aforementioned programs:

33
34 a. Encourages Member State to establish programs for men and boys to combat the different
35 manifestations of gender inequality which include aspects of education, awareness, and cooperation on
36 a international, regional and national level;

37
38 i. Funding would be provided through the United Nations Population Fund under the program
39 of engaging men and boys;

40
41 b. Incorporating egalitarian principles in workplaces and educational system to help prevent imbalances
42 in gender equality in these types of environments;

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44 i. By enforcing particular regulations that set a standard minimum of how much representation
45 the least dominant gender has in public sectors;

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- ii. Educate men about the existing wage gap in their respective countries so they can become involved in the fight for income equality;
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59
- c. Neighboring Member States in the international community must cooperate and support one another in regards to this serious issue;
 - i. Through the sharing of information on programs and policies that have been successful in minimizing the gender gap;
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62
- 3. *Renews its appeal* to Member States to continue their commitment to the submission of national reports on the progress being made in terms of women’s rights as stated in *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)* of 1979;
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- 4. *Recognizes* the inherent potential of media as an avenue for raising awareness across borders as well as beyond language barriers with social media platforms and their respective CEOs:
 - a. By building up from the HeForShe campaign, that allows the capitalization on mass media through television advertisements which depict influential male personalities in both social and political spheres, that will showcase their support for women and girls’ empowerment;
 - b. The utilization of social media outlets to stimulate mass movement and attention, which will gain traction overtime and further push for the empowerment of women and girls as a social norm;
 - i. Legal regulations installed by Member States respective government bodies that regulate the harmful effects of gender stereotypes in mass media;
 - c. Featuring a constant influx of media content to slowly change the perception and mentality of audiences around the globe when tackling the empowerment of women and girls, especially in the Post-2015 Development Agenda that enforces the promotion of lessening the gender bias inside each nation;
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- 5. *Invites* Member States to pursue a sustainable funding scheme that:
 - a. Provides sufficient resources to continuously expand programs such as HeForShe, which combats gender inequality, and other national, regional, or international programs;
 - b. Demonstrates the feasibility of monetary contributions to aforementioned programs.
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National Model United Nations • Europe - Working Paper Template

Code: ECOSOC/1/7

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Recognizing* UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on the situation of and the assistance to women and the work of
4 UN-Women in Solidarity Movement for Gender Equality that education, is a key to empowering women and girls
5 on a long-term approach while also encouraging the urgency of taking short-term actions such as the Task Force
6 Perspective and the Seven Strategic Priorities suggested by the Global Urban Development,

7
8 *Emphasizing* the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals for gender equality, as there is an alarming
9 increase in the forms of discrimination against women and girls including trafficking, Female Genital Mutilation
10 (FGM), forced and early marriages, sexual and other types of exploitations,

11
12 *Fully aware of* the report by UN WomenWatch of the disadvantage of women in the rural areas as stated in
13 resolution 64/289 pertaining to obtaining an education to improve their socioeconomic condition, which also
14 supports the movement towards legislative reform programs of UN Member States in criminalizing cultural acts
15 such as FGM/C and child marriages that are incapacitating women and girls,

16
17 *Recalling* all Member States to implement local and regional laws and policies to ensure the safeguard the women
18 and girls welfare with the emphasis on health and security, and ensure the protection from all forms of violence and
19 discrimination against women as well as *A/RES/2015/11*, emphasizing the fight against gender based violence,

20
21 *Alarmed by* the ongoing verbal harassment towards women, especially those in the LGBT community, which
22 hinders their ability to effectively perform in their livelihood,

23
24 *Deeply conscious of* *A/RES/52/3* to mainstream gender perspective to all policies and programs of the UN, affirming
25 the importance of considering the essential role of women in all aspects of development,

26
27 *Notes with regret* that 30 million of women are still victims of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) worldwide,

- 28
29 1. *Believes* that while 20% of these women and girls die due to health complications after the procedure is
30 performed, FGM/C survivors should be provided with the adequate medical treatments needed to see that
31 victims are medically taken cared of whilst medical personnel should be given the upmost medical trainings
32 by including FGM/C education into the medical school curriculum;
- 33
34 a. Strongly recommends through the Office of the UN Special Envoy for Global Education to create
35 and implement a strong and focused framework on FGM which should be introduced as part of the
36 regular medical training in all of the higher medical institutions worldwide;
- 37
38 2. *Further believes* that since over 50% of these women and girls suffer psychological and physiological
39 complications in their lifetime due to the lack of anesthetic and the use of the same unsterilized tools during
40 the procedure of FGM/C, it is to be made sure that such an inhumane practice is to be declared unlawful
41 and eliminated by all member states whilst there are FGM centers that provide counseling and medial
42 services such as those in Burkina Faso, Kenya and the United States are available for survivors;
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44 3. *Encourages* the acceleration of regional cooperation between NGOs and Member States in order to support
45 economic, democratic, and sustainable advancement for women and girls such as:
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- a. Organizations and NGOs like Safe Hands for Girls, Honor Diaries, FAWEGAM and Think Young Women that are based in America, Europe, Asia and Africa that offer funding purposely to least developed countries, regional and local programs such as those advocating for female genital cutters to lay down their razors;
 - b. To provide regional domestic violence helpline for the domestic violence victims: Women’s aid England and Refuge. It provides gender specific support to survivors of domestic violence—the helpline is state funded and also receive supports from private donations, charities and trusts;
 - c. Rape crisis helpline: The international justice Mission supports women and girls who are victims of rape, indentures servitude, sex slavery or any form of violence against women and are more than eager to not only fund local programs working towards this issue but also working with regional and national governments in as well as international partnership which as with the International Criminal Court to tackle such issues;
 - d. LGBT helpline: International LGBT organizations such as ILGA and OII offer funding, government collaboration and protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities, local organizations and individuals experiencing domestic violence;
 - e. Honor crime hotline such as the Honor Diaries provide hotlines for women and girls who are forced into marriage;
 - f. Human Rights Initiative and Equality Now are amongst international organizations that providing shelter for the women and girls who managed to survive violence by helping them with financial aid, seeking asylum and getting them back on their feet through the provision of jobs and skills training;
 - g. The government of the United Kingdom has underlined its commitment to support the victims of domestic violence and abuse through a £3.2 million fund to boost the provision of services including refuges;
4. *Affirms* the efforts of NGOs like the Global Woman PEACE Foundation Iranian and Kurdish Women's Rights Organization (IKWRO) to educate teachers and students about the realities of FGM:
 - a. UN outreach program on the Rwandan Genocide that prompted the Security Council to adopt resolutions that encourage and call to action of all Member States to protect women and girls especially in times of conflict;
 5. *Supports* the universal access to sexual and reproductive health and rights; as agreed in accordance with the *Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development* and the *Beijing Platform of Action*.

National Model United Nations • Europe - Working Paper Template

Code: ECOSOC/1/8

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowering Women and Girls in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of respecting the national sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction of Member States as
4 outlined in *Article 2* of the *Charter of the United Nations,*

5
6 *Reaffirming* the importance of *Article 26* of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which guarantees the right
7 to education,

8
9 *Recalling* the objectives of the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,* the *Convention on the Elimination of*
10 *All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,* and the Sustainable Development Goals 5, 7, and 10 which address
11 gender equality, affordable and clean energy, and reduced inequalities among Member States,

12
13 *Recognizing* the Rio+20 Conference dealing with energy and “The Future We Want” (A/RES/66/288) includes the
14 51% of the world’s population that are women,

15
16 *Keeping in mind* the vital need to offer rural women new livelihood opportunities,

17
18 *Emphasizing* that the use of traditional fuel sources expend many hours of the day and reduces the productivity of
19 women and girls and limits their access to educational opportunities,

20
21 *Recognizing* that access to efficient energy resources goes hand-in-hand with technological advances,

22
23 *Believing* that technological advances increase a woman’s opportunity to receive a modern education,

24
25 *Emphasizing* the paramount importance of women’s involvement in science, technology, engineering and
26 mathematics (STEM) educational programs,

27
28 1. *Encourages* Member States to reduce the number of rural women relying on traditional fuel sources which will
29 increase the productivity rate of the rural women populace at the local, regional, and international scale and
30 allow them a greater opportunity to receive an education by technological means through:

31
32 a. Providing incentives such as tax exemptions to entities that reduce the distribution and usage of
33 traditional energy resources with the amount depending and patterned on the existing domestic
34 policies of the country;

35
36 b. Recommending to instead focus on the proper appropriation of alternative renewable energy
37 resources specifically solar, wind, and hydro;

38
39 2. *Recommends* Member States to implement key energy efficient technologies such as high-performance
40 distribution of electricity, initiatives on clean, safe, affordable cooking, and energy efficient building, as well as
41 carrying out informational campaigns;

42
43 3. *Suggests* that Member States guarantee all women in rural areas access to efficient energy resources by:

44
45 a. Increasing their pool of funding by sanctioning private corporations that, under Member State
46 limits, excessively use traditional fuel sources;

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- b. Contributing to international efforts such as the Energies for Africa project, which will further socioeconomic development of women and girls in rural areas as well as maximize their skill capacity;
 - c. Collaborating with bodies such as UN Energy to allocate renewable energy sources for women in rural areas;
 - d. Implementing initiatives such as the UN Foundation's *Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves*, which seeks to support the women in the rural areas in reducing the harmful gasses by providing improved and time-saving methods and tools for women and families to use in day-to-day life;
 - e. Increasing their investment in expanding rural electric grids and access to electricity, energy infrastructure, telecommunications capabilities, and greater internet accessibility;
 - f. Implementing programs such as Botswana's Rural Electrification Programme that emphasizes the use of solar energy for power supplies;
4. *Suggests* that Member States prioritizes research and development for efficient sources of energy and technologies that can assist women in their every day lives by collaborating with the International Energy Agency and other NGOs to conduct research and disseminate findings on new energy technologies in the international community;
5. *Urges* Member States to increase rural women's access to greater training and education in STEM fields through:
- a. Creating an international coalition which would provide funds to Member States who apply for vocational training in the STEM field for rural women,
 - i. Member State representatives will work in conjunction with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to facilitate the allocation and organization of resources,
 - ii. Development of public-private partnerships which will help provide funding for necessary materials and means of implementation for development;
 - b. Distributing technologies, wind and solar powered energy generators, which can be utilized to power items such as personal computing devices, allowing women in rural areas the opportunity to receive a modern education, and
 - c. Initiatives such as the *One Laptop per Child* program in developing countries.

National Model United Nations • Europe

Code: ECOSOC/1/9

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Empowerment of Women and Girls in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

1 *The Economic and Social Council,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* that the United Nations Office for Risk Disaster Reduction defines disaster reduction as the improved
4 preparedness through efforts that examine factors of disasters and creates systems to lessen the vulnerability of
5 people against them,

6
7 *Acknowledging* the ongoing financial crisis in the health care systems and its effects,

8
9 *Keeping in mind* A/RES/61/295 of the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples*, and the
10 Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Programme in Africa by Finland launched in 2009 that strengthens
11 collaborative efforts by the international community and different programs by different organizations, more
12 specifically the multi-donor trust fund managed by the World Bank that covers exchange and learning,

13
14 *Deeply convinced* that the magnitude of organizations that fosters women and underlines the importance of all
15 aspects is one of the many important factors that will pivot women empowerment towards the success of the
16 Sustainable Development Goals, and that the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction is the main United
17 Nations body that focuses on disaster risk reduction and coordination and integrating disaster risk reduction into
18 different national level programmes and activities,

19
20 *Aware* that the least developed countries have the most vulnerable position due to financial capacity to provide
21 efficient social institutions to their people,

22
23 *Deeply convinced* that in order to effectively empower women, access to medical health care should be equally
24 allocated and that limitations must be eliminated to support all minor sectors,

25
26 *Recognizing* the profound impact that a financial crisis has on the job market particularly for women,

27
28 *Fully aware* that women and girls are among the most vulnerable in cases of disasters or crisis,

29
30 *Recognizing* the UN-Women, Commission on the Status of Women, Commission on the Elimination of all forms of
31 Discrimination Against Women and United Nations Development Program are the international community's most
32 significant respondent to women in crisis that intensifies efforts that have been put forward into making sure that
33 women are empowered in multidimensional aspects,

34
35 *Reaffirming* the *Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women* that contributed to the
36 fulfilment of the five priorities which expands women's leadership and participation that enhances women's
37 economic empowerment,

38
39 *Recognizing* that sexual violence and discrimination needs to be addressed via multidimensional and concrete
40 approaches through a collective cooperation with regional International Governmental Organizations and Non-
41 Governmental Organizations,

42
43 *Emphasizing* the Beijing Declaration that ensures the women's economic and social empowerment to become equal
44 partners in national development with the participation of the government,

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46 *Recognizing* that women are the most vulnerable individuals to sexual assault and violence following crisis
47 situations,

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49 *Engaging* women as global peace builders that makes gender equality central to national development, planning, and
50 budgeting that would end violence against women and girls,
51
52 *Understanding* that women in lesser developed countries must be given basic necessities such as safe drinking
53 water, food, healthcare, and electricity,
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55 *Deeply concerned* that resources are not allocated in a gender neutral process following disaster scenarios,
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57 *Recalling* the framework for promoting the participation of women into areas of potential disasters such as fault
58 zones, borders, conflict areas, and other affected regions of natural disasters,
59
60 *Recognizing* that increased female involvement in the workforce is the best solution for many nations facing
61 looming crises,
62
63 1. *Reiterates* the need to more fully enhance employment and income opportunities for women living in areas
64 physically and finically devastated by natural disasters and crisis;
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66 2. Transitional Demobilization and Reintegration Programme in Africa by Finland launched in 2009 for
67 intensifying the stabilization and recover in the afflicted regions that tackled three specific goals:
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69 a. Provide financial and technical support;
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71 b. Expand demobilization and reintegration coverage;
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73 c. Facilitate dialogue, information exchange and learning;
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75 3. *Draws attention* on the significance of incorporating different languages and culture to be taught in schools in
76 order to lessen discrimination towards women and girls in crisis areas;
77
78 4. *Commends* the Hyogo Framework for Action that started in 2010, consisting of executive groups of high level
79 officials and members for organizations and ministries such as the Ministry of the Environment in close
80 cooperation with the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities that tackle:
81
82 a. Improving preparedness of the society and reduce the damage caused by possible natural disasters;
83
84 b. Pull together different actors and utilize the work that already has been done and coordinate better the
85 work for natural disasters;
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87 c. Developing cooperation with other European Member States and neighboring countries and support
88 developing countries to build more risk resilient societies;
89
90 5. *Recommends* Member States work in accord with the UN-Women program to set aside specific funds for
91 protecting women and girls in crisis situations;
92
93 6. Promote the research and development research facilities together with educational institutions that focuses in
94 the development of crisis management preparedness and capabilities;
95
96 7. *Encourages* women to be involved in the state allocation of resources after a crisis situation;
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98 8. *Recommend* Member States work to develop national action plans to protect women during disasters;
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100 9. *Promote* the cooperation of regional bodies to help women during disasters that transcends borders;
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102 10. *Encourages* Member States to eliminate social exclusion in healthcare and improve maternal health such as the
103 Indigenous Women’s Fund through:

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- a. Bringing together indigenous women activists, leaders and human rights defenders that promotes world that coordinated agents from around the world;
 - b. Increase indigenous women's role in the international decision making which processes of advanced women's human rights;
11. *Endorses* the use of the programs initiated by the likes of Greece's General Secretariat for Gender Equality and others that establish counselling centers for unemployed women and training schemes with guaranteed employment;
12. *Urges* Member States to adopt the community based Disaster Risk Management framework that would:
- a. Identify communities' specific hazards, risks, vulnerabilities, and capacity gaps for women;
 - b. Promote maximum integration of women in Disaster Risk Management planning and formulation;
 - c. Ensure maximum protection of women and girls during times of distress;
13. *Endorses* empowerment programs for all women of all ages to ensure that women are free from discrimination and enjoy access to reproductive health education and health skills training courses including:
- a. Teenage pregnancy education;
 - b. Death caused by teenage pregnancy;
 - c. Diseases;
14. *Recommends* campaigns and forums to be initiated and activated in the media industry, social media, radio and television during times of disaster including:
- a. Campaigns against sexual violence;
 - b. Campaigns against sexual trafficking;
15. *Urges* Member States to further financially contribute to the UN Women program which increases the aid for women in crises around the globe:
- a. Strengthening provision on budgetary and financial support of international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
 - b. Increase autonomy of the UN Women program before, after, and during crises;
16. *Emphasizes* the need for Member States to hold community meetings to discuss the importance of gender equality and women involvement in resource management opportunities;
17. *Urges* the creation of a comprehensive plan empowerment of the female population during times of conflict and within conflict zones while assisting Member States in the creation of gender neutral policies that will allow open participation in disaster control measures such as removing the limitation of women to participation in disaster relief;
18. *Encourages* Member States that foresee a retirement crisis to incentivize the private sectors to seek the participation of women in every level of the workforce;

- 158 19. *Strongly encourages* Member States hosting victims of terror to work with medical NGOs such as Medecins
159 Sans Frontieres to supply medical care including physicals, vaccinations, emergency care to victims to prevent
160 loss of life, and the spread of disease;
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- 162 20. *Calls* for the implementation of clinics such as the Metropolitan Community Clinic at Helliniko in Athens
163 which works to provide health care to people without medical insurance;
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- 165 21. *Commends* Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCED) which has helped increase
166 women’s participation in employment, politics, and social and public policy, which significantly inspired
167 sustainable economic development by specific job training to enhance skill capacity;
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- 169 22. *Recommends* a Rural Credit Cooperative (RCC) in conjunction with government funded efforts to create a
170 micro-credit program for eligible females from the rural villages:
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- 172 a. Enhance skill capacity for gathering resources and maintaining them in times of disasters or crises,
173 b. Abilities to support and provide for themselves and their families in the process of reintegration;
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- 175 23. *Reiterates* the need to more fully enhance employment and income opportunities for women living in areas
176 physically and financially devastated by natural disasters and crisis;
177
- 178 24. *Commends* Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCED) which has helped increase
179 women’s participation in employment, politics, and social and public policy, which significantly inspired
180 sustainable economic development by specific job training to enhance skill capacity;
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- 182 25. Suggests all Member States to collectively provide aid and security to refugees in refugee camps, and especially
183 provide security and reporting capacity to female victims of sexual assault;
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- 185 26. *Recommends* Gender and Conflict Program that will tackle the agricultural sector, equal participation on forest
186 policies in international development cooperation, and access to energy and water to combat water resources as
187 source of conflicts;
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- 189 27. *Reiterates* the inclusion of a gender perspective as a crosscutting objective also in the climate change related
190 development policy and supports the minority of the women’s population and the opportunities to participate in
191 the work to adapt to climate change and to mitigate it;
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- 193 28. *Commends* the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development program, an Internationalized Gender
194 Forum that emphasize the rights of women, children and ethnic, linguistic and religious minorities and
195 indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS as well as the rights of persons
196 belonging to sexual and gender minorities:
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- 198 a. Indigenous women as well as women belonging to different minorities are often the population groups
199 in society facing the most discrimination;
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- 201 b. sharing of best practices on how different organizations and institutions can support local women’s
202 peace initiatives and indigenous processes for conflict resolution, and that involve women in all of the
203 implementation mechanisms of the peace agreements;
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- 205 c. Intensify the realization of women’s rights, special attention is attached to multiple discrimination and
206 to the status of persons with disabilities, including those injured in wars, indigenous peoples as well as
207 to women belonging to sexual minorities.
208
- 209 29. *Urges* Member States who are part of the current route of Syrian refugees but do not currently host victims to
210 partner with UNHCR and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the IFRC to provide temporary rest
211 sites for refugees moving forward host countries.