CONFERENCE A
Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)
GA Second

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Leah Schmidt</td>
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Agenda

I. Women in Development
II. The Impact of Migration on Development
III. Adapting to Globalization: The New International Economic Order and the Green Economy

Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee 165

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<td>Women in Development</td>
<td>144 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 7 abstentions</td>
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<td>Resolution: GA2/1/8</td>
<td>Women in Development</td>
<td>112 votes in favour, 12 votes against, 41 abstentions</td>
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Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Women in Development
II. The Impact of Migration on Development
III. Adapting to Globalization: The New International Economic Order and the Green Economy

The session was attended by representatives of 163 countries, and 2 observers to address the mandate of this committee in regards to economic and financial matters, pertaining to the Economic and Financial Council.

On Sunday, despite in-depth discussion on the agenda order, a majority could not be reached on a specific order and so the committee automatically adopted the agenda of I, II, III, beginning the discussion on the topic of Women in Development. During the first session on Monday, formal speeches were delivered pertaining to many potential subdivisions of the topic, including micro financing, sovereignty, rural development, humanitarian and labour rights, and the rights for acquisition of resources. The Dais observed that delegates were working hard to negotiate and discuss their respective interests and concerns. On Tuesday, members of the Dais circulated around the committee room and observed the negotiations. The working groups were impressive and the flow of debate was managed in a very professional and efficient way. As such, by the end of Session V the Dais received a total of 14 working paper proposals. The flow of debate was very active and efficient throughout the day. As of Wednesday, the Dais had 13 working papers and was pleased to witness the comprehensive merging that took place due to delegates’ own initiatives, further resembling the spirit of the Assembly and serving as a true testament to diplomacy. The final count for approved draft resolutions was eight. During voting, the committee adopted all resolutions, with one unfriendly and three friendly amendments.

The resolutions represented a wide range of issues consisting of health care, gender related violence, and the elimination of violence against women, women’s inequality in multiple fields, women in leadership, global access to information, politics and work force on job growth and employment opportunity for women, a self-based entrepreneurship program for start-ups under the title of UN-SHE, and lastly, the initiative of human rights, labour opportunity, micro financing, education, and gender protection. Overall work of the body was viewed by the Dais to be accurate and passionate, respectively to the policies of the Member States. The Dais was impressed with the level of professionalism delegates showed over the course of the conference.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Realizing that supporting the health of all women is an universal human right as defined by the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Article 25 in 1948,

Deeply concerned by the lack of United Nations (UN) programs that take effective measures on the ground towards providing menstrual health programs that lower the cost of necessary sanitary products and educate women in developing countries on menstrual health in developing and rural areas,

Recognizing the need to improve the mental and physical health of all women in the international community to promote development for all Member States at the local and international level as noted by the World Health Organization (WHO) World Women’s Health and Development Forum in 2014,

Expressing its appreciation for UN bodies such as the UN Women Watch, UN Development Programme (UNDP), UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the World Bank (WB) for their continued efforts in promoting development for women and all Member States,

Reaffirming projects by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Pads4 Girls, Women in Europe for a Common Future (WECF), and Sustainable Health Enterprises (SHE) that work to provide menstrual health necessities for women at lower costs,

Noting the importance and proven effectiveness of midwives in NGOs such as the International Confederation of Midwives (ICM) and the American College of Nurse Midwives (ACNM) in their work with teaching and carrying out proper and safe birthing methods in developing states,

Noting further the detrimental effects of improper menstrual education on the health of women as noted by the UN Women Call for Global Action on Ending Menstruation Taboos and reversing Neglect in 2015,

Affirming the United Nations funding bodies such as United Nations Women’s Fund for Gender Equality (FGE), and the United Nations Development Fund (UNDF) in contributing monetary aid to projects and NGOs that assist in the development of women,
Recognizing the importance of education and training in the process of expanding medical maternal care in rural and developing areas through UN programs such as H4 that utilizes many UN organizations such as the WHO and UN Women to provide expertise and coordinated efforts on the ground to help women and children,

Expressing its appreciation for the launch of the Every Women Every Child movement established by the UN Secretary-General in 2010 and the WHO for promoting the need to address mental and physical health for women globally,

Acknowledging A/RES/60/262, which ensures that pregnant women have access to antenatal care and access to effective treatment for women living with HIV and infants in order to reduce the mother to child transmission of HIV,

Guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) created by A/RES/55/2 in promoting women gender equality and female empowerment as mentioned by Goal 3 as well as the need to improve maternal health as noted by Goal 1,

Recalling A/RES/34/180 which established the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), A/RES/50/203 that created the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, A/RES/69/6 which encompasses the goals of the 2005 World Summit Outcome to promote women's health, and E/CN.9/2009/10 that discusses the importance of the MDGs in assisting women,

1. Urges the United Nations Women’s Fund for Gender Equality (FGE) and UNDF to fund UN programs through UN Women in collaboration with local NGOs who have taken effective measures in addressing menstrual health practice and other common health care issues in rural and developing states in order to:

   a. Increase access to sanitary gender specific bathrooms in rural areas and schools to guarantee safety for women often exposed to sexual violence;

   b. Provide more access to low-cost menstrual sanitary products in rural and developing states;

   c. Support local projects that increase education relating to menstrual health at the primary and secondary level;

   d. Raise awareness through campaigns that promote the need to address menstrual health issues for young girls and women;
e. Educate women about diseases often associated with improper care of menstrual health that often impact economic prosperity for all;

2. **Recommends** that Member States use funding from the UNDF and the FGE to address the issues related to the high costs of menstrual sanitation products such as tampons and pads by:

   a. Considering the benefits associated with providing government subsidies on menstrual sanitation products in areas with high levels of poverty;
   
   b. Promoting the use of NGOs that provide free and low-cost sanitation products and education for local communities in areas;
   
   c. Developing basic infrastructure such roads for rural areas to lower transportation costs of these products under supervision of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Bank (WB);
   
   d. Researching the negative impacts of current luxury taxes held on sanitary menstrual products within Member States on women living in poverty and rural areas;

3. **Suggests** WHO and UNFPA expand the use and promotion of trainings in developing and rural areas by the organizations’ experts, such as H4, in order to better inform women in developing areas on the programs available, with particular emphasis on:

   a. Caring for pregnant women and new mothers;
   
   b. Training on utilizing medical equipment for local doctors;
   
   c. Provide accessible centers for women to ask and resolve common and deadly health issues such as obstetric fistula;
   
   d. Teaching safe and clean methods of sanitation in areas with low infrastructure;

4. **Requests** the expansion of the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) to monitor existing and new medical facilities, with funding from the UNFPA in order to ensure that:

   a. Health codes are up to date, being taught in these medical facilities;
   
   b. Provide workshops that will act as a free space to promote innovative ideas to further enhance community support;
c. Effective allocation of donated money towards the development of medical facilities under the guidelines of the UNFPA;

d. Geographical areas that are inadequate in technological infrastructure can access the trainings and knowledge-sharing that is provided;

5. Supports the expansion of the WHO Mental Health Gap Action Programme by developing rehabilitation centers for women in order to provide sufficient psychological and medical treatment to improve the mental health of women who have experienced trauma in low-income states by:

   a. Inviting mental health experts from the WHO to supervise these stations in order to maintain strong social conduct when conducting treatment;

   b. Establishing mobile treatment centers that are targeted towards rural areas and impoverished areas through funding and collaboration between the UNFPA, WHO, and UNDP;

   c. Allowing all Member States to request the WHO to provide these rehabilitation centers;

6. Encourages the UNFPA to expand their existing midwife program to improve mobility and pair trained midwives across borders in order to:

   a. Aid in the furthering cultural and proper practice understanding;

   b. Continue to extend the education and creation of midwives;

   c. Improve access of midwives to rural areas and areas of inadequate infrastructure;

7. Further requests the development of infrastructure building projects employed by local individuals that enable women in rural areas to physically receive access to basic health centers that already exists under guidance and funding from the UNDP and the WB;

8. Recommends all Member States that are working to promote the health of women and young girls that it is essential to ensure that patients are treated with sensitivity and discretion when receiving any sort of health care or are participating in research studies.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Acknowledging the efforts of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), specifically target number three, promoting gender equality and empowerment of women,

Emphasizing the lack of progress towards reducing violence against women, and recognizing the position of General Assembly Second in the Post-2015 Agenda to address gender equality, women’s rights, women’s economic empowerment and their initiatives to eliminate violence against women,

Supporting the framework outlined by the UN Decade for Women for the Advancement of Women (1985) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in respect to addressing violence against women, and reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Article 2 that states that everyone is entitled to human rights, regardless of their sex,

Deeply concerned that as stated by the World Health Organization (WHO), thirty-five percent of women around the world will experience gender-based violence during their lifetimes, and viewing with appreciation the role that education plays in empowering women to be involved and knowledgeable about the discrepancy of their rights in a societal framework, as in their educational interventions that includes school-based, community and media,

Convinced that including men in the dialogue emphasizing collaborative solutions on reducing violence against women and promoting gender equality will increase the success of the implementation of the post-2015 Agenda, with the development of programs such as the Barbrashop Conference, HeforShe and UNiTE,

Fully alarmed of stigmatized gender roles, where women are designated to only deal with maternal and housekeeping activities, while men are allowed to work and financially maintain the family, and the negative effect in the familiar environment, endorsing programs like the “Make The Call” which recognizes the issue related to women remaining silent while being target of gender related abuse for the fear of retaliation and such issue would hold back improvement of their situation,

Stressing that the economic development of women decreases the women’s financial dependency, making it a fundamental part toward eliminating violence against women, bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Appreciating Member States who have implemented social services that promote women’s protection and prevent violence against women, such as work in the creation of safe houses for children and female victims of abuse,

Welcoming organizations of all levels working on eliminating violence against women, seeking that Member States will make positive changes in their legislative bodies in order to protect and empower women,

Acknowledging the efforts of Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), specifically article 2, in eliminating all forms of discrimination against women,

Recalling the importance of United Nations Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) and that women are vulnerable to smuggling and prosecution,

1. Encourages Member States to adhere to and adopt to both the principles from the results of the UN Decade for Women (1985) and the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995);

2. Emphasizes the importance of the integration of gender perspective in all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and challenging all Members States to fulfill the MDGs goals as well as to achieve a strong goals for the post-2015 development agenda;
3. **Appeals to the need to deconstruct gender stereotypes and combat all types of violence against women, as well as de-stigmatize the societal roles men and women fill in order to eliminate structural barriers in the family and work environment;**

4. **Recommends that** education a primary objective in the fight against gender-based violence by:
   a. Emphasizing the importance of information about women’s rights in early stages of the education process, establishing a task force with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts and Partners for Prevention that will track the impact of early education on gender equality;
   b. Implementing educational programs and social media campaigns, raising awareness of violence against women, reach a global audience, making a concerted effort to include communities who do not have access to social medial through NGOs and regional government;
   c. Creating open inquiry in conjunction with both social and municipal community leaders organizing local community activities, increasing women’s awareness about feminine health, in order to protect their dignity and support their independence in society with the implementation of National Action Plans by Member States to achieve these goals;

5. **Builds upon the work of the MDGS to further emphasize the relationship between gender and economics through:**
   a. Encouraging the integration of professional and personal spheres of women’s life by facilitating their engagement and acceptance in the workforce, and providing specific training for women in order to engage and expand their functionalities in the work environment;
   b. Encouraging the implementation of child care programs, allowing women to participate actively in the economy, enable them to have sustainable income;
   c. Providing a safe work environment in order to suppress the incidence of sexual harassment and establish a safe work environment for women;
   d. Offering training for women in areas that are mainly dominated by men, in order to promote gender diversity in all professional areas;
   e. Supporting developing countries to empower women to achieve a sustainable and independent income, and implementing a more systematic analysis evaluating how fiscal policy affects gender dynamics is necessary;

6. **Requests Member States to create, fund, and support rehabilitation initiatives with the support of UN Women and the World Health Organization that aid women who have experienced gender-based violence, particularly sexual, physical, or psychological violence;**

7. **Supports the creation and development of conferences, such as the Barbershop Conference, that have opened dialogue among government officials and ambassadors, programs such as HeforShe that organizes conversation at a grassroots level, and UNiTE that specifically includes men as part of the solution for violence against women, and reiterates that Member States will engage male participation in preventing violence against women;**

8. **Encourages the cooperation of state governments and civil society organizations, in the promotion of women’s rights through:**
   a. Continuing engagement of the participation of NGOs and intergovernmental organizations in the awareness of violence against women and support of victims of domestic violence;
b- Invites all Member States to cooperate and exchange knowledge in a common platform in order to collect data and offer a secure framework for women on all levels;

9. Further requests wide reaching support from the World Bank (WB) and other organizations to mirror the efforts and support seen through the WB’s funding of the Chad Mother and Child Health Services Strengthening Project. Countries wanting to address these issues should consult NGOs and government organizations for funding and other support;

10. Calls upon Member States with the support of UN Women and organizations as those included in the Equality Rights Alliance to establish rehabilitation care centers that:

a- Offer the necessary accommodations for women who have experienced violence, and provides services of psychological aid, legal aid and counseling for women in order to reintegrate them back into their lives;

b- Governmental level rehabilitation centers in order to protect and support women and children victims of domestic violence;

c- Health care programs in order to facilitate the prevention and treatment of women’s health issues, damages resulted from domestic violence, sexual transmitted diseases, and reproductive and contraceptive information;

d- Recommend municipalities and NGOs such as ActionAid, and Women Against Violence and Equality Now to participate in the care centers for the purpose of good management and operation;

e- Recommend Member States to consider budgeting for rehabilitation centers and appeal to social organizations, social fund, the private sector and individuals to make donations;

f- Utilize the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women (UN Trust Fund) to financially support these care centers;

11. Suggests the International Labor Organization (ILO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for the monitoring of the previously mentioned programs, and submit reports to the General Assembly and the Secretariat on an annual basis in order to determine the impact of said programs wherever they are implemented;

12. Urges Member States to increase their data reports concerning to Human Trafficking as a way to increase the efficiency of United Nations office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) through:

a- Utilizing global reports on trafficking in persons as an informational tool for Member States to analyze and implement adequate initiatives to combat violence in women involving human trafficking;

b- Urging that 30% of countries reporting data is not sufficient;

c- Insisting on the importance of the United Nations protocol against trafficking in persons;

13. Invites Member States to create plans of action that promotes gender inclusive legislation in encouragement of the elimination of gender based violence;

14. Recommends Member States to reinforce publicity intensity and increase awareness by encouraging women citizens and girls to join Global Non-formal Education Curriculum under the partnership between UN Women and World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS).
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recognizing the impediments to advancement and lack of resources among women in underdeveloped areas,

Acknowledging the significance of cultural diversity and social norms within countries,

Noting with concern the lack of educational resources and facilities in rural and underdeveloped areas,

Further concerned with the lack of early education opportunities for young girls in developing nations,

Recognizing the importance for strong female role models and their positive impact on the education of girls and women,

Bearing in mind the obstacles faced by women in many intellectual fields of study,

Aware of insufficient funding toward state-run schools and inadequacy of communication and connections between international actors and states,

Cognizant that the inability to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS persists in large part due to violence against women, denial of legal rights, and women’s limited participation in decision-making,

Reaffirming the need to support women’s health for the purposes of maintaining women’s financial independence and ability to participate in economic and governance processes,

Recognizing that women may be prevented from accessing financial markets due to gender-based discrimination, post-conflict sexual violence, maternal malnutrition and illness, and the stigma attached to victims of HIV/AIDS,

Emphasizing that reports of sexual violence in developing countries often go unreported or are not sufficiently addressed by law enforcement entities,

Acknowledging that unhygienic and unsafe childbirth delivery practices can result in significant health problems such as tetanus,

Noting the psychological consequences on women that come from human trafficking, labor and sexual exploitation,

Emphasizing that improving the state of maternal health is a crucial task, as outlined by the Fifth Millennium Development Goal (MDG) (2015) of the United Nations Development Program,

Taking into account that suicides among depressed pregnant women are a major cause of maternal mortality as researched by the World Health Organization (WHO),

Acknowledging the need to reduce social stigmas imposed upon those infected with HIV/AIDS, which leads to the social isolation of the infected through self-imposed segregation,

Noting the importance of educated populations on the significance of women’s rights and the benefits of gender diversity according to Convention to Eliminate All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),

Recalling A/RES/64/217 and A/RES/62/206 on the need for women’s integrated role in development,

Further recalling A/RES/62/136 and A/RES/68/139 on the improvement of women education in rural areas, and A/RES/67/17 and A/RES/56/116 on the promotion of education and health for all,
Reaffirming the sentiments outlined in A/RES/65/1 and the objectives of the MDGs and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4, 5 and 8 to support youth education, health, and gender equality,

Reaffirming the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action Chapter IV on education and training for women, as well as the outcome paper of the fifty seventh session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW),

Recalling the outcomes of Interactive Expert Panel: Gender Perspectives of the Financial Crisis from the 53rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women, including recommendations for women's economic independence, financial stability, and increased governmental support,

Reaffirming that microfinance approaches are efficient women’s poverty reduction strategies, as enumerated in the synthesis report of the United Nations’ Division for the Advancement of Women, Reducing the Gender Dimensions of Poverty, and Microfinance: Policies and Practices,

Recalling Module 4 of the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Women, which affirms the importance of financial involvement of international organizations in granting women equitable positions in social and economic development,

Stressing women’s rights to access to financial services at the local, regional and international levels, including microfinance and microcredit as highlighted by the United States Agency for International Development on Enhancing Women’s Access to Markets,

Observing the benefits of microfinance for women as enumerated in the Social Trade Organization, such as stabilization of women’s income, increase of women’s employability, reduction of vulnerability, and improved standard of living of women and their families,

Concurring with the proposals of Resolution 66/216 (2011) on the role and contributions of NGOs and related specialized agencies through support of microfinance programs,

Recognizing the efforts of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) in establishing regional working groups and promoting national and international fundraising,

Recalling A/RES/48/104, which enumerates that violence against women constitutes a violation of the rights and fundamental freedoms of women, and provides the ways in which states can begin eliminating such violence,

Applauding the efforts of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support maternal health and awareness of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) through the promotion of strong national health systems,

Acknowledging the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, its present follow-up report E/CN.6/2015/3 from March 2015 and A/56/323 Cooperation between United Nations and the Private Sector which underlines the necessity of a collaboration between the public and the private sector for financing and strengthening the empowerment of woman,

Fully aware the microcredit system is the basis of micro financing, there are several inherent characteristics that negatively impact the progress and efforts of these systems and organizations, such as: the inaccessibility, poor debtor, qualifications, and lofty financing expenses,

1) Urges Member States to improve partnership between governments, the private sector, and international organizations in the realms of maternal health care and HIV/AIDS prevention, within and among states to support the economic participation of women, on the model of:

   a) Reports conducted by the WHO, Member States to the Regional Office for Europe and the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control (ECDC), regarding the cumulative total of HIV cases;
b) Promotion of awareness which can be done by governments, side by side with UNICEF, of the situations in which HIV spreads as well as on good practices for effective prevention;

c) UNAIDS is an innovative partnership that leads the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support;

2) Calls for the support of awareness and prevention programs for HIV/AIDS and other STDs, including:

a) HIV testing for those individuals and groups at risk of contracting AIDS which can be supported by the World Health Organization and international charities such as;

i) The Needle and Syringe Programme of AVERT, an international group focusing on averting HIV/AIDS through education, treatment, care, and;

ii) The Global Fund, which has developed a model that assists in mobilizing and financially supporting local medical experts within Member States;

b) Training seminars regarding AIDS and STD prevention for communities, media specialists and youth;

c) Health care assistance and psychological support to those infected with HIV/AIDS and their family members, such as through:

i) Anonymous telephone hotlines;

ii) Individual and group counseling;

3) Suggests increased support of mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) programs to be funded through organizations such as the WHO designed to reduce such infections in underdeveloped areas through voluntary and confidential counseling and testing for HIV/AIDS;

4) Encourages countries and research institutions, such as the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NAID) to share research information about HIV/AIDS treatment;

5) Recommends support of improved information gathering and statistic provision mechanisms for governments to assess the magnitude of sexual violence occurrences in their countries by expanding on General Assembly Recommendation No. 9 from the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW);

6) Endorses support of programs that increase awareness and prevention of gender-based violence, including:

a) Instructional outreach programs that encourage the promotion of programs similar to UNFPA to educate individuals on the prevention of sexual and domestic violence;

b) Individual and group counseling opportunities that allow victims of gender-based violence to properly reintegrate back into society based on programs such as the COMMIT initiative by UN Women;

c) Associations that provide assistance for victims to successfully report gender abuses to supplement the work of public law enforcement entities;

7) Emphasizes collaboration of national law enforcement agencies within and among Member States to fight against sexual violence in order to promote:

a) Transparency through anti-corruption measures and incentivize integrity programs;

b) Transparency of information relating to sexual violence;

c) Imploring that Member States ratify the United Nations Convention Against Corruption;
d) Recommending that those who ratified the UNCAC fully enact the provisions set about by the
convention;

8) Strongly supports improved sanitation practices to promote maternal health and eradicate and prevent
HIV/AIDS through:
a) Needle sanitation and disposal standards within healthcare institutions;
b) Proper handling and storage of bodily fluids by healthcare personnel;
c) Sanitized delivery rooms;

9) Expresses its support in increased prenatal care such as early diagnosis of hypertensive disorders, improved
nutrition status for expectant mothers in developing countries, and treatment and prevention of iron
deficiency anemia;

10) Encourages, through the United Nations Development Fund, the creation and expansion of hospitals, health
clinics and health programs to provide mental health aid towards women including pregnant women and
traumatized victims of violence;

11) Commends the continuation of programs designed to:
a) Increase presence of skilled health personnel in delivery rooms;
b) Improve emergency medical responses to complications during pregnancy or delivery;
c) Provide anti-malarial therapy, insecticide-treated bed nets, and improved hygienic conditions in
delivery rooms;

12) Recommends that Member States increase occupational opportunities for women within the health sector
including hospitals, medical clinics and research institutions;

13) Emphasizes the role of Member States in promoting the involvement of a micro financial sector to be
considered as a main source for self-sustainability and autonomy in the development of women’s financial
independence;

14) Urges for the establishment of Women’s Grassroot Empowerment Zones (WGEZ) which are collaboration
zones of the private sector to establish institutional frameworks through provision of financial incentives to
enhance opportunities for woman at a community level, such as:
a) The establishment and development of childcare opportunities for women in employment in all sectors
of the economy to encourage increased participation in the labor force which will ensure further
empowerment of women;
b) The designing and creation of educational and vocational programs that can empower women and
further increase the qualification level of employed women;

15) Urges Member States to offer opportunities to women in rural areas for the purpose of an increase in
female entrepreneurs with the cooperation of NGOs, as well as public and private sectors such as finance,
giving financial tax incentives for women who operate within the financial sector, providing micro
financing to the vulnerable; and skill based training;

16) Encourages micro financing solutions such as the "Women's Microfinance Initiative" where community
based partners provide business and bookkeeping training as well as support groups which help women
build assets and generate sustainable income to increase their standard of living and participation in the labor force;

17) **Recommends** Member States to ensure sustainable development of their technological infrastructures with considerable contributions from private sector programs such as SpaceX and Facebook for the purpose of effective financial mobilization for women by providing internet connection to the developing and rural areas;

18) **Urges** Member States to focus on women’s role in the financial sector involving international financial institutions such as the World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and other similar international financial institutions with micro financing solutions to provide loans to women with advantageous interest rates;

19) **Calls upon** NGOs, such as Lean In, and development and banking agencies, such as Goldman Sachs and McKinsey, to provide the basis for the management of micro financial infrastructures for regional cooperation within Member States;

20) **Recommends** member states to ensure sustainable development of their technological infrastructures with considerable contributions from private sectors for the purpose of effective financial mobilization for women;

1. **Urges** to establish an awareness campaign aimed at developed countries to bring to light the social and economic problems that face women in developing countries such as gender inequalities, poverty, fiscal dependency, and physical and emotional violence by:

a) Encouraging UN Women and other financial institutions to help finance the campaign;

b) Spreading awareness about the problems developing countries face, the UN seeks to gain financial support from developed countries to enhance and create more programs that try to eradicate global issues;

21) **Recommends** developing countries to give specific need based incentives to citizens in rural or underdeveloped areas who allow their girls to attend school based off Member State’s specific domestic conditions;

22) **Recommends** the establishment of an international framework, in which highly educated females in developed nations voluntarily visit the developing nations in order to educate young females in need of a primary education;

23) **Recommends** the establishment of an international framework, in which highly educated females in developed nations voluntarily visit the developing nations in order to educate young females in need of a primary education;

24) **Calls upon** the Member States to enact policies which establish healthy, hygienic, and safe childcare services in developing countries which promote an educational environment from a young age to enable women to enter the work force in greater numbers;

25) **Encourages** Member States to promote gender equality within the education system such as:

a) Establish course goals for primary education about gender equality;

b) Hold public awareness campaigns to educate the public at large;

26) **Establishes** goals and thresholds for the entire world while allowing each member state to be autonomous about their own primary educational system;

27) **Encourages** developing states to make a network of educational institutions to enhance the interrelationship and collaboration between schools in rural areas and in urban areas so that they can share educational resources and information as well as increase communication;
28) **Requests** developing nations to enhance their official infrastructure in higher education for women in sectors such as business, economics, science, technology, engineering, and math;

29) **Recommends** Member States to establish realistic goals to actively involve more women in public sector decision-making processes to promote women’s representation in government by offering courses in schools pertaining to government service;

30) **Calls upon** Member States to propose funding to associations that entrust the education of women through working with organizations such as UN Women.
The General Assembly Second Committee, 

Guided by the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 21 in the specific, which states that all people have the right to take part in the government of his or her country and the right of equal access to public service, 

Reaffirming the Millennium Development Goals, in particular Millennium Development Goal 3 Promoting Gender Equality and Empowering Women which specifically states that gender inequalities persist and women still “face discrimination in access to education, work and economic assets, and participation in government” and these goals should continue to be pursued, 

Having considered the Beijing Declaration of 1995 which highlighted that women should have access to decision-making processes and power, to achieve equality, development and peace, 

Emphasizing the Progress of the World’s Women 2011/2012 Report which states the importance of “laws and justice systems [that] shape society, by providing accountability, by stopping the abuse of power and by creating new norms about what is acceptable,” 

Further recalling A/RES/66/216 on Women in Development which recognizes the need for increased participation of women in civil society and in Government decision-making at the national level with regards to development policy, 

Recalling also the 1952 Convention on the Political Rights of Women, which states that women shall be given equal opportunities in government without any discrimination, eligible for election to all publicly elected bodies established by national law and entitled to hold public office and to exercise all public functions established by national law, 

Bearing in mind the aims of the post-2015 development agenda which will continue to address the issues of gender equality and women’s rights, 

Observing the need of proper support by a Member State’s citizens on the issue of increased female representation in the civil and political sectors and combating the absence of opportunities for women to gain experience in the government, 

Recalling the underrepresentation of women in politics-specifically noting that women only represent an average of 22.1% of seats in national parliaments as recorded by the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU), 

Convinced that gender equality and respect for women in governmental positions can only be achieved by cooperation between men and women, 

1. Asserts that including women in the discussion of governmental decisions, specifically those that impact women, is of the utmost importance in allowing women to advocate for their own rights: 

   a. Recommends Member States actively seek qualified women for the political sector through partnerships with the public sector and higher education institutions; 

   b. Emphasizes the need for women’s participation in national parliaments to reach an average of 30% by 2025 by: 

      i. Recommending a utilization of resources from the UN National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, and from United States Agency for International Development (USAID) previous actions;
ii. Considering starting the process by defining national candidates quotas for women, in order to start working on gender equality inside parties first, to gradually reach the governmental representation level;

2. Encourages Member States to provide educational assistance to women seeking to attend university with the intention of entering the government sector through:
   a. Urging Member States to provide educational grants for women planning to enter the political or civil sector by utilizing the UN Fund for Gender Equality and also utilizing their own educational funds;
   b. Encouraging Member States to provide assistance in educational planning by:
      i. Calling upon Member States to provide college planning workshops in public secondary education to encourage adolescence participation in college;
      ii. Recommending the collaboration of public and private secondary education with local universities to recruit young women into the political and civil sectors;

3. Urges Member States to expand the maternity rights of women by:
   a. Urging Member States to provide maternity leave lasting between 12-16 weeks-as per the UN standard, in order to allow women the freedom to be both mothers and political advocates;
   b. Encouraging all Member States to consider the possibility of allowing women to work from home during part of the maternity period, in order to retain a qualified workforce thus, women may stay active in the workplace and not negatively affect the economic sector;
   c. Calling upon a target date of 2025 for the implementation of these developments by Member States in creating consistency among other target dates noted in the resolution and to encourage Member States to consolidate these recommendations into one cohesive legislation;

4. Reaffirms the need for Member States to create time sensitive goals in prospective documents related to women’s rights in order to maintain accountability for the advancement of women’s rights declarations;

5. Urges Members States to join the UN Women Solidarity Movement for Gender Equality( the HeForShe campaign) which aims to encourage the male population to participate in the struggle for gender equality, promoting the engagement of men as partners of women in addressing gender disparities to underline the benefits of a gender-equal society;

6. Invites Member States to set up programs based off the framework of the UN Interagency Women’s Leadership Program to encourage and provide leadership education to female youth while also educating older women in the community on how to facilitate these discussions through:
   a. Endorsing the creation of an afterschool program that will encourage school aged girls to participate in leadership opportunities in school -such as club presidents or student government participation-and also encourages girls to hold active roles in their community;
   b. Recommending the training of local women by already established female educators to become leadership educators within their community and to help organize these afterschool programs;
   c. Encouraging the active involvement of relevant political regional personalities and UN Women to advocate and help lead in these discussions;
   d. Encouraging the use of the UN Fund for Gender Equality to help fund these programs;
7. Emphasizes the importance of encouraging women leaders in order to allow the voices of women to be heard in political processes, where women’s point of view would be a precious resource during the decision making course of delicate subjects such as sexual harassment, human trafficking and children healthcare by:

a. Reminding Member States to upload strict regulations regarding the unequal treatment of women in the workplace, noting that harmful gender stereotypes present a significant barrier to women’s participation in social and political sectors, and that derogatory language presents a significant challenge for many women;

b. Expressing its hope that Member States will lead the way in adjusting criticisms directed towards women in the government sectors specifically, that women shall be criticized based on their performance and professionalism as opposed to their gender, appearance, or societal statues;

c. Recommending that Member States volunteer for monitoring of potential gender-based discrimination in the civil and political sectors through UN Women;

d. Inviting Member States utilize their public relations offices to create a series of advertising campaigns—such as social media advocacy and print media such as posters and billboards— to promote a pleasant working environment for women and reduce sexual harassment in the labor force as to reach a wider body of non-governmental citizens;

e. Expressing its hope that citizens in the civil and political sectors will challenge harmful gender stereotypes that would discourage the participation of women in leadership roles.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Guided by the goal number five 5.b of the post-2015 agenda which aims to achieve gender equality and empower women by enhancing the use of enabling technologies, in particular Information and Communication Technologies (ICT), to promote women’s empowerment,

Recalling A/RES/32/178 of the 19th December 1977 Network for the exchange of technological information and industrial and technological bank,

Recalling the Information and Communication Technologies development fund to be the relevant institution to attract external funds from the public and private sector, development partners for co-financing a wide range of national regional and global development project for the development of ICT,

Further recalling the role of the Department of Public Information in the mission of promoting global awareness about previous United Nations work concerning empowering women,

Taking into account the digital revolution in the field of communication as a critical fact to a nation’s capability to develop and achieve sustainable goals,

Recalling A/RES/69/211 to promote education throughout various Member States to assist nations in high-level dialogue through the use of digital means for information sharing,

1. Encourages Member States to endorse triangular cooperation between governments, non-governmental organizations and the private sector and to efficiently work on different levels of action-taking in women empowerment that would include:

   a. Local level initiatives, through which regional governmental institutions would make sure to adapt their policies, according to the needs of local women, so that each one would feel heard and fully represented in order to empower women’s position within not only the urban societies but also the rural ones, such as:

      i. The creation of community centers in these areas as central points of gathering for women, such as the Center for Women & Community implemented by the University of Massachusetts Amherst in the surroundings of the Hampshire County community and providing cultural information and services thanks to the help of volunteers, interns and students involved in empowering women;

   b. National policies and legislations such as the United States White House Council on Women and Girls, that would insure that women rights are strongly promoted and taken into serious consideration in every social, economic or political project established by their governments in order to raise awareness about gender equality, including:

      i. National programs such as the Techwomen mission to reach the empowerment, connection and support of women in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) by providing opportunities to share information and join networks of women;

   c. International level actions thanks to which countries can cooperate and benefit from information sharing and women can communicate and share experiences, by:

      i. Integrating existing regional and global partnership with governments, non-profit organizations and private sector such as the Equal Futures partnership, to participate in
forums and discussion, ideas exchanges and inspiration spreading, organized on a worldwide scale such as the Beijing Platform of Action through the Fourth World Conference on Women gathering women from diverse locations of the globe in order to stand for women empowerment.

2. **Invites** the international community, to collaborate with international United Nations programs, such as the International Telecommunication Union, that connects the world by partnering up with local civil society groups private sector to:

   a. Promote, develop and facilitate in least developed countries (LDCs) the implementation and the improvement of Internet networks as a universal hub of exchange without the effect of discrimination of any kind;

   b. Encourage the financial contribution for the implementation of this structure through the specific use of ICT Development Fund to spread beyond the borders of rural areas;

   c. Endorse the promotion of technologies targeting information sharing such as Internet, social networks, blogs and forums as a mean to implement women’s opportunities to develop and have an outstanding voice using;

3. **Also invites** UN Women to implement on its Website a list of inter governmental and non governmental structure, initiatives, programs and partnership for the functioning of an international platform allowing access and direct link between women and such organization;

4. **Stresses** the importance of sharing data collections to improve upon results by the usage of statistics to identify gender gaps in economic and political activities through the Evidence and Data for Gender Equality (EDGE) launched at the Fourth High Level Forum and the Women’s Empowerment in Agriculture Index that measures the empowerment and inclusion of women in agriculture;

5. **Reiterates** the importance of the role of NGOs, UN entities, and the private sector in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) who provide basic knowledge about progress and failures of implemented programs and initiatives that has been done in their countries to assist the data collection and give explanations on the measured results;

6. **Further** invites Member States to join their already existing regional cooperation group and multilateral partnership on women such as Equal Futures Partnership and the Women to expand the network of exchanging collaborators in order to share the progresses that had been made in fields of empowering women in the social, political and economic activities.
The General Assembly Second Committee, 

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which works to reaffirm fundamental human rights and the importance of equal rights for men and women, 

Recognizing that gender discrimination is one of the main obstacles of women’s development, due to its contributions to issues such as social injustices, precarious education for women and unstable economy for the affected countries, especially developing countries, 

Affirming the UN definition of vulnerable as characteristics and circumstances of a community, system, or asset that make it susceptible to the damage effects of a hazard arising from various physical, social, and environmental factors, 

Draws attention to negative view of traditional values and cultural norms as a barrier, and instead promotes it as a catalyst for unique positions for social involvement, 

Taking into account that women constitute half of humankind and forty percent of the global workforce according to research from the World Bank (2012), 

Concerned by the increasing gender gap in wages throughout the global economy, which has decelerated from 3.0 per cent growth since the real wage growth crisis in 2008 noted by the International Labour Organization’s Global Wage Report of 2014/15, 

Deeply concerned that while women make-up approximately 50% of the world’s population, they hold less than 25% of parliamentary positions, which can be seen in UN Women’s Facts and Figures Report on Leadership and Political Participation, 

Noting the disparity in positions of women across a variety of fields especially at the corporate level, 

Emphasizing the importance of micro-financing in providing start-up capital for women entrepreneurs and small business owners, 

Appreciating that the number of parliamentary positions held by women has nearly doubled over the past two decades, 

Recalling the Promotion of the Declaration of the Right and Responsibilities of individuals, groups, and organs of society (A/RES/68/181) to promote and protect universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms: protecting women human rights defenders, 

Highlighting the thirteenth Article of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in its twenty year anniversary whose texts include the importance of empowerment and increased participation of women in all spheres of society including participation in the decision making process and access to power, 

Noting with appreciation the efforts of the Member States on achieving the Third Millennium Development Goal related to promoting gender equality and empowering women, 

Respecting the many different existing traditions, customs, and gender roles within every culture emphasized in The Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (A/Res/36/55), as well as women’s roles as wives, mothers, and workers, 

1. Recommends Member States to cooperate with the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), to further encourage the involvement of women in government through the establishment of executive protocols,
procedures or systems of compulsory rules established at the national level, which would allow for progressive work towards equal representation in governmental bodies such as:

a. Urges all Member States to report on a yearly basis to the CSW to begin working towards a minimum goal of 20% of women in parliament by 2025, a target more achievable than that of the Division for the Advancement of Women’s report EGM/EPDM/2005/Report (Equal Participation of Women and Men in Decision-Making Processes, with Particular Emphasis on Political Participation and Leadership) (2005), which recognizes that only 19 countries have achieved a standard of 30%;

b. Local governments where women who have previously felt unwelcomed with hostile attitudes can play a pivotal role by establishing and building personal relationships, becoming heavily involved in the community to influence perspectives, and increasing awareness of social and economic concerns allowing every individual to improve these standards;

c. A public organization, such as UN Women, that offers women more opportunities to acquire political experience and networks established by bi-annual conferences, located at the capital city of each Member State, funded by the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM);

2. Draws attention to the need for Member States to collaborate with NGOs and private corporations, particularly in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDs), in order to provide incentives for start-up capital for women entrepreneurs, such as but not limited to:

a. Micro-financing, grants, low-interest and long-term loans:
   i. Monitored by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and financed by UN donors such as Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) members and other developed nations, NGOs, and private corporations;
   ii. Taking into consideration that donors should be encouraged by Member States to participate by offering incentives predetermined by each individual Member State based on their ability and such incentives can include but are not limited to favorable trade, promotion and lobbying opportunities, and an overall positive image;
   iii. And it should be noted that UNCDF has received the highest score from the Smart Aid for Microfinance Index which would suggest that the UNCDF is effective in economic incentives;

3. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the International Labor Organization, government agencies, and NGOs through open discussion and debate, as well as frequent meetings to create career development agencies for women in the formal and informal sectors, which would assist them in applying for and obtaining jobs:

a. The career development agencies will be located throughout the continents and will be dispersed based on what the UN classifies as major areas and regions of the world; these agencies will report to the ILO;

b. Recommending trained field specialists and volunteers to oversee and manage the operations of these career development agencies;

c. These career development agencies, will assist women through the steps it takes to obtain job services that can be offered and include but are not limited to reviewing resumes, cover letters, applications as well as assisting with the interview process by holding mock interviews and providing feedback;

d. The aforementioned career agencies should be accessible for women, taking into consideration the financial circumstances of individual states governments should work toward a goal of reaching women;

e. Not only should these agencies help women find governmental jobs, but also jobs from the private sector, whether they are local, national, or multinational;
Recommends the need for the United Nations to define a vulnerable woman, as a woman who is displaced, under the risk of abuse or neglect, and under the poverty line of the specific geographic region; Member States are encouraged to sign on under the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) and UNICEF, in order to improve the welfare of young and vulnerable women, in particular:

a. Urges all Member States to prove monetary assistance for health care and household necessities with the help of UNICEF;

b. The creation and arrangement of scholarship opportunities for vulnerable mothers and their children through advisement from the UNIFEM;

c. Encourages priority access for at risk women to aforementioned career agencies;

Encourages educational seminars designed for women seeking more information that promotes of an increased role of women in the private and public sector:

a. Encouraging Member States to utilize confidence and communication workshops in cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations, the UN Women organization, and other partners like the International Labor Organization (ILO), to further promote women’s involvement in local governance;

Requests Member States to provide professional training for women about the entry level workforce in order to maximize economic opportunities and increase gender equality;

Calls upon all Member States to increase accessibility to government oriented training so that political community can flourish among women as well as men and evoke the feeling of citizenship; The Women’s Empowerment Principles offers some guidance to businesses and the private sector on how to empower women in their workplace, marketplace and community. Created through a partnership between UN Women and the United Nations Global Compact, the Principles are made to help companies improve in reviewing existing policies and practices—or establishing new policies/practices—to create more of women’s empowerment; we would like to improve upon this by adding more support with focus on women in positions of political power;

Recommends Member States work with the International Labour Organization to form strategies for creating women’s labor unions, which will help secure financial safety as it pertains to sustainable development goals and the post-2015 development agenda;

Strongly encourages Member States to emphasize the need for their universities to partner with international universities, to set up exchange programs for women in order to further their education and increase their opportunities for political involvement through the experiences they gain while they study abroad.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recalling the respect for women’s rights and encouraging gender equality as one of the purposes of the United Nations Charter expressed in Article 1 and Article 55 as a necessity for social and economic international cooperation,

Recalling that the discrimination of women violates the principles of equality of rights and respect for human dignity as laid out by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), hampers the growth of the prosperity of society, and makes it more difficult for women to meet their full potential in the service of their country, families, and humanity as a whole,

Bearing in mind the significance of ensuring fair treatment of women, combating violence against women, and promoting their basic human rights based on the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), especially Article 10 that calls upon states to enable women to combine their family responsibilities with their inalienable right to work,

Recalling ECOSOC/2010/29, which highlights the need for a gender perspective to be mainstreamed within UN operations,

Recognizing that women are prone to disadvantages in the workplace, such as gender ratio, different wage standards compared to men and the comparatively smaller number of women power-holders in occupations,

Noting the ideas posed in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995), which emphasizes the importance of women’s health and gender equality,

Acknowledging a lack of awareness among women regarding violence, both physical and psychological, against women and a lack of established legislation to fully prosecute individuals responsible for this violence,

Expressing appreciation on the various work and experiences of non-governmental organizations (NGO)s and intergovernmental organizations (IGO)s in the field of empowering women and the protection of women and children against violence,

Recognizing the importance of the UN Women 7-Point Action Plan as an initiative to foster women empowerment in areas of conflict and peacekeeping,

Expressing appreciation for the various work done by UN Women and the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) in ensuring that gender perspectives are established in all policies and programs on all levels,

Recalling A/RES/66/130, which recognizes that women face a variety of barriers to political participation and which calls for greater involvement of women in political representation as well as the elimination of biases in electoral systems that discriminate against women,

Recalling A/RES/62/48, which recognizes the idea that all genders have the equal right of participating in the goal of reaching peace and security on all levels of government,

Reaffirming S/RES/1325, which calls for an increase in the number of women in decision-making processes and the necessity of Member States to take into account the political and social engagement of women,

Reiterating A/RES/62/433 and A/RES/69/48, entitled “Advancement of Women”, and A/RES/68/227, entitled “Women in Development”, which focus on empowering women in various social sectors, particularly social and political development,
Underscoring the importance of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) outlined in A/RES/65/1, particularly MDG 3, which deals with a variety of ways to empower women through the elimination of violence against women and inclusion of women in politics and education, in coordination with MDG 7.

Highlighting the proposed post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a part of UN Beyond 2015 and UN post-2015 development agenda, particularly SDG 2, Food Security, and SDG 5.

Acknowledging A/C2/58/L.65, which includes the role of micro finance and micro credit and its effect of eradicating poverty, empowering of women, and enabling more employment for women.

Bearing in mind A/RES/69/410, which promotes new ways to overcome inequalities within the global development agenda while striving to offer equal employment opportunities in all sectors.

Reiterating that the term “decent work”, as defined by the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the International Labor Organization (ILO), incorporates fair working conditions, income adequate enough to include a health care program, and equality between men and women in the workforce.

Acknowledging work done by regional organizations, such as the African Women’s Development Fund (AWDF), in empowering African women in supporting local, national, and regional women’s organizations and in eliminating negative stereotypes surrounding women’s rights.

Recalling A/54/587 that addresses the concern of discrimination, supports intensive dialog in roundtable raised regarding the lack of control over land, capital, and personal economic standing for women.

Emphasizing the critical situation of women in conflict areas and especially women refugees as they are left to be most vulnerable and most frequently victimized by violence and a lack of information about career opportunities accessible for women in areas troubled by conflicts.

Acknowledging that women are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of drug smuggling, human trafficking and prostitution as stated in A/RES/38/107, and in A/RES/52/1 by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs.

Recalling the International Labor Organization (ILO)’s international labor conference 92nd session, 2004, concerning workers in the informal economy, especially for the women.

Recognizing the A/RES/66/128 of 11 December 2011, “Violence Against Women Migrant Workers” which encourages laws about international migration, labor and employment.

Reaffirming TD/B/C.II/MEM.2/CRP.3 The Potential of South-South Investment for Agricultural and Economic Development, which encourages the sharing and agribusiness practices amongst Member States.

Recalling A/RES/68/209 “Agricultural Technology for Development” (2013) which calls for the sharing of agrotechology and information on an international level as a model to further enhance women’s empowerment through skills.

Referring to the work of the of the “Techno-Agriculture Innovation for Poverty Alleviation” (TIPA) to apply to creating specialized jobs for women in agro-business.

Noting further A/RES/68/139 “Improvement of the Situation of Women in Rural Areas, 2014”, which details ensuring and improving equal access for rural indigenous women to employment in agricultural and non-agricultural sectors.

Expressing concern regarding the UNESCO statistic that on average there is a ratio of 1.22:1 girls to boys out-of-school and this ratio is severely worsening in specific regions, particularly rural areas in which the ratio can be as great as 4.5:1, due to unequal access resulting from poverty, societal norms, and poor educational infrastructure.
Supporting Member States to align themselves with programs such as the UN Girls’ Education Initiative (UNGEI), which emphasizes the importance that girls play in global development and sustainability through multilateral approaches,

Expressing its satisfaction about the success of the UNESCO’s Education for All project “Promoting Schooling for Girls in Burundi” which was introduced by the UNESCO in 2000 by focusing on the improvement of the educational standards of women and girls,

Noting the work of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), UN Women and World Food Program joint program to lead a comprehensive UN effort for the economic empowerment of rural women through joint actions,

Recalling UN Women’s ‘Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step it Up for Gender Equality’ initiative, which urges governments to make commitments to ensure that women and girls can contribute their full potential by 2030,

Recognizing the significance of women in the agricultural sector, as well as the restrictions they face from lack of access to financial and non-financial resources in comparison to men, highlighted by the United Nations FAO, UN Women, and the UN Commission on the Status of Women’s 2012 “Gender and Nutrition” event,

Appreciating the work of Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) UN Network for Nutrition in harmonizing UN platforms for policy with local frameworks in support of national nutrition plans and joint UN efforts to address malnutrition in childhood,

Acknowledging the UN’s Gender and Development Dialogue Series and the UNDP’s Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB), which has been an effective tool in providing a platform to discuss issues such as gender statistics, analyzing socio-economic policies, and developing strategies to promote the use of gender statistics,

Recalling progress made by micro-financing solutions such as the “Women’s Micro Finance Initiative” where community based partners provide business and bookkeeping training as well as support groups that help women build assets and generate sustainable income to increase their standard of living and participation in the labor force,

Noting S/RES/2122 which states that women often lack the political and economic rights necessary to fully assist in the development of economic markets and political policy as well as the Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) Network on Gender Equality’s report entitled “Women’s economic empowerment”, that explains how fostering female education and development on a global scale can strengthen world economy and provide solutions for economic crises,

Expressing its appreciation of efforts made to support women in rural areas through international civil-society partnerships such as the Women Entrepreneurs Opportunity Facility financing plan, created under the 10,000 Women program and funded by the International Finance Corporation (IFC) in accordance with A/RES/67/202, Entrepreneurship for Development,

1. Emphasizes the necessity for Member States to work with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), along with related IGOs, NGOs, and regional organizations to prioritize women’s access to health care resources through:

   a. Providing medical institutions with financial assistance that is funded by foreign aid packages and private donations, and will be supervised by those providing the assistance;

   b. Accurately manage the patent limitations on the distributions of preventive drugs, in cooperation with WHO by transferring easy-to-use medical technology that monitors a person’s immune system strength;

   c. Focusing particularly on states susceptible to disease and provide more accessible resources through UNITAID that invests over $140 million annually to nations around the globe;
d. Increasing women’s access to adequate health care;

e. Greater accessibility to medical services through foreign aid provisions for pregnant women with the
   goal of reducing maternal mortality;

f. Increasing the availability of educational opportunities for women through local programs by
   increasing overall awareness of the threat through advertisements and ensuring a sufficient presence of
   classes that concern information on widespread diseases;

g. Working with World Health Organizations (WHO) to supply protective hormonal contraceptives to
   women and children in rural areas;

h. Providing educational health courses focusing on women’s health and women’s domestic development
   between Member States;

2. Establishes the “UN-self-employment through Home-based Entrepreneurship Program” (UN-SHE Program) to
   be managed by UN-Women and will aim to support governments in implementing national policies promoting
   entrepreneurship of women by:

   a. Advising all UN-Women’s existing regional offices in cooperation with the responsible national
      authorities to raise awareness campaigns inspired by the HeForShe campaign, with the aim of
      dismantling negative stereotypes about women in the working force and encouraging them to fulfill
      their ambitions in their schools, universities, and communities;

   b. Asking UN-Women’s regional offices to build on their ongoing national planning practices by
      intensifying knowledge sharing and best practices through workshops and targeted consultancies
      undertaken by UN-Women personnel for national ministries on a voluntary basis, in how to support
      women in starting their own home-based business that will allow them to set up enterprises
      from home;

   c. Distributing low interest rate, low time loan micro-credits for women wishing to set up their own
      home- and community based business based on application and financing standards to be set up by a
      panel consisting of UN-Women and UNFPA experts. Based on the existing precedents, such as the
      Shea Butter Project in Ghana of UNDP 2007, repay and distribution processes are to be undertaken by
      UN-Women regional officers;

   d. Stating that UN-SHE will also coordinate and establish a network link as feedback forum through
      meetings on community levels between women participating in UN-SHE to allow them to share
      positive experiences between them and their opinions on the program UN-SHE in every community
      worldwide to access affordable loans within the micro-credit program stated above;

   e. Requesting the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) to financially support the UN-Women local projects on
      micro-credits for female entrepreneurs and calling on Member States to continue to aid and oversee
      UNFPA in their on-going funding efforts, as well as contributions from private donors organized by
      crowd funding to be set up on the UNFPA Website as a means of providing additional financial
      resources;

3. Urges Member States to empower women in rural areas, in order reduce the gap of opportunity between rural
   women as outlined in A/RES/62/136, through:

   a. Streamlining cooperation between UN Women and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the
      United Nations (FAO) by bolstering the FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development
      (IFAD), UN Women and the World Food Program in order to encourage further cooperation between
      sectors:
i. Asking organizations such as Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) to address women’s empowerment in cooperation with UN Women to establish programs that foster rural women as agents to enhance nutrition in their communities especially in terms of workshops on effective harvesting techniques;

b. Encouraging Member States to cooperate with the UN International Fund for Agricultural Development’s International Land Rights Coalition to adopt legislation reform that would ensure equal land rights to women in accordance to A/RES/54/587;

c. Enhancing sustainable agricultural skills-based programs such as the World Food Program to further include women, particularly in areas where levels of education for women are low, which hinders their developmental abilities;

d. Imploring Member States to adopt legislation that ensures that women receive equal pay for their work, and that protects equal conditions and hours of work in accordance to standards outlined in ECOSOC/RES/2008/18;

e. Urging member states to work alongside global organizations such as the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to implement policies that provide equitable job opportunities to vulnerable female migrant workers;

f. Serve to educate migrant workers on labor rights by local communities engaging in discussions as well as enforcing companies to acknowledge these discussions as a lawful right to these migrant workers;

g. Strengthening and expanding existing bilateral and multilateral capacity-building partnerships aimed at supporting female farmers through:

i. The supervision of UN Women Watch which is in charge of information and resources on gender equality and empowerment of women;

ii. Financial aid from UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality;

iii. Establishing strategic direction and guidance in the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IANWGE) meeting annually in New York coordinated by FAO, IFAD and WEP;

h. Further participation with annual reports to monitor successes and areas of opportunity for the purpose of analysis and improvement;

4. **Recommends** the creation of the World Agricultural Research and Development Conference:

a. To bring together and encourage South-South cooperation from members of developing agricultural sectors to share their agro-business strategies alongside with traditional knowledge practices;

b. Create a conference which not only addresses current global agricultural needs of Member States of all levels of development, but also creates a platform to educate women in agricultural practices;

c. Is planned and executed by female leaders in the agricultural sectors of Member States;

d. Also, pending the passage of the SDGs, the use of the Sustainable Development Fund;

e. And through economic assistance provided by Global Northern partners;

5. **Recommends** more rigorous oversight of labor conditions, particularly of migrant workers, through the establishment of physical United Nations bureaus in Member States:
a. Urges Member States to partner with the International Training Center of the ILO as well as the Committee on Migrant Workers of the office of the high commissioner of the human rights to develop education training programs for labor rights for migrant workers;

b. Member States partner with local judiciary bodies to protect migrant worker rights as well as prescribe actions to respond to violations;

c. To raise consciousness and educate women on their human and labor rights;

6. Encourages Member States to work with the women's empowerment in agriculture index, which provides the database to help measure the results of the progress that has been made and be able to identify the gaps between gender inequality and recognize the contribution of women in the agricultural sector;

7. Reiterates the necessity for the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) to push equal treatment of men and women within the workplace, government, and at home:

   a. Clarifying that the Charter of the United Nations reaffirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal treatment of men and women;

   b. Recalling that the original CEDAW was successfully passed by the General Assembly (GA) on the 18th of December, 1979;

   c. Emphasizing that the CEDAW is outdated and in need of revision for 2015 to include Member States where women’s rights are not yet actively discussed;

   d. Calling upon organizations such as ECOSOC and UN Women to work with and empower the CSW in order to accomplish goals laid out by the CEDAW;

   e. Further requesting the establishment of national laws against discrimination of women and girls, based on documents like the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action or the CEDAW;

   f. Protecting positive cultural values and in the spirit of multiculturalism respecting the cultural values of other Member States;

8. Supports the work of the Global Network of UNESCO Chairs of Gender, especially the work of the UNESCO Chair on Women, Society and Development, through:

   a. Deepening the content of lectures and seminars held at universities to prepare women for an evolving labor market by creating an annual conference in which experts will be invited to distribute knowledge to lecturers based on regional standards; Additionally, exploring the inclusion of the project Promoting Schooling for Girls in Burundi as a role model for the implementation of similar projects in various Member States;

   b. Improving the network that strengthens the cooperation and collaboration between the UNESCO Chairs of different Member States through the annual conferences mentioned above;

   c. Extending this program to rural areas of Member States;

9. Commends the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking, and recommends that Member States provide prevention and detection training of human trafficking for police and civil organizations:

   a. Increasing awareness of the prevalence of human trafficking around the world by educating people on common indications of trafficking activity;

   b. Implementing support systems for those who have been trafficked, especially men and women who have suffered physical and psychological abuse in the sex and labor trafficking industries;
c. Increasing legal enforcement of national anti-trafficking laws;

10. **Ensuring** equal working conditions on labor markets by:

   a. Encouraging states to adopt a policy of fair wages that is gender blind as well as eliminating stereotypes on labor markets;

   b. Imposing legal actions against those employers who do not obey the rule of providing equal working conditions by issuing fines or financial sanctions in order to enforce the equal working conditions;

   c. Granting extended financial and parental support to women before they return back to their former workplace after pregnancy through the creation of a women support council;

11. **Urges** Member States to work in collaboration with women’s leadership organizations, such as Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management (WOCAN) as well as the Farmers Forum, to help women in developing states:

   a. Create agricultural infrastructure that is more encompassing to women to address international issues as well as regional issues referencing more developed nations and their experiences and successes;

   b. Also help women transition from the informal sector of the economy to a formal labor force through the establishment of a more advanced education curriculum supported by these organizations;

12. **Recommends** the extension of the United Nations Inter-Agency Network in Women and Gender Equality with a task force called Gender Development, an international network of career services and counseling for women, to be implemented by all Member States including, but not limited to, Member States troubled by conflicts at the university level and beyond in order to help women find suitable internship opportunities and higher education program through:

   a. The use of Public-Private partnerships to create scholarship programs in an effort to increase access to intuitions of higher education in rural areas;

   b. The condition that the recipients of the scholarship work to develop the sectors that they received education in;

13. **Encourages** extended financial and parental support to women before they return back to their former workplace after pregnancy through:

   a. Emphasizing the presence of women within the workforce and government aids in bringing organization, morale, and equal processes of decision making;

   b. Encouraging Member States to incorporate the gender equality initiatives stated in the Millennium Development Goals through programs such as the Gender Alliance for Development Center and the International Programs in Boosting Employment through Small Enterprise Development, both supporting the equality of men and women socially and economically;

14. **Encourages** collaboration between public and private sectors, including Member States and Civil Society, to implement and promote systems of micro credits to finance women’s entrepreneurial in the agricultural sector through:

   a. Supporting public, private partnerships and community building through agricultural cooperatives in agriculture to improve the status of women and increase the numbers of those involved;

   b. Involving introducing business incentives provided by supporting Member-State;
c. Calling upon the need for improved aid and micro-loans which would result in structural benefits to institutions that are vital women in agricultural labor;

15. **Calls for UN Women in cooperation with Member States to strengthen the role of women in society through eliminating discrimination, harassment, and bias in the workplace by:**

   a. Supporting employment incentives such as tax breaks to companies that provide opportunities to women who live in lower income communities as well as safe, harassment-free working environments in order to empower women and ensure that women do not feel threatened;

   b. Promoting public awareness of issues surrounding discrimination through media campaigns, such as campaigning in large print for what constitutes discrimination and also for specific opportunities within the communities;

   c. Eliminating bias in the hiring process on account of gender, especially jobs in which women could perform equally as well as men by providing government-backed employment incentives to companies who are doing so, monitored by the ILO;

   d. Asking UN Women to work with other interested governmental organizations and private members to observe the elimination of discrimination, harassment, and bias;

16. **Reminds Member States to implement international and national regulations to:**

   a. Strictly define violence that is inflicted upon women;

   b. Provide systems to support women who have suffered violence, such as forming a UN body that deals with post-traumatic stress that often arises from violent actions;

   c. The formation of national regulations that deter offenders from inflicting violence on women, such as imposing fines and appropriate punishments;

17. **Recommends** the adoption of UNFPA’s family planning programs of the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, through each Member States’ national action plans that:

   a. Consider local customs and circumstances;

   b. Work to improve the quality of parent-child relations;

   c. Support primary education until the end of studies;

   d. Aim to combat stereotypes that arise between men and women;

   e. Promote a sustainable society to advance women’s access to employment which will lead to the development of the global community;

18. **Advocates** that Member States better their workforce environments and implement regulations on informal work by:

   a. Passing legislation that involves providing equal wages to both men and women, reaffirming the objectives of CEDAW;

   b. Reducing sexual harassment and gender-based discrimination in the workplace;

   c. Increasing female participation in the workforce, especially in sectors that women tend not to be involved in;
d. Managing frequent and fair labor inspections;

e. Adopting inclusive frameworks that combats the black market, such as drug smuggling, human trafficking and prostitution;

19. **Supports** the adoption of micro-financing initiatives, such as the “Women’s Microfinance Initiative” for low-income women to boost women’s economic status and improve their household economy through:

a. Professional training on banking services and budget management;

b. Joint initiatives between the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and UNFPA;

c. Implementing and encouraging equal participation of all sectors of life through engagement of the private sector and community groups that foster social inclusion;

20. **Encourages** Member States to promote gender equality in all levels of political representation, decision-making, and other leadership roles to ensure the full integration of women into development by:

a. Voluntarily working towards increasing the number of seats held by women in government and public positions and other higher-level and official positions to thirty percent by 2030 to strive for gender parity in the long term, especially during times of peace-building and conflict;

b. Recommending specifically designated positions in member state governments be appointed to progress reports on a semiannual basis;

21. **Promotes** the provision of opportunities to women to pursue education and careers by increasing availability of birth control according to the International Conference on Population and Development of 1994, family planning, and other reproductive medicine and granting every child access to social infrastructures;

22. **Calls upon** Member States to continue the adoption of the UN Women 7-Point Action Plan as an avenue to provide agricultural assistance and leadership such as small fertilizing loans for women to continue sustainable farming in areas of conflict in order to allow them to sustain their families rather than seeking work in the informal economy;

23. **Suggests** that Member States increase awareness among women of their rights concerning violence, and to reinforce laws prosecuting those who engage in violent action through implementing UN-Women’s policy to train professionals to teach women and girls, therefore strengthening their social and economic situation.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Aware that the increase of representation of women in global governments and politics can lead to a more equal society according to the UN-Women,

Gravely concerned with the existing stereotypes and structural barriers, resulting in inequality in the workforce, domestic sphere along with social and cultural environments,

Acknowledging the work of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) on the empowerment of women at a regional level, established in the annual declaration of 2010 Achieving Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Strengthening Development Cooperation,

Bearing in mind the proposal of the Expert Group meeting and the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women in the expert paper Gender, Science and Technology (2010) to promote education for the continuation of empowerment of women in the workplace,

Noting the importance of the access of women into the international trade to promote gender equality in initiatives like Women and Trade programme (ITC),

Recognizing the significant contribution that is made by women migrant laborers to the global economic sphere, as is acknowledged in A/RES/66/216 (2011), but also the way that gender discrimination wounds the full potential of these efforts to alleviate developmental disparities for example hunger amongst children, poor educational systems, regional economic disparity in both host and home countries,

Reminding all Member States of the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Article 1, which condemns discrimination against other human beings,

Recognizing the vital role of women among environmental management and development as established in Principle 20 of the Rio Declaration,

Reaffirming that educating women will grant them access to the global labor force which will enhance the global economy according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),

Acknowledging the need to further promote the inclusion of women in political and economic environments, the General Assembly (GA) passed A/RES/67/148 (Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly) (2013) which reaffirms the 12 strategic objectives focusing on the advancement of women such as: women and the economy, women in power, and decision-making,

Bearing in mind that there is a universal need for equality, A/RES/68/227 (Women in development) (2014) and notes the global efforts to expand on the rights of women in developing countries as it relates to their empowerment through education,

Deeply concerned about the stereotypes of parents on the inferiority of female births and the notion that a family can only benefit from a girl through marriage, with the intention to avoid financial support for the upbring of a girl because of lower family economic status, and gain benefits from the groom’s family and community such as monetary, social and political mileage,

Realizing the vulnerability of children and specifically that of girls, in every society due to unawareness of violent sources and the lack of independence,
Stressing the need to end discrimination and persecution of women and calling upon Member States to take all measures necessary to ensure their protection in the creation of a safe environment for women,

Deeply concerned about the lack of access to independent information in rural areas where the society is structurally weak, women are hindered from development,

Having examined that poverty and the lack of knowledge are the major reasons behind child prostitution,

Emphasizing the critical situation of women in conflict areas and especially women refugees who are among the most vulnerable and frequently victimized,

Recalling the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimination Based on Religion or Belief (A/RES/36/55) that everyone has the freedom of religion or belief that have to be respected and protected,

Considering all Member States on having agreed to promote universal respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that mutual respect for cultural autonomy sets the basis for national sovereignty thus strengthening the society and the economy,

Deeply concerned about the damaging effects of terrorist activities imposing a threat especially towards vulnerable groups such as women, violating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Expressing grave concern on the increase in prostitution among girls and young women in most parts of the world due to poverty, illiteracy, unawareness, misguidance and coercion;

Underscoring the vulnerable position of women and girls of being victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation due to gender-bias within employment,

Concerned about the lack of educational infrastructure and access in many underdeveloped and developing nations hinders women in consolidating culture, since education allows them to learn further about their own culture and enables them to contribute to societal development,

Fully alarmed that discrimination comes very often from women’s self-conscious because their community is teaching cultural ideas to girls, who are brought up at home seeing dependency on men and obedience as correct and necessary,

Reminding all Member States of the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Article 1, this reminds us of the importance of equality and unacceptable discrimination of all peoples and genders,

Bearing in mind different cultural contexts pertaining to women in the workplace,

Acknowledging, the fact that women play a key role in agriculture in developing countries, representing 43% of the workforce according Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in 2011-2013,

Fully aware of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) deadline and the importance in continuing its promotion with the Post 2015-Development Agenda and the out document of the Rio +20 The future we Want, specifically in regards to women empowerment and equal access to education and sanitation,

Deeply concerned with the vulnerability of women to sexual, physical, and economic exploitation, due to the existence of gender discrimination within employment and access to work opportunities expressed in the United Nation Four World Conference on Women,

Recognizing the importance of women to be include into peacekeeping operations and in inside conflict area, looking for equality in the resolution SC/RES/66/216 (2011),
Affirming that empowering women in education is a crucial step towards equality and a less violent society,

Fully Aware of the recent World Women’s Health and Development Forum in February 2015 and the call to action for “Ministries of Health to establish Offices of Women’s Health”, whose mission is to protect and advance the health of women and girls,

Recalling Economic and Social Council Committee Resolution E/CN.6/2013/NGO/186 which emphasizes the importance of handling sexual and gender based violence with meaningful legal procedure and the results that is produced,

Expressing the importance of eradicating the existing stereotypes and structural barriers, that results in inequality in the workforce according to statistics produced by the United Nations Statistic Division,

Recognizing the importance of Economic and Social Committee Report E/2011/NGO/131 that express the significance of having male and female children participate in non-patriarchal education which has helped combat sexual violence,

Bearing in mind A/RES/18/21 as well as A/RES/66/128 and their call to ensure protection of women and female migrants as well as ensuring adequate health conditions in accordance with Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) as well as the International Conference on Population and Development, and the need to protect those women, including migrants, refugees, and other vulnerable groups susceptible to gender based violence,

Recognizes United Nations Women Commission on the Status of Women 58th Session, which completed a study that suggested if women’s representation in Information Communication and Technologies (ICT) sector in Europe suggested that if just as many women worked in the digital sector as men the European Gross Domestic Product (GDP) could increase by an estimated 9 billion euros,

1. Encourages Member States to promote a greater representation of women, with the goal of ultimately reaching equal representation in the workforce, to ensure involvement of women in legislation and governmental decision-making roles;

2. Suggests the installation of a national and regional organization named "Workplace Gender Equality Agency”, which can be dedicated to the integration of women into the labor market, as well as looking forward to resolving the disparities between men and women in the workplace such as the unequal wages, unemployment, discrimination and sexual harassment, by:

   a. Including the government and the civil society,

   b. Calling on the government to install this initiative into a national level;

   c. Calling on the Economic and Social Council Regional Commissions to implement this strategy in a regional level;

   d. Working alongside UN organs such as UN-Women, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), International Labor Organization (ILO) and other related;

   e. Reporting to the agencies and to the government once every year;

3. Requests the inclusion of topics related to women in the labor force in the Regional Commissions of ECOSOC in order to support initiatives to include women in regional participation with the partnership of the United Nations;
4. **Calls upon** Members States to promote education in the areas of science, technology and mathematics, which will guarantee the access of women into a more-inclusive job market, and to accept that is necessary to allow women the proper access to education in order to enter the labor force;

5. **Reminds** Member States to strengthen legal frameworks that will create preventive measures to combat child labor, specifically the exploitation of girls for economic purposes, ensuring the rights of children in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

6. **Encourages** Member States to strengthen regional programs such as Pacific Women Shaping, Women in the Economy Initiative, African Women Entrepreneurship Program and other related agencies, by:
   a. Strengthening the nexus between the private sector and the women entrepreneurs;
   b. Promoting regional cooperation to achieve more access to the women in the global market;
   c. Working along with UN-entities such as International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UN-Women, and programs related;

7. **Requests** for Member States to promote the use of internet and social media to create a global platform for women entrepreneurship within society, both in a regional aspect, but also in the effort to include women in global partnerships, working alongside UN-Women;

8. **Considers** the benefits of compliance to mechanisms similar to the Human Development Index (HDI), in measuring the employment of both genders, and thereby facilitating a global standard for the involvement of women in legislation and the workforce, which will promote transnational accountability for a gender-neutral, regulated, and fair economic climate, with the support of UNDP;

9. **Encourages** Member States to strengthen national bureaucracies that aid the integration of women migrant laborers into host countries, by:
   a. Partnering with institutions like the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in the creation of language assimilation programs, with support and protection for cultural diversity;
   b. Offering women equal access to employment opportunities;
   c. Reintegrating women migrant laborers back into their home countries to fully utilize their expanded skillsets and avoid the neglect of their potential;

10. **Encourages** national, regional and supranational authorities to strengthening the media campaigns to encourages gender equality and human rights of the women, working along with UN-Women in campaigns such as HeforShe and Orange your Neighborhood and others;

11. **Suggest** that Member States strengthen national policies and legislations to promote equality in the workplace to avoid gender disparities;

12. **Invites** Member States to strengthen partnerships with organizations in the private sector, as well as wishing to increase the number of women in leadership positions in technological, political and business sectors;

13. **Calls upon** Members States to promote the education for women for the development of professional skills and to promote employment, especially in the private sector, in order to help dissolve gender discriminatory environments in the workplace while partnering with the education programs of UN-Women and United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF);

14. **Encourages** the partnerships of NGO’s with local, small scale projects that will empower women in their communities, referencing the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;
15. Encourages Member States to bring forth private sectors to implement women empowerment and financial management workshops sponsored by the United Nations in cooperation with Non-Governmental Organizations, such as the Women’s Participation Program, to further promote women’s involvement in local governance, and overlook the effectiveness of implementation of the workshops;

16. Strongly recommends Member States to emphasize the need for the development of small skills industries for rural less educated women by providing the location and materials for the type of work and the partnership with international universities, to set up exchange programs for women, in order to further their education through their experiences while they study abroad;

17. Draws attention to the provision of knowledge to children and parents through state school education respectively, where the rights of women are greatly emphasized in the syllabus regarding child marriage; sexual independence; sexually transmitted diseases; protective methods; and abstinence;

18. Calls upon the global community to focus on building the confidence of girls exposed to danger in daily life by providing mentoring programs and psychological strengthening workshops provided by college students through their service learning internship under universities guidance, to girls in order to protect them from violence and help them developing an independent personality;

19. Urges Member States to implement women empowerment programs with International Organizations and NGOs such as Oxfam, CARE International, Human Rights Watch and UNICEF and others, in order to develop leadership skills, which will improve their quality of life on a local level, by creating awareness via word of mouth campaigns, billboards, and educational booklets;

20. Recommends the implementation of an international network of career services and counseling for women by all member states including but not limited to member states troubled by conflicts on university level and beyond in order to help women find suitable internship opportunities and higher education programs;

21. Further requests governments, universities and international organizations to work together to develop education programs with scholarship and subsidies focusing on a variety of subjects and majors for women who are still under the working age so that young females are open to job options which will help them survive with dignity;

22. Demands that the governments raise awareness on the issue of sexual exploitation and child prostitution in order to prevent further engagement of young girls in prostitution;

23. Reassure the cooperation between governments, local schools and Non-Governmental Organizations to provide sponsorship for young talented girls with leadership skills who will act as role models in their society;

24. Urges Member States to recognize the importance of providing equal education to both genders, through the use of female celebrities and UN Women, to further educate women on the opportunities to be successful in all aspects of society, including the private sector and government;

25. Recommends Member States to work on all levels of schooling to approach family on children’s education by emphasizing the role of successful mothers, helping all young students understand that women’s performances are important and needed;

26. Encourages the international community to fully remain committed on promoting and respecting the freedom of religion and belief including the right of the national legislation to be based on cultural heritage, and the principles of human rights;

27. Calls upon developed nations to assist refugee host countries in providing education, health care and protection of refugee women;
28. *Requests* the creation of educational programs in order to urge women to take classes from home or from their rural areas when they are prevented from attending an actual school, by:

   a. Creating online courses to allow women to have an access to education wherever they live;
   
   b. Encouraging education centers for girls in rural areas where their education is not taken enough into consideration in order to reach as soon as possible a high level of education, even in remote area;
   
   c. Inviting Member States to integrate NGOs' action to share teachers so that education from the primary to the end of the studies is assured for boys and girls, men and women;

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   a. Create online courses to allow women to have an access to education wherever they live;
   
   b. Encourages education centers for girls in rural areas where their education is not taken enough into consideration in order to reach as soon as possible a high level of education, even in remote area;
   
   c. Further invites Member States to integrate NGOs' action to share teachers so that education from the primary to the end of the studies is assured for boys and girls, men and women;

30. *Encourages* the creation and implementation of Create- Share-Care Programs that will partner up with organizations such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UN-Women and receive funding from sources such as Catapult Crowd funding Platform which will allow the promotion of equal access to education and health care for and women by creating initiatives that promote strong primary and secondary education through:

   a. Assisting Member States to provide equal access to education for women of diverse cultural backgrounds;
   
   b. Hosting expert groups, such as teachers or members of NGOs, to help national development of women in order to make reports and recommendations for the United Nations Inter-agency Networks;
   
   c. Partnering up with organizations such as UN Women eLearning Campus which can help women in rural areas and/or unable to mobilize have the opportunity to achieve education through a variety of outlets such as online learning or home school;

31. *Encourages* the creation and implementation of Create- Share-Care Programs that will partner up with organizations such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UN-Women and receive funding from sources such as Catapult Crowd funding Platform which will allow the promotion of equal access to education and health care for and women by creating initiatives that promote strong primary and secondary education through:

   a. Assisting Member States to provide equal access to education for women of diverse cultural backgrounds;
   
   b. Hosting expert groups, such as teachers or members of NGOs, to help national development of women in order to make reports and recommendations for the United Nations Inter-agency Networks;
   
   c. Partnering up with organizations such as UN Women eLearning Campus which can help women in rural areas and/or unable to mobilize have the opportunity to achieve education through a variety of outlets such as online learning or home school;

32. *Urge* Member States to enhance access of health care services for women by utilizing the Universal Service Administrative Company’s Rural Healthcare Program which will provide as a funding source to implement:

   a. Increased number of doctors specializing in women’s health and wellbeing in developing Member States with high child and mother mortality rates;
   
   b. Necessary access of private hygiene facilities and products for women;

33. *Encourages* an enhanced partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to empower women working in agriculture, not only to yield profits for local women in developing nations, but also to provide them a larger stage by including their market in the global economy with business opportunities, by:

   a. The use of greener technological practices through sustainability education supported by financing options and tax accreditation;
b. Tax credits for businesses that incorporate the enterprises of local women in new markets including agricultural cooperatives;

c. Water accessibility and sanitation;

34. **Recommends** the Agricultural Model stated in Resolution 68/209 “Agricultural Technology for Development” to further enhance women’s empowerment through skill training and development as well as creating additional pathways to entrepreneurship with the assistance of economic support funding mechanisms such as Global Fund for Women;

35. **Encourages** the empowerment of Small–Holder woman farmers to optimize agricultural technology through enabling access to knowledge, especially to those women in developing countries through:

a. Utilizing concepts of Multifunctional Character of Agriculture and Land (MFCAL) which aims to strengthen the idea of agriculture, and produce goods that also offer services to the community;

b. Through increased interaction between developed and developing states through training programs such as High Level Expert Group Meeting which aid in the creation of technological skill sets in agriculture, environment, and the stimulation of the economy;

36. **Encourages** the development of local specific gender-based violence courts, as modeled by Liberia’s mandated courts, which deals with prioritizing the issue of violence against women by utilizing United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and other entities to assist Member States in endorsing women to procure judicial roles in legal systems;

37. **Calls** for the reintegration of female child soldiers, who are now adult females, into civilian life and provision of adequate rehabilitation programs in pursuance of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

38. **Endorses** the advancement of educational programs and campaigns such as “He For She” and UNiTE which encourage starting at an early stage in order to break the culture of silence as defined by United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);

39. **Calls upon** Member States to assist refugee host countries in implementing programme aimed at improving infrastructure conducive to the success of women in education, which bolsters better economic independence through:

a. Incorporation of every individual in the economic system through high accessibility to cultural and social bodies of protection,

b. Partnerships between Member States experiencing large influxes of refugees and NGO’s similar to the Women’s Refugee Commission, which seeks to help women regain their voice and dignity,

c. Balancing family life and education for single parent families,

d. Providing women the opportunity to gain basic knowledge on financial management;

40. **Encourages** the creation and implementation of Create–Share–Care Programs that will partner up with organizations such as United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UN-Women and receive funding from sources such as Catapult Crowd funding Platform which will allow the promotion of equal access to education and health care for and women by creating initiatives that promote strong primary and secondary education through:

a. Assisting Member States to provide equal access to education for women of diverse cultural backgrounds;
b. Hosting expert groups, such as teachers or members of NGOs, to help national
development of women in order to make reports and recommendations for the United
Nations Inter-agency Networks;

c. Partnering up with organizations such as UN Women eLearning Campus which can help
women in rural areas and/or unable to mobilize have the opportunity to achieve education
through a variety of outlets such as online learning or home school;

d. Utilizing and creating childcare services to support women in their academic careers.