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Documentation of the Work of the General Assembly Second Committee
(GA 2)
General Assembly Second Committee (GA2)

Committee Staff

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Sabrina Grover</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 adopted by the Committee

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<td>Adopted by Acalmation</td>
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Summary Report

The General Assembly Second Committee (GA 2) 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 Green Economy

The session was attended by representatives of 173 States and two observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Women in Development.”

By Tuesday afternoon, the Dais received a total of 23 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics like education, micro-credits and finances. The delegates were looking constantly for opportunities to cooperate and work jointly.

On Wednesday, 23 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, five of which had amendments. The committee adopted 12 resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues such as women’s access to labor and women integration on decision-making processes. The committee focused its efforts on building consensus and cooperating to achieve solutions for the topic addressed.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Affirming the importance of the topic Women in Development and devoted to the consideration of the most important social and economic problems facing individuals, Member States, and the international community as a whole,

Noting the importance of state sovereignty as underlined in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the significance, purposes, and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote gender equality and to increasing awareness, with confidence that equality between the genders will increase economic growth for all Member States and contribute to the eradication of poverty,

Recognizing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its definition of discrimination as any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field, with equality being the ultimate goal,

Re-emphasizing that the empowerment of women is the key to resolving the issue of Women in Development,

Recalling the objectives outlined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDG 3 being gender equality and the empowerment of women, and acknowledging the importance of achieving these significant steps toward women’s entry, involvement, and continuation in development,

Noting specifically Target 3.A of Millennium Development Goal 3, of which the objective is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education,

Affirming the significance of Millennium Development Goal 5 to improve maternal health, recognizing the imminent and inevitable consequences should this goal remain unreached,

Recognizing the importance of the commitment to gender equality and subsequent advancement made at the Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit, and other crucial United Nations conferences and special sessions thus far,

Acknowledging the effectiveness and continued promise of the Millennium Development Goals, and advocating the further pursuit of these determined goals through the post-2015 development agenda in order to bolster and strengthen its objectives,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 and its approach to tackling the multidimensional issue of gender inequality by implementing a global policy framework,

Taking note of the Beijing +20 review session of 2015 twenty years after the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, as well as its efforts to integrate this topic into the post-2015 development agenda,

Noting the work of the International Labor Office in its resolution concerning the Promotion of Gender Equality, Pay Equity and Maternity Protection, further noting that maternity protection is a crucial factor in national gender equality policies, and alarmed about the inaccessibility of maternity protection for certain categories of workers such as women employed in informal activities and other especially vulnerable groups,
Deeply concerned by the widespread lack of empowerment of women in education programs as well as in the labor market,

1. Calls upon Member States, the United Nations system, international and regional organizations, all sectors of civil society, and all women and men to fully commit themselves to the cause of equal gender opportunity in the workplace;

2. Asserts the importance of social programs to increase access to education for women of all ages, provided to them through:
   a. The implementation of area-focused social programs that give women in both rural and urban areas access to education regarding birth control, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infections;
   b. The promotion of international programs like UN-Women’s HeForShe program so that women may be fully aware of their rights;
   c. Educational programs for women in minority groups, including indigenous people, bearing in mind cultural and religious differences, such as:
      i. Standards of culture and religion with respect to sex education in urban and rural areas;
   d. The implementation of national social programs to promote women's enrollment in school at all levels through:
      i. Supporting national campaigns regarding career opportunities for women and the advantage of enrolling in school;
      ii. Public university programs to encourage women to receive higher education;
   e. Ensuring that pregnant women have access to education, whether it is in secondary school or university, to the extent that one’s health permits it;

3. Strongly recommends all Member States to expand training opportunities for women in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) in order to increase economic opportunities for women and provide them with tools to be leaders in world development by establishing programming within the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create a basic modern and inexpensive curriculum which can be utilized by Member States to train women living in developing areas through:
   a. Requesting greater partnerships and expertise between STEM-based multinational corporations; and UN programmatic efforts;
   b. Requesting financial support for educational tools from MNCs, Member State contributions, and private donors;
   c. Providing scholarships to girls and young women entering careers in the STEM field;
   d. Providing opportunities for internships and specialized practical training through potential employers in these fields, in efforts to employ women who have already received education in the STEM field but lack the experience necessary to reenter the workforce;

4. Encourages countries to make conditional cash transfers (CCTs) and stipends available for women, conditioned on school attendance to monitor and encourage female enrollment, which would work to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, the purpose being to help fund females who otherwise would not have had the opportunity to obtain knowledge and experience beyond primary education; and
   a. Recommends governments to provide monetary funds to schools with vulnerable groups, such as migrant women and girls, in order to facilitate transportation and access to all forms of education;
b. Place special emphasis on hands-on learning for primary school children so that they may actively familiarize themselves with the use technology from an early stage;

c. Urges governments of member states and NGO's to provide the adequate resources and funding for accessible education in rural, as well as in urban areas;

5. **Recommends** the implementation of a gender-based anti-discrimination provision in the constitution and legislation of every Member State by:

   a. Enacting policies to promote equal pay for all female counterparts, ultimately leading to the elimination of gender bias against women in the workplace;

   b. Creating legislation criminalizing sexual harassment for the purpose of eliminating potential barriers women may encounter when seeking to enter or remain in the workforce;

6. **Promotes** training programs for adult women in order to facilitate labor market accessibility by:

   a. Establishing improved infrastructure, particularly in rural areas, through South-South, North-South, and Triangular Cooperation, as well as public-private partnerships;

   b. Providing necessary financing and equipment by governments and NGOs to provide these training programs;

7. Encourages all Member States to as appropriate, to develop national programs aimed at the provision of:

   a. Government-subsidized day care services for children, with such programs enabling mothers from all levels of society to pursue education and other professional activities while raising a family, consequently allowing parents an equal opportunity of participating in the labor market;

   b. The adoption of maternal and sick leave protocols in order to ensure the economic security and stability of vulnerable populations;

8. **Recommends** Member States to report nationally determined quotas for the active participation and equal representation of women in the labor market and political sector to a new agency to be named the Wage Gap and Quota Monitoring Agency, funded by the UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality, by:

   a. Encouraging Member States to submit data to be evaluated and interpreted by aforementioned regional agencies in order to provide recommendations and statistics on Member States’ progress;

   b. Suggesting that every Member State formulates an adequate percentage within their population that ensures equal participation of both genders in the labor and political sectors;

9. **Encourages** Member States and the United Nations system to empower women and allow them safe access to financial services through the formation of a regional non-governmental program which will:

   a. Focus on providing micro financing to women for the purpose of promoting entrepreneurship, while redefining the perspective of women entrepreneurship from contribution to economic growth and poverty alleviation towards participation of women at all levels in the socio-economic sectors;

   b. Promote low interest rates in order to decrease the amount of borrowers who default on their loan;

   c. Enable a separate establishment consolidated under the common framework of the United Nations Investment Supervision Group (UNISG), operating as chief advisors overseeing all of the micro-financed loans to ensure a more efficient way of processing financial loans.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Reaffirming the role of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) in respecting and protecting all citizens of Member States regardless of gender,

Recognizing that all Member States of the United Nations are sovereign states and the importance of sovereignty in the pursuit of female empowerment in accordance with Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Respecting the importance of sovereignty in the pursuit of the empowerment of women which enhances the potential growth of women in terms of economical and political participation,

Reiterating appreciation of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which seeks to strengthen the economic, social and political rights of women towards equality and empowerment,

Acknowledging the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and its objective to train, educate, and empower women through education and access to health services,

Recalling resolution 69/236, which encourages Member States to incorporate women in all levels of society,

Further recognizing the Rio +20, The Future We Want, and the goals of the post-2015 development goals moving towards the sustainable development goals,

Aware of the International Labor Organization’s Declaration on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women Workers,

Having examined the Millennium Developmental Goals, specifically MDG 3, which stresses the importance of gender equality and opportunities for women in the labor market with fair wages and economic development,

Underlining the undeniable success of the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development’s (UNCTAD) Train for Trade program which collaborated with the inclusion of developing countries into the global markets,

Noting with regret the finding of the International Labor Organization in its Global Wage report that women’s wages are on average up to 36% less than men’s, with the wage gap continuing to widen,

Realizing many women around the world still lack full awareness of their potential for personal growth and development, as well as the ability to combat gender-related violence due to the lack of access to counseling services,

Emphasizing the challenges states face in maintaining collective accountability in aid funding in the present day,

Recognizing that the World Health Organization (WHO) reported more than 33% of all women experience physical and/or sexual partner violence and the challenges that women face in regards to the rights of health,

1. Stresses the need to elaborate and implement comprehensive education strategies on gender equality to create the appropriate social foundation for comprehensive female economic autonomy;

2. Urges Member States, the United Nations system, international, regional and non-governmental organizations, within their respective mandates, as well as women and men, to commit to an international educative initiative, entitled ‘Mindsets before Mechanisms’, which will focus on changing international mindsets towards women
through workshops, forums and social media movements in order to create a common baseline for gender equality;

3. **Endorses** the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to increase women’s economic opportunities and promote strong female figures in the mainstream media, to impact on attitudes towards health, economic and political independence through:

   a. Encouraging utilization of modern and traditional culturally specific media channels, such as cable television, radio, live theatre and smartphone apps relevant to each state’s stage of development, through access to micro-credit and loans from micro-financial institutions;

   b. Suggesting the development of programs similar to the United Nations Children’s Fund Program “Wise Up!” which provides informative community theaters skits with the aim of reducing culturally specific stigma;

4. **Encourages** Member States to support female empowerment through an Employment and Training Administration Center at the local level, especially for women in rural areas and crisis-zones in order to enhance their economic potential:

   a. In areas where women’s access to job information is limited;

   b. With financial support on the local, national and international levels;

   c. With UN entities such as UN-Women and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to implement vocational training for local women to become professional career counselors in the counseling centers, which:

      i. Provide job opportunities to these women;

      ii. Ensure the continued function and operation of the center with lesser experts involvement in the future;

   d. To promote development and empower women economically, promote their potential for personal growth, encourage a better understanding of job opportunities and women’s re-entry into the workforce after a leave of absence;

5. **Recommends** Member States to comply with the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Decent Work Agenda by:

   a. Acknowledging that women in the informal sector are at greater risk of being subject to discrimination, exploitation and sexual harassment;

   b. Encouraging UN entities and specialized agencies to draw attention to the issue of violence against women in the workplace through their annual events and forums;

   c. Supporting women entrepreneurs in the transition to the formal sector;

   d. Increasing job creation in the formal sector by creating a positive investment climate for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), multinational and local businesses, with special focus on the productive sector;

   e. Promoting social dialogue and information sharing between women’s organizations and employers organizations already present in the formal economy;
f. Encouraging the protection of women workers by ensuring that national policies guarantee basic
labour rights such as adequate working hours, social security, access to health facilities and maternal
leave,

g. Facilitate the reconciliation of work and family for employed women by:
   i. Providing incentives to the private sector in order to increase their offer of flexible working
   arrangements,
   ii. Increasing the supply of available and affordable places in childcare services and preschool
   institutions,

6. Notes with appreciation the efforts of the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) and
the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) which seek to effectively reach the poorest of
women by providing accessibility to micro-finance and micro-credit as a way of strengthening women’s
entrepreneurship at the grassroots levels and further encourages similar programs on a national level which:
a. Interact principally with people of rural areas, particularly focusing on marginalized groups;
b. Are integrated into existing financial structures in order to best maintain and develop the economies of
member states, while maintaining a focus on empowering women;
c. Stresses the importance of tailoring micro-finance programs to individual women’s needs;

7. Calls upon Member States to collaborate with national micro-finance institutions and non-governmental
organizations to conduct diagnostics to obtain information on women’s needs, design products specifically to
meet those needs regarding financial products, and formulating solutions addressing the identified needs;

8. Further calls upon micro-finance institutions and non-governmental organizations to:
a. Collect gender-based data as part of evaluation processes with a goal of improving the quality of
micro-finance programs:
b. Design individual loan products and repayment schedules in a manner that meet the needs of
women:
c. Develop Member State specific diagnostics and strategies which include a gender dimension within
financial inclusion programs;

9. Endorses, the creation of an international micro-finance fund called “Micro-Fund for Women Empowerment”
administered by the World Bank and funded by voluntary donations from states, with the purpose of ensuring
women’s inclusion in the financial system by supporting women in becoming entrepreneurs and small business
owners and promoting economic development, employment and growth by:
a. Providing small and accessible loans;
b. Producing micro-credits;
c. Expanding access to financial institutions;
d. Helping them raise income, build up assets and cushion themselves against external shocks;

10. Calls upon UNCTAD’s ‘Train for Trade’ project to expand their support to women entrepreneurs through:
a. Providing capacity assistance on how to sustainably administrate small businesses;
b. Enabling the exchange of knowledge in terms of how to manage and where to direct micro-credits;

c. Providing women information on budgeting, risk mitigation and effective asset building;

d. Ensuring that gender sensitivity is an integral part of all staff training;

e. Promoting leadership training in order to promote women’s participation in decision making processes;

11. **Recognizes** the challenges that exclusionary land markets and land concentrations are forming, and the need to implement action plans and policies that focus on poor and marginalized groups of women, which include a gender-inclusive and responsive approach to land rights, by providing sufficient resources within national expenditures and official development assistance;

12. **Encourages** Member States to provide women with access to justice mechanisms that are affordable and responsive to women, through the provision of low-cost legal aid for the poor and by education of legal professionals on women’s rights to land and productive resources;

13. **Calls for** the creation of local, national, and regional action plans to address the disparity in representation of women among Member States’ political institutions, and strongly encourages the consideration of multilateral and private support to implement these plans through:

   a. Utilizing the Engage partnership by having bilateral and UN bodies coordinate with member states that have low female participation rates, to organize women at the local level with a bottom-up approach to female empowerment and political activity;

   b. This added bonus of increasing women’s access to regional and national information systems, and increasing economic opportunities and social equity for women in affected member states;

14. Encourages in collaboration with UN-Women and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the creation of a section in the annual World Economic Forum, where women can learn from and interact with other successful entrepreneurs, as well as share what they have learned from their own experiences with the purpose of motivating women to start or expand their own businesses;

15. **Advocates** reforms to the political structures of states to decrease hostility against women entering political fields and higher decision-making positions, both in the public and private sector by:

   a. Increasing programs to finance and develop training for the education of women’s role in the political sphere;

   b. Affirms the belief that greater economic equality will foster greater political representation for women in developing states when these reforms are implemented on a Member State specific basis;

16. Recommends the continued support and promotion of Science, Technology, Engineering and Math education (STEM) fields as a substantial way to lessen gender stereotypes and provide women the skillset and the opportunities to take leadership in economic development by:

   a. Encouraging the continued and increased funding of efforts by UN-Women as well as non-governmental organizations that advocate for women in STEM education;

   b. Expressing hope to establish a one system job search network that seeks to assist in employment opportunities to ease the challenges of job search;

   c. Establishing an annual Trade Expo specifically for all female entrepreneurs that will:

      i. share products and upcoming innovations;

      ii. address the issue of female entrepreneurs and how private entities can support them;
17. Further calls upon Member States to eliminate wage discrepancies between men and women by:

   a. Emphasizing the principle of equal pay for equal work, as enshrined in the Equal Remuneration Convention of 1951;

   b. Drawing upon the legal and technical expertise of the International Labor Organization (ILO) in developing national action plans;

   c. Developing and implementing legislation and human resource administration policies to promote the elimination of gender biases in wage structures;

18. Recommends public awareness campaigns, management and leadership trainings and legislative reforms to promote the participation of women in corporate decision-making bodies in order to confront traditional stereotypes and encourage merit-based promotion schemes;

19. Stressing the importance of integrating gender equality and the empowerment of women as Sustainable Development Goal 5 in the post-2015 agenda following the Millennium Development Goals.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Remembering the Revised Pacific Platform for Action on the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality, which outlines comprehensive region-specific goals and strategies in order to promote and support women’s participation in agriculture and fishing in order to further environmental development and women’s empowerment,

Recognizing the outcome document of the Rio+20, The Future We Want, the connection between the green economy and sustainable development and the necessary role women must play in the development strategies in order to achieve sustainable development;

Aware of the severity of the impact that natural disasters pose on those affected by it, particularly women, as stated in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,

Noting with deep concern the severity of health issues imposed on women by climate change and natural disasters,

Expressing the need for women to take on leadership roles in the recovery from environmental natural disasters as noted in the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: Mobilizing Women’s Leadership for Disaster Risk Reduction,

Aware of the potential for fisheries in SIDS and other Member States to transition to more sustainable practices and include more gender-sensitive job opportunities, as mentioned in the OECD’s Green Growth Studies Report,

Recalling the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which calls for the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations to prevent human induced climate change, in addition to the Kyoto Protocol that binds Parties to establish international greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets,

Emphasizing the United Nations Sustainable Energy for All Framework for Action which calls for the universal access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable energy in the global share of energy by 2030,

Acknowledging the need for a gender-specific focus in the wake of natural disasters, in order to ensure that the vulnerable populations that are most susceptible to the negative effects of natural disasters are addressed comprehensively and effectively,

1. Renew its Appeal for the further expansion of and investment in collaborative development programmes by the developed Member States, such as the Pacific Islands Forum’s Pacific Development Programme, which provides development assistance initiatives based on the needs of SIDS, such as sustainable agriculture and aquaculture, community healthcare, information technology, and literacy with a specific focus on the sponsorship of female participants from developing countries, in order to more fully implement the sustainable development initiatives by including a wider and more comprehensive breadth of the population;

2. Recommends that all Member States contribute increased financial, technical, and logistical assistance through multilateral development partnerships, to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in order to implement the strategies, boldly created by the outcome document of the Third International Conference on SIDS: SIDS Accelerated Modalities Of Action (SAMOA Pathway), in order to promote and support women’s participation in agriculture and fishing;

3. Suggests the use of the new and rapidly expanding field of the green economy to aid in sustainable development through the use of programmes such as the International Labor Organization’s Green Jobs Initiative and Green Jobs Programme to promote job creation in the green sector, particularly for women, in the hopes that this
innovative field will expand and grow alongside gender equality;

4. **Encourages** all willing and able Member States to increase financial assistance to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme’s (UN-Habitat) Cities and Climate Change Initiative, which provides developing countries the tools they need to address both the mitigation of the negative affects of climate change and the adaptation to the climate change that has already affected development;

5. **Further Encourages** all willing and able Member States to increase financial and technical assistance to the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction’s Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-Sensitive: Policy and Practical Guidelines, which provides development on gender-sensitive warning systems and policies that reduce the impact of natural disasters, in order to building the capacity of developing countries to include women in disaster risk reduction (DRR) development initiatives;

6. **Calls Upon** UN-Habitat’s Gender Policy Unit, which mobilizes women in the promotion of political participation, to include a priority focus on leadership in the wake of natural disasters, in order to increase the role of women in development and environmental leadership, because of the significant need for women in disaster response to further the needs of vulnerable populations such as women and children;

7. **Urges** the Global Environment Fund expand its International Waters: Pacific Island Oceanic Fisheries Management Project to develop sustainable trans-boundary fish stocks and make available jobs for women in agriculture;

8. **Strongly Emphasizes** the need for Member States to continue reducing greenhouse gas emissions to diminish the detrimental effects of natural disasters and climate change on women in rural areas;

9. **Encourages** the collaboration of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Disaster Assessment and Coordination with Member States to provide gender-sensitive emergency response training to civilian populations, because of the increased vulnerability to illnesses and diseases resulting from natural disasters, including water sanitation training, first aid and injury response training, and good hygiene methods, specifically in addressing the needs of women and gender sensitive issues in the wake of natural disasters;

10. **Calls for** Member States to continue developing green energy according to the Sustainable Energy for All Framework for Action in accordance with each Member State’s development capabilities and encouraging women to spearhead this emerging sector;

11. **Endorses** the focus on women in the work of existing programmes, such as the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Australian Seasonal Workers Programme, which provide training for developing countries in areas such as sustainable agriculture and aquaculture, in order to include women in environmental development;

12. **Calls for** the reformation of UN Women efforts, and existing panels with the consideration of coordination with the current UN entity for Gender Equality and a GDP (Gender Development Panel), a Universal Panel to assess the individual status of women per state and provide adaptable suggestions to states to efficiently address the different problems that hinder women in development enhance women in development through the implementation of;

   a. Full cooperation and consent of individual states;

   b. A practical approach through current UN programs, UN Women, and UNDP;

   c. An appointed panel of experts concerning the enhancement of women in development;

   d. Cooperation with cultural diversities within each member state as enforced in the UNFPA The State of the World Population Fund;
13. Suggests the coordination amongst member states to share cultural, political, and societal values, that combine together to form the perception of women globally, annually in conjunction with the GDP to fulfill the General Assembly’s objective of the economic empowerment of women by cooperating with:

   a. The evolving norms within each individual state to adequately apply expertise in different fields,

   b. The evolving job descriptions of the panel are to empower women economically in ways such as but not limited to:

      i. Promoting women leadership;

      ii. Encouraging respect for gender equality;

      iii. Promoting education for young girls in rural areas;

   c. Sustainable development initiatives by:

      i. Encouraging women to work in the sustainable development sector which helps:

         1. Close the gender gap in the workforce;

         2. Promote sustainable development in rural areas;

         3. Better the overall economy through the inclusion of women in a sustainable workforce;

         4. Empower women economically to encourage financial independence;

            a. Allowing the integration of women for the overall economic growth of each Member State;

            b. The necessity for experts on the GDP to incorporate both women with sustainable development;

14. Urges developing nations to promote NGO organized training workshops tailored toward providing women with skills such as but not limited to: agriculture, safety, health and wellness, financing, the environment, and the green economy.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Recognizing the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women regarding Article 10 that stresses the equality between men and women in the field of education,

Reminding the Member States of Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination, and the dedication to developing the economic and social role of women in all respects and emphasize their commitments to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),

Noting with deep concern the deficiency of funds and resources for education in Member States, and acknowledgment to the importance of providing additional monetary investment in order to further support the educational structures,

Emphasizing the promotion of people in the importance of Article 27 in the Fourth World Conference on Women Beijing Declaration which promotes “People-centered sustainable development, including sustained economic growth, through the provision of basic education, life-long education, literacy and training, and primary health care for girls and women”,

Recalling upon the Secretary-General’s report E/CN.6/2011/3, which highlights the importance of higher education and equal power relations between men and women in educational fields in order to lower the chance for girls and women to be victims of social oppressions, and raise their opportunity access to labor markets,

Guided by resolution 65/10 in 2011 which affirms decent work that can enable everyone to participate and work as a necessary component of sustained, inclusive, economic growth and its dedication to growing a dynamic economy through continued opportunity for its people, free of gender-based discrimination,

Reminding all member states that the participation of women in the workforce will lead to overall economic stability through sufficiency as well as depletion of other issues such as the eradication of poverty,

Emphasizing the importance that women in rural areas have an equal chance to business opportunities, acknowledging that it is vital for the inhabitants, especially those of low income countries to succeed in their economic endeavors,

Expressing the importance of the Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Goal 5 that aims at improving maternal healthcare,

Considering the UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN development agenda concerning Health in the context of sustainable development where it recognizes the Rio Declaration in 1992 that states in Principle 1 “Human beings are at the center of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature”,

Affirming Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which grants everyone the right to have an adequate “health and wellbeing of himself and of his family including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control” also grants special care and assistance to motherhood and childhood,

Noting with deep concern the lack of representation of women in positions of political power and parliamentary bodies,
Bearing in mind the Inter-Parliamentary Union and UN Women’s report of 2015, “Women in Politics” in order to address the specific cultural settings social structures that Member States have in regard to specific actions or targets involving gender equality in positions of power,

Noting the 2005 report of the Expert Group Meeting, “Equal Participation of Women and Men in Decision-Making Processes with Particular Emphasis on Political Participation and Leadership” which recognizes the importance of gender equality in political representation for effective policy making,

Further recalling resolution 34/180, which condemns all forms of discrimination against women including discrimination in the political realm and work sphere,

1. **Endorses** an expansion of funds to skillset programs by all willing and able Member States, such as YES WE CAN by the National Institute for Vocational Training (INFOP) and National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW) which offer vocational and soft skills training for low-income women in order to strengthen job qualifications;

2. **Encourages** the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Capacity Development for Education for All Programme (CapEFA) to focus their development initiatives towards the promotion of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for women, in order to use education as a means to transition women out of the informal economy and benefit the domestic and global economy;

3. **Recommends** the spread of public awareness in order to eventually eliminate gender stereotypes that restrict girls and women from pursuing their education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) fields in accordance with UN Women’s work in countering gender discrimination and negative gender stereotypes;

4. **Insists** on the importance of achieving a balance between the number of male and female teachers, and urges utilization of initiatives similar to UNESCO’s, The Teacher Training Initiative in order to achieve gender equality and eradication of gender discrimination, particularly where the lack of female teachers often diminishes girls’ enrollment and achievement by:

   a. Providing financial and material incentives, such as scholarships, for girls to complete school and enter the teaching profession, with the help of United Nations Development Fund for Women;

   b. Encouraging schools to train and involve more women;

   c. Assigning female teachers and women from the local community as mentors to girls;
      
      i. Mentors would come regularly to school to discuss questions, concerns and ideas with girls, and encourage them to persevere in the pursuit of education;

5. **Recommends** continuous advancement of programs modeled after PATHlight program to empower women financially by enhancing the training of teachers, female and males alike, to ensure that they constantly meet proficiency requirements when it comes to fighting gender discrimination, promote women’s right and gender equality, under the different forms of:

   a. School-based training and apprenticeships;

   b. Courses on pedagogy and teaching methods;

   c. Seminars and debates;

   d. Online and long distance training programs;

   e. Annual workshops be implemented;

   ii. To be supported by UNESCO and funded by the public and private sectors;
6. **Invites** Member States to fully support regional literacy programs that are relevant to distinctive national contexts, both for young girls and women, following the examples of the UNESCO’s Effective Literacy Programs and The Global Literacy Project;

7. **Requests** Regional Development Banks to increase financial support to microfinance institutions similar to KIVA that provide women with the necessary resources they need to enter the formal economy in entrepreneurial endeavors, such as through the UNDP’s MicroStart Programme, in order to increase the role of women in development;
   a. To further invite international development agencies, relevant UN entities such as United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and Member States to support the current programs and projects by providing the funds and the resources necessary to its creation;
   b. To allocate funds based on the reports of the Gender Development Index within the Human Development Index;

8. **Encourages** the use of capacity building and policy advising services to engage women, particularly rural women, in the economic and agricultural sector, through increased financial assistance to international management initiatives such as the UNDP’s Global Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative;

9. **Proposes** Member States use provisions proved by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for better protection and benefits to informal market players for the formalization of both agricultural and industrial aspects of the economy through:
   i. The creation of government bodies or systems to regularized taxation,
   ii. Basing the UN Classification on their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita and Human Development Index (HDI), Member States could allocate funds towards national public and private financial institutions by,
      1. Utilizing micro-finance and micro-loan projects;
      2. Promoting the participation of women in all sectors of the economy;
   iii. adapt national labor market legislations for men and women to improve the welfare state through equal payment for equal work as well as flexible working hours,
   iv. stress that both the equality of the sexes and the growth of the formal economy require a reduction of informal participation and emphasizes its support for these efforts, a necessary component of women in development,

10. **Urges** E/ESCAP/GEWE/1 which is devoted to the increase of the understanding of women and men’s productive labor to be empowered across willing and able Member States to help increase the development of women while respecting the culture of other countries’ sovereignty, as well as to extend support for similar regional approaches internationally for consideration by the committee;

11. **Calls** for the reinforcement of national and regional publicity campaigns such as the Secretary General’s UNiTE to End Violence Against Women Campaign as a means to eradicate all assaults on human dignity in the workplace, in co-operation with local NGOs in order to raise awareness among the populations that undergo
   a. Social oppressions against women such as human trafficking;
   b. Sexual harassment
12. Proclaims widely enabling cash transfers with support from UNICEF and its partners to help fund innovative workshops for women to avoid preventable natural deaths in delivery procedures;

13. Encourages all willing and able Member States to adopt and promote Mobile Clinic Units modeled after that of Medlife to further promote the integration of women in high functions in the medical field in order to increase their participation in positions that require leadership and decision making by:
   a. Staffing local female doctors, female nurses and female health professionals, and managed by female administrators, who, in addition to speaking the local language, are aware of the local referral and health system;
   b. Providing various medical services which include, but are not limited to, prevention, assistance, treatment, recovery and surveillance for women in the need;
   c. Providing women mental support through therapy and professional support;
   d. Directing patients who cannot be treated in the Mobile Clinic Units to local hospitals that can procure the necessary treatment;
   e. Setting up and managing files, transfer cases and coordinate responses between the mobile units and hospitals when necessary;
   f. Raising public awareness, providing immediate social assistance and proactively intervening in communities;
   g. Making information about health accessible so women can acquire knowledge about their health and rights, while maintaining privacy and confidentiality;
   h. Making a reassessment of women who are either marginalized or living in remote areas in order to track and assist those who live isolated from the rest of society;
   i. Featuring a database and collect information to ensure improvements in their effectiveness;
   j. Being financed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Women and the World Health Organization (WHO);

14. Strongly recommends all Member States to develop and implement target goals for the political advancement of women as a means of encouraging increased governmental representation;
   a. Target goals to be established under the premises of state sovereignty;
   b. Target goals to follow the framework of the post-2015 SDGs, with an emphasis on the promotion of women’s political participation as a means of increasing total female representation within fellow Member States;
   c. Target goals to have achieved substantial results by 2025;

15. Proposes that the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) shall support the establishment of an advisory program with the purpose of:
   a. Evaluating the development and success of the target goal of 2025 within Member States;
   b. Monitoring and reporting on the results of this resolution through annual progress reports to;
   c. Being submitted to the GA2;
d. Ensuring the successful implementation of these target goals through the incorporation of international, national and regional agents including:
   i. Relevant research bodies;
   ii. Non-governmental organizations;
   iii. Regional actors;
   iv. Recommends Member States to utilize these target goals as a means to empower women on their professional, social and political statuses.
The General Assembly Second,

Reminding the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which calls for international cooperation in promoting the respect for human rights for all without distinction based on sex, race, language, or religion,

Recalling its resolution 68/227 of 20 December 2013, resolution 55/68 of 31 January 2001, and all its other resolutions concerning the elimination of all the forms of violence against women,

Reaffirming the Fourth World Conference on Women of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

Taking note that the UN defines violence against women as "any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life,

Reminding the importance of the Millennium Development Goals and specially the MDG3 that are promoting gender equality and empowering women,

Having considered the study produce by UN Women where it is estimated that of all women killed in 2012, almost half were killed by someone they knew,

Noting that legislation from many Member States protect women against domestic violence and violence in the workplace, but are not duly enforced,

Endorsing the implementation of policy that will protect and empower women who are victims of human trafficking, workplace abuse, and domestic violence,

Deeply concerned by the conflicting nature of national policies with customary laws and the lack of law enforcement in place to protect the well being of women,

Acknowledging that women can only overcome abuse and domestic violence by including men into the changing process,

Further inviting all Member States to adopt a National Gender Policy (NGP) in order to reduce gender gaps provoked by social-economic, political and cultural inequalities,

Reaffirming the Promoting Women in Development (PROWID), which gives programs to solve women victims of violence,

Taking into consideration the economic role of women in society and their importance in sustainable development,

Bearing in mind the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which highly encourages member states to comply with its principles, denouncing all the forms of discrimination against women,

Reaffirming the responsibilities of Member States of promoting and protecting human rights in the national level,

Considering the importance of multilateral cooperation with non-governmental institutions, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), for the purpose of capacity building and training measures for local legal enforcement,
Deeply concerned by the figures released by the World Health Organization in which 35% of women worldwide have experienced either intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime,

1. Highly recommends the use of a comprehensive human rights based approach to fight against all barriers to women’s economic empowerment, such as sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace;

2. Confirms the need to treat all forms of violence and discrimination against women in the workplace that affect their economic potential and capability as criminal offenses punishable by law, holding the perpetrators of gender-based human rights violations accountable by:
   a. Promoting the education of law enforcement officials about gender-sensitive national policies and women’s status as a vulnerable population;
   b. Raising awareness to issues such as sexual harassment and workplace gender inequality;

3. Recommends that all Member States streamline the efficiency of international efforts aimed at protecting women from workplace violence and discrimination with respect to the confidentiality of victims’ identities in order to ensure neutrality, by recommitting their efforts toward unbiased decision making in the prosecution of the perpetrators of workplace violence and discrimination against women;

4. Highly encourages specialized agencies, such as the ILO, and UN entities, such as UN-WOMEN, to highlight the issue of gender-based violence in the workplace through dialogues, forums and events, where women can, for example, promote each others’ economic empowerment through exchanging their experiences relating to:
   a. Violence and sexual harassment in the workplace;
   b. Combating psychological barriers to help them reach their fullest economic potential;

5. Suggests that the International Labour Organization (ILO) establish a plan of action for the creation, maintenance and management of shelters, such as One Stop Crisis Centers (OSCC), in developing countries for girls, adolescents and women victims of violence as defined by the UN, where they would have the benefit of:
   a. Medical care;
   b. Psychological assistance;
   c. Child assistance, such as a Head Start Programs;
   d. Education about economic opportunities and legal rights in the workplace, through:
      i. Interactive seminars and conferences about various jobs and professions available on the market, according to the different aspirations of the women;
      ii. Entrepreneurial training kits;
      iii. Other forms of vocational training helping to reintegrate women into the labor market and maximize their potential;

6. Encourages all willing and able Member States to increase financial, technical, and logistical assistance to the ILO’s Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work initiative, which oversees the establishment of media campaigns aimed at advocating for the special needs of women in the workplace and women’s economic empowerment, which includes the need for a confidential outlet to confront such issues.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Guided by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Charter of the United Nations which promotes international cooperation by solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian character, and promotes and encourages respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

Noting the report by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), Migration and Women (2004), which observes that women migrants continue to increase in number and currently comprise half of the international and internal migrant populations,

Acknowledging General Assembly (GA) resolutions A/RES/64/139, A/RES/66/288, and A/RES/68/4, which call upon Member States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless of migration status, especially those of women,

Noting with deep concern the high number of cases of the violation of women rights and sexual harassment against women, and considering General Assembly (GA) resolutions A/RES/66/128 and A/RES/48/104, which call for the protection of women migrants as well as adequate health conditions in accordance with Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

Emphasizing the Regional Consultation on Empowering Women Migrant Workers in Asian and Arab States which emphasizes sound practices and educational opportunities for female migrant workers which encourage entrepreneurial innovation, in the transition to the formal economy,

Recognizing the report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Gender, Migration, and Remittances – which notes that women typically spend their earnings to meet the nutritional, educational, and health care needs of household members, especially children,

Recognizing with concern General Assembly (GA) A/RES/69/149, which calls to attention the increasing number of women and girls who are being trafficked between developed and developing Member States, and emphasizes the importance of probing the connection between migration and trafficking in persons in order to further the protection of women migrant workers from violence, discrimination, and exploitation,

Observing the 2000 United Nations Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime,

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 as called for in The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),

Noting with concern the difficulties faced by displaced women in and from conflict areas, including but not limited to Ukraine and the State of Palestine in which thousands of women are displaced and/or at risk, which negatively affects women’s participation in global development,

Acknowledging the social, political and economic benefits of incorporating women into every facet of a country’s governmental framework and the significant contribution that is made by women migrant laborers to the global economic sphere, as acknowledged in General Assembly (GA) resolution A/RES/66/216,

Stressing the need for removal of social and legal barrier that confine women to traditional gender roles for greater economic mobility especially in developing countries,
1. **Calls upon** member states to adopt the United Nations Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking by:
   
a. Requesting states to fund initiatives in order to provide victimized migrant women and children with shelter, food, and psychological counseling;
   
b. Calling upon non-governmental organizations to reconsider their reintegration strategies where these include placing women in the lowest economic strata of the formal sector;
   
c. Recommends a definition of human trafficking that only includes forced, unlawful and involuntary labor;

2. **Urges** the international community to promote accessibility for women migrants by:
   
a. Establishing multilateral committees between developed and lesser developed countries, modeled after the migrant forum in Asia which provides solutions based on the various needs of members;
   
b. Using the committee to provide promotional materials to reach rural women and emphasizes the availability of national and international protections;
   
c. Creating programs to implement economic opportunities, job training, integration programs, counseling, and occupational therapy for displaced women in conflict zones;
   
d. Placing requirements for migrants underneath the program to return after a period of time determined appropriate by the committee;
   
e. Creating job opportunities in the home country to guarantee employment for returning migrants;

3. **Calls for** the attention of Member States in the facilitation of a lower cost flow of remittance from female migrant workers by providing gender-responsive remittance transfer mechanisms, woman-friendly savings and investment schemes;

4. **Reminds** Member States to strengthen legal frameworks that will create preventive measures to combat the exploitation of girls for economic purposes, in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

5. **Calls upon** Members States to promote education in the areas of science, technology and mathematics (STEM), as well as the development of programs for implementing greater educational opportunities in developing countries to decrease internal displacement and allow women and girls to remain in their home countries and with their families while still pursuing an education and contributing to the economy;

6. **Encourages** Member States to positively impact mindsets towards women so as to encourage women’s active contribution to global development through robust participation in local and international economies;

7. **Calls upon** Member States to facilitate circular migration among female migrant workers, which furthers the dissemination of education, training, and job skills among female migrant workers and informs them of their rights and opportunities in developed and developing countries through:
   
a. Implementing pre-departure training for women in their home countries;
   
b. Partnering the pre-departure process with integration programs in the destination countries;
   
c. Further implementing re-integration processes within the female migrant workers’ homelands, so as to facilitate the exchange of ideas, training, and expertise between women of developing and developed
Member States;

8. **Emphasizes** the necessity of protecting migrants, especially women, with respect to their educational and health related uses of remittance funds which robustly bolster the rates of development within developing countries,

9. **Recommends** Member States to increase information sharing between local law enforcement, national governments, and the international community concerning high-risk areas of the communities in which women and young girls--often international migrants--are targeted by human trafficking industries:

   d. Utilizing open source intelligence from local communities to gather information about the nature of facilities and methods used by human trafficking rings to exploit women, young girls, and female migrant workers specifically;

   e. Sharing the open source intelligence with local government agents, such as law enforcement, to better direct government actions against human trafficking industries;

10. **Urges** Member States to fund local media awareness campaigns in order to establish more comprehensive guidelines that protect women and girl migrant workers against sexual and gender-based violence;

11. **Further recommends** fellow Member States to alleviate the adverse economic and social effects experienced by women in conflict areas by participating in and facilitating peaceful negotiations for economic rebuilding measures as an alternative to armed conflict;

12. **Calls for** member states to increase research and data collection on the trafficking of human beings and refugees by:

   a. Working with States own national and regional entities that resemble the Bureau of the Dutch Rapporteur on trafficking of human beings and sexual violence against women and girls;

   b. Supporting and expanding already existing entities that monitor the influx and activities of human trafficking and encouraging statistical and data cooperation with regional entities.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Deeply Concerned about the social and economic barriers that prevent the full participation of women in the full development of Member States,

Noting with satisfaction the findings of the 2014 World Survey on the Role of Women, which emphasizes the importance of gender equality for the social and economic advancement of women,

Recalling Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that education shall be directed to the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Emphasizing the principles of the Beijing Platform for Action that promote education, poverty alleviation, economic participation through the development of institutional mechanisms that will secure the advancement of women,

Noting with regret that the Second Millennium Development Goal regarding universal education has not been accomplished in all parts of the world, especially in rural areas,

Acknowledging the viability of micro-finance as a means to strengthen women’s financial capacity and promotes their economic contribution to society;

1. Calls upon all Member States to provide an equal education system that is adapted to territorial and cultural aspects of the region, by utilizing multiple strategies such as the:

   a. Implementation of vocational training;

   b. Establishment of schools where women can attend in areas where such infrastructure do not exist;

   c. Formation of local educational curriculums in order for them to better cater to the needs of local communities;

2. Affirms that education is key in the empowerment of rural women to involve themselves in entrepreneurship, as well as to contribute to their financial independence by:

   a. Encouraging the development of a transitional and educational program which will facilitate the entry into the labor force;

   b. Providing them with opportunities that would enable a balance in the relationship between their work and their families with respect to cultural, religion and regional traditions;

3. Strongly recommends the implementation of a new Cultural Specific Education Programme (CSEP), where educational advisors adapt universal programmes for education to cultural specific areas with the aid of locals with reference to:

   a. Traditional ideals and religion and;

   b. Importance of the empowerment of women and gender equality;
4. Encourages translation of relevant international programs and documents into local languages and dialects to further the comprehension process and to enable women to utilize the programs provided by the international community, such as but not limited to:

   a. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

   b. The Beijing Declaration and Program of Action;

The General Assembly Second Committee,

Noting the Report of the Secretary General, General Assembly (GA) Resolution A/64/588, which created UN-Women and noting the work that UN-Women has done for women’s health in order to improve gender equality in economics,

Reiterating the vital role played by existing and new donor states in providing financial, technical, and expertise assistance in development cooperation frameworks among Member States,

Acknowledging the WHO’s Women and Gender Equality Knowledge Network which promotes women’s equal access to health care to enable equal participation in the labor force,

Concerned about the stigmatization of breastfeeding that women face along with other health care challenges for women in the workplace which decrease women’s ability to participate in economic development and the formal labor force as noted by A/69/156 Secretary General’s Report of on the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development,

Reaffirming The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) which provides the basis for realizing equality between women and men through ensuring women's equal opportunities within the labor force,

Noting the importance of parental leave for both parents in achieving women’s economic empowerment and re-entry into the workforce as discussed by Member States in Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) Meeting 29,

Taking note of the Global Strategy for Women and Children’s Health with an emphasis on providing access of women and children to help eliminate disease from crippling participation in the global economy,

Recognizing General Assembly (GA) resolution A/RES/56/116 that calls upon all Member States to promote the rights of education, especially for girls, which has proven to help eradicate poverty and increase the economic participation of women in each Member State,

Considering the importance of culturally sensitive approaches to educating women on finance and basic macroeconomic principles as promoted by the UNFPA,

Reaffirming General Assembly (GA) resolution A/RES/65/313 that emphasizes strengthening financial systems to create strong, sustainable global growth,

Recalling General Assembly (GA) resolution A/RES/54/210 which encourages women’s economic authority and encourages women’s equal economic authority and ability to make decisions in families,

Emphasizing that the achievement of gender equality is fundamental to promoting poverty eradication noting Voice and Agency which is a World Bank Group report which focuses on empowering women and girls for shared economic prosperity,

Grateful for the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Decent Work Country program which aid Member States in tailoring national development strategies to promote equitable employment,

Recalling the World Development Report’s statement that the gap between developing and developed states is widening and that improving women’s access to health care opportunities will decrease this gap,
Recognizing the fact that women are underrepresented in the formal economy which decreases their ability to contribute equally to economic growth as according to the ILO’s Statistical Picture of Women and Men in the Informal Economy,

Cognizant that debt sustainability and effective debt management are essential for creating opportunities for women’s equal economic empowerment as noted by A/RES/68/202, External Debt Sustainability and Development,

1. Urges all Member States to further acknowledge the necessity of organizations such as UN-Women and emphasizes the need to accelerate their efforts to provide adequate resources to increase the ability for women to have health and financial access in order to participate more fully in economic development,

2. Encourages collaboration among Member States who identify as new donor states to take the lead in developing cross-border initiatives to provide volunteer aid, financing, personnel and expertise to help bridge gaps in women’s health needs to give women the tools to become economically equal with men through:
   a. Implementing the creation of women’s centers and forming women’s collectives to assist in providing health care for vulnerable women;
   b. Advocating for the key partner policy for economic development to ensure developing states participate in mentorships with a transfer between developed and developing states suggestions for empowering women in economic development through better health care, specifically noting similar cultural goals;

3. Stresses that all Member States adhere to a greater collaboration on an international initiative based on fundamental values of solidarity, equality, and fraternity viewing effective health in order to decrease cost of health care and for women to have increased disposable income to spend on their families, through:
   a. Establishing health education centers utilizing existing structures for women in rural areas to provide health education and promote a healthier lifestyle for women;
   b. Inviting Doctors Without Borders to work in collaboration with the health educational centers to provide efficient and applicable training;
   c. Funding of these initiatives by developed Member States, and UN bodies, specifically UN-Women, the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the United Nations Populations Fund (UNPFA) by providing financial assistance;
   d. Calling additional care workers to devote themselves on a voluntary basis for the achievement of establishment and sustainable health educational centers;

4. Calls upon Member States to create and establish policies to address the need for prenatal and postpartum care while employed to increase productivity of working mothers, by:
   a. Implementing national programs to help educate and destigmatize breast feeding and promote the health benefits of breast feeding among health professionals and mothers;
   b. Encouraging and providing resources to help create women-led working groups to ensure women have a political voice and a hand in the development of programs which support breast feeding and provide solutions to challenges nursing women face;
   c. Creating enforcement mechanisms to be used by the Member States to ensure compliance with prenatal, postpartum and nursing policies on the job;

5. Encourages Member States to participate in the ILO’s TRAVAIL Database for Conditions of Work and Employment Programme which keeps large and medium enterprises accountable for women’s working conditions to ensure the greatest amount of economic contributions by women in sustainable development;
6. **Calls** for maternal as well paternal leave to become a priority in Member State legislation according to ILO recommendations to extend parental benefits to both genders and encourage shared responsibility;

7. **Requests** Member States participation in UNICEF’s immunization coverage and vaccination programs for women have the security to live healthier lives and thus participate more fully in the global economy;

8. **Requests** UN-Women partner with ECOSOC’s Forum of Ministers for Social Development to include further seminars in future forums to advocate for management skills, leadership development, and career options to strengthen the skills of women to achieve economic and career mobility;

9. **Endorses** providing scholarships and exchange programs for women in order to ensure them the greatest opportunities of education and to further their opportunities and contributions in the workplace and advance their economic opportunities in their home states, through exchange programs by:
   a. Implementing national and regional policy so that women can invest back their knowledge in their home countries and take part of the national economic development;
   b. Inviting developed countries to facilitate consular formalities for women from developing countries to ensure their return to their home countries;
   c. Imploring the most developed countries to initiate this funding followed by other Member States viewing the reinforcement of women in economic spheres;

10. **Encourages** the implementation of traditionally and culturally sensitive economic empowerment and financial literacy programs indiscriminate of gender and age programs with reference to:
    a. Including cultural ideals in reference to the protection of rural women’s traditional roles of work;
    b. Stressing the importance of the empowerment of women and gender equality in the workforce;
    c. Recommending the application of teacher training programs to further assist communities;
    d. Encouraging professional representatives to set a foundation of a grassroots initiatives with the purpose of reaching the foundations of society and incorporating gender equality in work places from the start;

11. **Calls upon** Member States to promote and encourage public-private partnerships that help foster women led, owned, and operated small businesses by:
    a. Implementing legislation lowering banking and initial investment fees for women entrepreneurs by partnering with regional development banks;
    b. Inviting Member States to form multilateral partnerships between governments and civil society ensuring women’s safe access to credit and funding for entrepreneurial pursuits which allow for greater financial independence for women;
    c. Coordinating efforts between financial institutions, educations institutions, as well as Member States in providing educational workshops to focus on the application, consultation, and the approval process of microloans in order to decrease exploitation of uninformed individuals;

12. **Urges** Member States to adopt regional support programs that allow for domestic knowledge transfer such as IFADs District Livelihoods Support Programme which appoints trained mentors to perform home visits to women in rural areas in order for women to be able to increase economic decision-making and bargaining power within their households and communities;
13. **Requests** regional organizations such as the World Bank to model the Center for African Women Economic Empowerment and the Economic Empowerment Forum to improve women’s access to export markets by giving them a greater voice in the global economy;

14. **Urges** Member States, international and non-governmental organizations to welcome the cultural diversity that exists especially focusing on developing countries to improve women’s economic possibilities by:

a. Finding proper strategies/solutions for the gender gap, paying more attention to the theme of rights and educational needs of women, in accordance with UN-Women’s mandate;

b. Applying laws that could prevent the discrimination against women and guarantee equal human rights;

c. Developing the esteem needed to live in serenity and without psychological limitations;

d. Building a collective consensus regarding the application of laws in favor of the guardianship from sexual harassment and abuse of every kind;

e. Guarantee equal participation, without any kind of discrimination, in economic and political fields, encouraging in this way the development of the country and peace;

f. Encouraging the general secretary to apply the strategies plan for action General Assembly (GA) resolution A/49/587 in which it’s proposed a higher involvement of women in the solution of conflicts;

15. **Recommends** the ILO to refocus their Decent Work Country program to include job training for women in all Member States according to their economic needs to ensure women’s equal participation in sustainable development;

16. **Encourages** shaping Inclusive Finance Transformations Programme UNCDF to share best practices from transition of women in low income services from informal to formal economy in Asia and the Pacific with other regions;

17. **Encourages** Debt for Women initiative swaps, modeled after Debt for the Environment programs, which would allow a percentage of a Member State’s debt to be forgiven on a case-by-case basis with the obligation that the forgiven debt be put toward women’s sustainable development initiatives to further decrease the gap between developed and developing states.

18. Calls for transparent collaboration among all member states to work towards the Sustainable Development Goals specifically in order to achieve gender equality and economic empowerment of women and girls in continuing the work started by the Millennium Development Goals in the post 2015 development agenda, in empowering women economic status through education, by

a. endorsing incentives for families that encourage girls to attend schools;

b. encouraging member states to further implement the aforementioned incentives to improve living standards and decision-making capacity of women and girls everywhere;

C. Promoting program, encouraging women between the ages of 18-35 in including women in technological, financial, and administrative jobs, and strengthening women’s rights.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Affirming Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations, respecting state sovereignty as well as considering cultural and religious values,

Reaffirming the international community’s commitment on the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),

Recalling the commitments of resolution 50/203 (1995) and reaffirming the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which underlines the necessity of gender inclusive education policies,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action in the promotion of equal human rights, stressing mutual respect for cultural diversity, and promoting a principle of shared power between genders,

Recognizing that the rapidly changing socio-economic development demands further growth and expansion of a sound and robust tertiary education system,

Bearing in mind the importance of establishing access to tertiary education based on merit and not on economic circumstance,

Further recalling the sixth Millennium Development Goal in the pursuit of sufficient health care, maternal health care, and HIV/AIDS treatment as well as eliminating violence against women in the international community,

Acknowledging the important role of women for the economic, social and political development as outlined in Annex 1 Clause 16 of the Beijing Declaration and Platform of Action for those Member States who have signed and ratified the Declaration,

Expressing its appreciation for Goals 4 and 5 in the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals on promoting universal access to primary and secondary education for women and girls,

Applauding the progress made by Member States under the Millennium Development Goals pertaining to the achievement of greater educational opportunities for girls,

Reiterating that education plays a vital role in economic empowerment for women in developing countries as outlined in the Report of the General Assembly Second Committee on Environment and sustainable development: implementation of Agenda 21 and the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 (57/532/Add.1),

Taking into account the agreed upon conclusion of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW55) on access and participation of women and girls in education,

Underlining the need for Member States to work within economically feasible expansion of infrastructure,

Recognizing the interconnection between gender equality, sustainable development, and poverty reduction in developing countries as outlined in resolution 66/216 (2011),

Reminding the international community of the importance of maintaining religious and cultural beliefs while also promoting the rights to accessible health care and education,

Acknowledging the greater vulnerability of women in conflict zones in developing countries and the need of spending more resources and protecting women in promoting women development in these zones,
Noting with concern the 2013 World Health Organization (WHO) findings that one in three women face physical or partner violence during their lifetime,

Keeping in mind that the promotion and protection of women’s health is imperative to women’s economic empowerment,

Highlighting resolution 66/288 (2011), the outcome document The Future We Want of the Rio+20 Conference, which is the cornerstone of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and consequently, the post-2015 agenda,

Reiterating the United Nations Equal Remuneration Convention and the International Labour Organization (ILO)’s Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, both of which stress the importance of gender equality in the working environment,

Further emphasizing the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)’s Publication on Financial Literacy and the importance of financial literacy as a means to develop, particularly as a means to financial independence for women,

Observing the importance of identifying and supporting female leadership for the enhancement of educational opportunities for both children and adults,

Recognizing the contributions of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in the process of engaging men in the work to empower women and increase their political participation through campaigns like the HeForShe Impact Campaign,

Aware of the importance of regional cooperation, including South-South cooperation and knowledge sharing,

Cognizant that across the developing world, women business owners are far more prevalent at the informal and micro level than at small and medium sized enterprise level,

Reiterating resolution 66/216 (2011), which emphasizes Women in Development, particularly the positive link between land ownership and the economic empowerment of women,

Recalling resolution 64/197 (2010), which underlines the importance of developing technologies for agricultural productivity and rural development, especially for vulnerable populations, as the majority of smallholder farmers are women and have the least access to these technologies,

Having examined the International Labor Organization (ILO)’s suggested instrument for facilitating transitions from the informal to the formal economy as outlined in the Transitioning from the informal to the formal economy Report V(2) of 2014,

1. Recommends a four-pillar policy approach to promote women in development focusing on Health, Education, Economic empowerment, and Culture (HEEC);
2. Congratulates the Open Working Group for the SDGs on the progress they have made in including gender equality into the Post-2015 development agenda;
3. Further encourages the Secretary-General to declare 2019 as the year of Educating and Empowering Women for Sustainable Development (EEWSD) which would:
   a. Add to the agenda for the 71st session of the General Assembly Second Committee the item, “planning for the 2019 EEWSD campaign”;
   b. Coincide with the completion of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development;
c. Inform existing regional programs and NGOs of the specific educational and occupational needs of local women;

d. Emphasize the relationship between educating women and achieving developing nation’s economic goals;

4. **Encourages** Member States to establish increased access to primary and secondary education as per the standards in MDG 3.A for females using cultural awareness, appreciation, and acceptance, using the UN Girls Education Initiative as a model in order to:

   a. Recommend more post-graduate employment opportunities for females;
   b. Facilitate natural family-planning education;

5. **Endorses** the use of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the UN Children’s Fund to combat school-related GBV;

6. **Advocates** the global effort for Member States to eradicate discrimination against women in the field of education building upon the actions of United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to accelerate Member States efforts and provide adequate resources through:

   a. Urging Member States to increase their efforts to break down economic barriers to girl’s education through South-South, North-South, as well as triangular cooperation to guarantee the global application of:
      i. Optional reduction of school fees, and;
      ii. Financial support in the form of loans, grants and scholarships;
   b. Emphasizing the need for Member States to provide gender-responsive education by:
      i. Combatting gender stereotyping, and;
      ii. Ensuring a safe school environment;

7. **Stresses** the need for increased access to education utilizing mobile classroom units for females in regions lacking appropriate infrastructure in order to:

   a. Bring education to the students in unstable regions with the use of mobile classrooms as a secure way to educate female students in a school-like environment;
   b. Seek financial partnerships with UN bodies such as UN Women, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and other independent sponsors willing to address and support this issue;
   c. Encourage Member States to create annual reports to UNICEF regarding their progress relating to the accessibility of education and its relation to women’s development;

8. **Further encourages** Member States to implement protocols in situations of instability and regional conflict in order to ensure student safety, such as:

   a. Providing educators and learning centers with the necessary tools and training to create safe environments for all attendees;
   b. Implementing workshops on self- and home-defense for teachers using a model similar to Teachers Without Borders’ conferences and Emergency Education classes;
   c. Using telecommunications such as podcasts and recorded lessons for students unable to attend the establishments because of security concerns;
9. **Supports** efforts that improve women’s participation in the decision-making processes on regional, national, and international high-level debates which contribute to the economic and political empowerment of women by:

   a. Encouraging nationally based laws that endorse the representation of women;
   
   b. Utilizing multilateral programs in partnership with UNDP to provide training for female political candidates to prepare them for elections;
   
   c. Providing voting education, such as voting and registration procedures, and voter identification to women, so that they may vote and have an active voice in government;

10. **Further encourages** all Member States to include men in efforts to promote women’s rights and their economic status through community campaigns such as HeForShe under the guidance of Engage Men and Boys: A brief Summary of UNFPA Experience and Lessons Learned;

11. **Further supports** the advancement of women by incorporating their needs into Member States’ policies, plans, and strategies through Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) by:

   a. First assessing the areas of improvement in every sector of the government;
   
   b. Creating structured national plans that aim at improving gender equality in a timely manner;

12. **Further endorses** the creation of Alliance for Women’s Advancement and Regional Development (AWARD), a program which would:

   a. Utilize the existing infrastructure of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA)’s regional offices to manage and coordinate the assignments of volunteers;
   
   b. Demonstrate female leadership and empowerment to children and adults, with an emphasis on sustainable development;
   
   c. Establish a volunteer global database to give schools in developing states the opportunity to select female graduates with adequate educational training;
   
   d. Have funding provided by Member State contributions and efforts by multilateral organizations;

13. **Reaffirms** the need to integrate women in entrepreneurship by supporting initiatives such as the ILO’s Women’s Entrepreneurship Development (WED) in order to:

   a. Provide training in collaboration with governments, employers’ organizations, trade unions, local community-based organizations, independent NGOs, and the private sector;
   
   b. Integrate domestic business ideas that allow women to become entrepreneurs while maintaining their cultural values;
   
   c. Exploit women-to-women entrepreneurship training to encourage more job opportunities for women and access to essential business knowledge;

14. **Suggests** Member States to facilitate the formation of constructive partnerships to better:

   a. Assist in the transformation and expansion of women small, micro, and mid sized-enterprises (SME), into consolidated enterprises (MSE) in order to:
      
      i. Empower women’s entrepreneurship;
      
      ii. Generate employment and economic benefits;
iii. Encourage gender equality and development;

b. Bridge the gender gap through training and dissemination of knowledge and networking as the standards outlined in the Knowledge Gateway;

c. Foster business creation among women entrepreneurs by improving women entrepreneurs’ access to financial resources;

d. Facilitate the development of women-focused angel networks to share the common goal of investing in women-led businesses with high growth potential;

15. *Further recommends* Member States to promote women’s education on land rights in order to work with women in decision-making roles to improve their knowledge of factors that prevent women from being fully informed of their property rights;

16. *Expresses its hope* for all willing and able Member States with substantial agricultural sectors to pursue means of educating women, particularly through workshops, on sustainable agricultural techniques in order to promote sustainable development;

17. *Encourages* the progression of microfinance programs under the Inclusive and Equitable Local Development Program (IELD) of UNDP with the assistance of concerned civil society organizations and the involvement of the private sector that encourages financial access for women and allows them to become more financially independent by:

a. Allowing them to open personal bank accounts;

b. Equalizing initial fees for women to open bank accounts;

c. Equalizing transaction costs for money transfers;

18. *Strongly requests* developing nations to partner with UNDP, the World Bank Group, and relevant NGOs to create forums for educating women on issues related to financial literacy including:

a. Various microcredit opportunities;

b. Available tax credits;

c. Specific States’ legal codes and regulations;

d. Loans, savings, and other financing opportunities;

19. *Supports* Member States’ increased use of educational databases such as the OECD Gender, Institutions, and Development Database (GID-DB) in order to:

a. Create more state-specific solutions for the economic empowerment of women;

b. Facilitate the regular updating of the database;

c. Disseminate information regarding best practices for achieving greater gender empowerment through education;

20. *Strongly supports* the increased use by Member States of existing platforms that empower women through knowledge sharing such as the UN Women’s EmpowerWomen.org, a web-based platform creating opportunities for women entrepreneurs;
21. **Encourages** Member States to create vocational and leadership training programs for women informed by their national economy and industry such as:

   a. Programs which work to empower and equip women to thrive in agriculture and pursue means of independent economic income such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);

   b. The Equal Futures Partnership to Expand Women’s Political and Economic Participation which enhances women’s political, leadership and other marketable skills;

22. **Encourages** all willing and able Member States to invest in sectors of the economies’ of developing countries that primarily consist of female workers in order to improve decent employment opportunities for women;

23. **Further encourages** Members States to partner with the ILO to facilitate women’s transitions from informal to formal economic sectors by providing women with sufficient training in formal sector employment opportunities;

24. **Emphasizes** the importance of health care in ensuring that women can take part in development by:

   a. Urging Member States to develop or improve their national health registries in an effort to promote the right to health, and to provide adequate infrastructure to facilitate effective communication between healthcare institutions on women’s health issues;

   b. Encouraging Member States to employ more female medical personnel and improve training and education;

   c. Providing cost effective AIDS tests and vaccinations by working closely with the relevant NGOs and regional Member States, similar to the Combating AIDS in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Member States Initiative;

   d. Promoting national strategies to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in the spirit of successful programs that incorporate a Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing (VCCT) program and a program prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on women;

25. **Calls upon** Member States to utilize the following internationally funded and available programs, such as United Nations Gender Thematic Trust Fund (GTTF), Women’s Microfinance Initiative, the Grameen Bank, UN Women Gender-Responsive Budgeting Initiative, United Nations Environmental Program Finance Initiative (UNEP FI), United Nations Trust Fund;

26. **Calls upon** Member States to fully commit to establishing national education initiatives, which will focus on:

   a. Changing mindsets towards women in order to create a common base-line for gender equality while;

   b. Considering cultural differences and respecting basic gender rights, especially in conflict areas where women are more vulnerable;

27. **Calls for** the achievement of the aforementioned goals in a manner that coincides with the sovereign beliefs of each Member State.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those held in Articles 2.1, 2.4, and 2.7 on sovereignty and Article 1.3 on international cooperation on issues of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as to sex,

Bearing in mind that the UN Conference on Sustainable Development identified gender equality and women’s empowerment as a key to sustainable development,

Emphasizing the importance of women as building blocks of any economy and the need to empower and encourage women facing difficult conditions and remove the obstacles for their involvement in the economy and the labor market,

Deeply concerned with the high level of women’s unemployment referenced in the UN Statistic development indicator archives, which looks at past and present unemployment rates, and the effects of unemployment on the societal role of women and the opportunities afforded to them,

Seeking to increase the scale and pace of changes regarding the women’s position as initiated in the International Labor Organization (ILO) publication Women In Business and Management: Gaining Momentum which looks directly at economic mobility possibilities for women on a global scale,

Reaffirming the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in accordance with General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/138, aligning with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which declares the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women that delay economic, social, and political progress,

Reminding all nations of the international Women's day on March 8th, recognizing women's empowerment through celebration of the economic, financial, political, and, social achievements of women in the past, present and future,

Fully supporting the 3rd Millennium Development Goal, which served to make progress on gender equality and increased female participation, which has been incorporated in the post-2015 development agenda as well as significantly recognized in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Expressing concern with the slow development of women’s equality primarily in developing countries and its connection with adverse effects on development, which can be remedied by providing additional representation of women in national policy-making bodies,

Noting the importance of promoting self-sufficiency of developing countries by increasing their ability to conduct trade, which will benefit women’s development by providing additional capital enabling countries to provide national programs for women,

Further noting that women make up the majority of smallholder farmers, and that promoting agricultural development is essential to women’s empowerment, development, and human rights, as stated in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

Stressing the importance of drawing attention to the large percentage of women working in the informal sector, such as illegal harvest aid, illegal underground activities, and unpaid work in family businesses, and the need to provide them with alternative employment opportunities according to their skills applicable in the formal sector,
Recognizing negative effects of poverty on women and the need for women’s integration in leadership roles with regards to sustainable development as expressed in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,

Appreciating the work and efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women, specifically the annual reports resulting from the global meetings and their information concerning the current status of women in the global economy and areas that need focus and improvement,

Concerned by the impacts of unsustainable debt, which limits the ability of governments to provide for their populations, on the achievement of development for all women in developing countries, as noted in A/RES/68/202 titled External Debt Sustainability,

Encouraged by the positive impacts that innovative types of finance, such as microcredit, have had on promoting women’s development,

Emphasizing the fact that the sovereign right of all States to utilize their natural resources, as recognized in the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, will benefit women’s development by promoting sustained economic growth and job creation for all,

Concerned by the potential impact of sanctions on the capabilities of Member States to promote empowerment of women,

Recalling A/RES/68/227, which emphasized the importance of promoting women’s access to land tenure and encouraged ownership of land in order to strengthen their economic and social development and increase their role in society,

1. Stresses that all the provisions of this resolution should be implemented with the utmost respect to state sovereignty, as held in Articles 2.1, 2.4, and 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations, and with all due consideration to the differing economic, social, cultural, and political situations of each Member State;

2. Encourages the creation of initiatives involving cooperation between governments and the private sector in order to tackle the problem of women’s unemployment through the:

   a. Elimination of potential risks associated with investments in countries facing high women’s unemployment through a joint action of UN Women and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency from the World Bank Group to provide insurance on the political risk for business entities creating employment positions for women;

   b. Expansion of opportunities for women to increase involvement in various economic sectors;

   c. Creation of national programs establishing incentives for private sector firms to employ women and provide education and training to acquire skills necessary for integration in the labor market;

3. Notes that entrepreneurial opportunity for women should be emphasized and channeled to concrete and productive activities supported by:

   a. Flexible loans provided by various inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and financial institutions, especially in underprivileged areas that lack access to resources and financial infrastructure;

   b. Business guidance from government and NGOs and Member State-provided incentives for employing women in their new ventures and;

   c. Applying and using business and entrepreneurship models, adjusted for a wide variety of specific situations and environments;

4. Encourages increased collaboration between relevant UN bodies, and Member States to promote gender equality by recognizing and implementing governmental legislation of with regards to:
a. Harnessing the rights of women on the underlying constitutional and legal framework whereupon society rests;

b. Women’s political rights and equal access to political representation in all governmental institutions in order to promote their ability to participate in the formulation of policies that affect women’s economic empowerment;

c. Affirmative action and legal rights to equal pay, such as through the national establishment and enforcement of equal employment legislation to close the gender wage gap;

d. Inheritance and property ownership laws; and

e. Domestic legislation for land reform, with the goal of promoting opportunities for women and conducted with full respect to the differing cultural situations of Member States;

5. **Further recommends** Member States and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) to promote education of adolescent women in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals using strategies specifically ensuring that this vulnerable group acquires the necessary skills and tools needed to ensure a sustainable future, through:

a. Financial strategies, such as basic economics and financial education, savings initiatives, and encouraging entrepreneurship;

b. Employment strategies, with an emphasis on vocational training, school-to-work transition, workplace harassment;

c. Social support strategies like building social networks, reproductive health and gender equity education; and

d. Leadership strategies, including communication skills, mentoring and role model development;

6. **Encourages** individual Member States to consider the relative benefits of reducing trade barriers for the promotion of women’s development, specifically within multilateral and bilateral arrangements and for the creation of value chains to add value and refine raw materials into more profitable goods, as trade is an engine for development and is a key promoter of women’s rights, as noted in the Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development;

7. **Recognizes** the need to foster further collaboration on programs such as the Highly Indebted Poor Countries Initiative by the Paris Club of debt-owning countries in order to further restructure debt and to aid developing Member States to increase the amount of available monetary resources that can be used to promote women in development, especially in the context of the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals;

8. **Supports** international lending organizations, such as the World Bank, regional development funds, and the International Monetary Fund, to promote the creation and expansion of sustainable industries in order to promote economies that can promote women’s development;

9. **Strongly suggests** all Member States to consider the negative developmental impacts of sanctions on civilian populations and further discuss with Security Council Member States to ensure that sanctions do not obstruct women’s development, in line with A/RES/69/180;

10. **Further encourages** the continued work of the Commission on the Status of Women, specifically the annual global sessions, to incorporate direct discussion focus on economic empowerment, which could include:

a. Current successes in public private development partnerships as well as viable areas where partnerships could improve as well as be encouraged;
b. The effects and results of hiring incentives for women and how these can be improved for the following year;

c. Set realistic goals for the upcoming year in terms of women's economic development, specifically looking at labor force improvements, women's business start-up progress and equality quotas.
The General Assembly Second Committee

Recognizing UN efforts that support the economic prosperity of women through current organizations such as the economic development initiatives implemented through UN Women and the United Nations Development Fund (UNDP),

Acknowledging the positive impact that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have on developing Member States, with an emphasis on multilateral relationships,

Recognizing the positive impact on women’s economic development that collaboration between the UN system and NGOs have had, such as the Training for Women Network, International Women’s Health Coalition, Make Mothers Matter, Medical Women’s International Association, Federation for Women and Family Planning, and Human Rights Advocates Inc.,

Recalling article 2 of the Charter of the UN with respect to state sovereignty,

Taking into account the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution A/HRC/RES/19/37 on the mortality of children less than five years of age and its emphasis on eliminating preventable maternal and infant mortality,

Fully aware of the positive impact triggered by the United Nations Populations Fund’s (UNFP) Smile Clinics on the provision of trained health care personnel in areas lacking formal medical facilities or plagued by high rates of maternal mortality,

Emphasizes the findings of the collaborative report of the UNFP and the World Health Organization (WHO), The State of the World’s Midwifery 2014: A Universal Pathway – A Women’s Right to Health which notes the positive impact of legislation, regulation, and licensing of midwifery in the promotion of more productive families and communities and recognizes that investment in midwifery programs leads to substantial economic returns on investment thereby promoting jobs for women, developing the economy and ensuring increased safety and health of women,

Reaffirming current UN panels concerning development such as UN Peacekeeping Panel, UN Panel on Climate change, UN Panel on Gender Equality, and the High Level Panel on illicit financial flows,

Taking into account that a lack of access to healthcare inhibits women’s role in development and limits their productivity and ability to enter the labor market,

Bearing in mind the consideration to reform UN Women efforts within assessment of development of women on the basis of encouraging an individual assessment that is culturally sensitive and tailored fit to individual Member States with diverse problems that contribute to women in development in order to respect internal cultural differences as well as sovereignty,

Aware of the current efforts already under UN Women in assessing development,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the World Assembly for Women in Tokyo (WAW!) specifically in fostering a human security outlook on the issue of women rights and in promoting women’s active role in society,

Recognizing the efforts of CSW59/Beijing+20 (2015) including resolutions such as E/CN.6/2015/2, E/CN.6/2015/3, E/CN.6/2015/4,
Recognizing the principles of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in Advancing Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls,

1. Emphasizes the relationship between midwifery and the economic empowerment of women by:
   a. Promoting women in leadership positions;
   b. Providing women with a sense of human security;
   c. Mobilizing inert female populations into the workforce;
   d. Increasing the economic independence of women;
   e. Allowing women to make key decisions which may impact other women;
   f. Increasing the prospects of advancement towards more advanced positions;

2. Calls Upon all willing and able Member States to increase financial, technical, and logistical assistance through such bodies as UN Women, UN Populations Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which provides women with access to basic resources such as health-care opportunities, workplace empowerment, and the promotion of political participation of women, in order to align efforts with the WAW! and the Beijing+20 Convention;

3. Further calls upon Member States to increase and or build upon existing midwifery and maternal planning programs throughout all Member States;

4. Affirms that midwifery training and maternal planning are the keys to improving maternal health, girls’ health, and empowering women through meaningful skills training and decent employment;

5. Urges Member States to invest in midwifery training programs to help avert roughly two-thirds of all maternal and new born deaths as outlined by the World’s Midwifery report of 2014;

6. Requests that Member States increase collaboration with NGOs, Intergovernmental Organizations, Public Private Partnerships, Civil Society Organizations, and all other relevant stakeholders, in order to ensure that service provision is culturally cognizant through the implementation of the goals and strategies outlined in UNFPA’s A Universal Pathway. A Woman’s Right to Health;

7. Acknowledges that investment in the training of midwifery and maternal planning will help expand paid work opportunities for women in underdeveloped countries;

8. Advocates for an increase in the share of women in decision making positions in the health sector to ensure that specific health needs of women and girls are not neglected;

9. Recommends to ensure that career advancement and job re-entry opportunities within the health sector are open to those participating in the training opportunities;

10. Further recommends Member States to develop and implement training programs for obstetricians and midwives in public hospitals, as well as policies enforcing clinical performance monitoring checklists to help healthcare providers in reducing expectant mothers’ health risks, so that they may be a productive part of the formal economy.
The General Assembly Second Committee,

Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), specifically Article 1 and 7, which state that everyone is entitled to equal rights and protection against any discrimination and inequality,

Keeping in mind the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), which recognizes that the marginalization of women from the political sphere is an inherent threat to their development,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPFA), and its call to increase the percentage of women participating in political institutions,

Recognizing that barriers such as sexism and discrimination towards women in the workforce, particularly in politics, have significantly inhibited the international economy from reaching its full economic potential, despite the guidelines presented in CEDAW and BPFA,

Reaffirming the A/RES/66/288, The Future We Want, which recommends equal participation in decision-making and management as well as recognizing the potential of women in development by means of removing discriminatory laws and formal barriers,

Deeply convinced of the paramount importance of women in politics and their vital contribution to sustainable development as outlined in A/RES/66/130,

Reiterating the S/RES/1325 call to action in reaffirming women’s roles in peace negotiations, conflict resolution, conflict prevention, and humanitarian responses,

Fully supporting the continued work in addressing sociocultural barriers through educating children and youth about the significant impact that women can offer in economics, business, education, and politics,

Emphasizing that despite the fact that women make up 50% of the world’s population, they only comprise 25% of the positions in local and national governments,

Noting with deep concern that in 2013, only 5% of multilateral development cooperation was dedicated to the Women, Peace and Security agenda,

Deeply conscious of the role of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) not only in identifying the importance of gender inequality, but also in recognizing barriers currently preventing its actualization,

Affirming further the importance of existing frameworks established by Member States to include women in decision-making and political processes,

Fully aware of the sovereignty and culture of each state or nation in implementing their policies about women’s role in politics as stated in the United Nations Charter,

1. Emphasizes that the role of women in politics and education is significant to the successful implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in regards to improving economic prosperity, amity and social progress and believes that providing women’s leadership education to young boys and girls is essential for fostering change due to the importance of creating awareness and respect for all genders in political authority at an early age;
2. **Endorses** the use of “Equal Participation of Women and Men in Decision–Making Processes, with Political Participation and Leadership” EGM/EPDM/2005/REPORT developed by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA), Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) as a guide for a regional approach;

3. **Suggests** the formation of specialized committees within national and regional organizations that are tasked with introducing and facilitating forums and conventions that encourage women's participation in local and national politics to increase gender inclusive policies on sustainable development by:

   a. Collaborating to encourage women's participation and interaction with the UN System Task Team for post-2015 strategy effectiveness and achieving greater recognition of women and their vital role in sustainable development;
   
   b. Mandating these forums to formulate specific reports and suggestions that outline regionally-based concerns for the status of gender equality after 2015; and
   
   c. Recommending increased emulation of already existing regional programs and social frameworks that currently and successfully assist women with career preparation and employment opportunities in the political sector;

4. **Strongly suggests** the establishment of an annual panel under UN Women to eliminate the prominence of sexism and stereotypes and to promote international conversation on global gender equality, emphasizing the involvement of women from countries with less gender equality;

5. **Invites** Member States to partner with civil society organizations to provide annual reports that utilize clear, concrete, relative indicators, which will serve to evaluate the implementation of gender-sensitive policies, and offer reviews including possible policy adjustment with respect to local cultural context;

6. **Requests** the Second Committee to facilitate the creation of multi-sectorial partnerships for promoting women’s involvement in political processes that:

   a. Encourage the creation of civil society partnerships with government and private sector entities to have a representative proportion of women in society represented in public and private sector leadership;
   
   b. Suggest the establishment of voluntary targets aiming to reach 15% of women in government positions by 2020 reporting to the Commission on the Status of Women and UN Women;
   
   c. Urge Member States to collectively discuss, introduce, and implement incentives based on the foundation of mutually shared interests between the public and private sectors;
   
   d. Encourage the implementation of tax breaks, subsidies, and/or monetary exemptions for the private sector to reach or surpass set quotas for the increase of female participation in leadership;

7. **Expresses its hope** that all Member States reconvene in the year 2020 to discuss the achievement of goals, the setting of additional goals, and the development of further progress regarding female political participation in government;

8. **Encourages** Member States to create agencies promoting the political participation of women with the purpose of providing annual studies for the government as well as for the general populace, which would be similar to existing:

   a. Government quota systems that allot a portion of government seats to women to ensure equal opportunity in political processes;
b. Frameworks which provide a public forum for the formal complaints and concerns of women, which serves to improve and develop comprehensive political policies;

c. National sociopolitical strategies for women equity and equality in development policies and programs in areas related to women’s empowerment;

9. **Urges** civil society groups such as the Working Group on Women, Peace and Security, the Concordis International, and the Centre for Humanitarian Dialogue, to adapt Inclusion Coordinators, whose purpose would be to aid localities in the process of integrating female leaders and to ensure the recognition of women’s voices in conflict areas, particularly in the realm of peacekeeping missions;

10. **Further Suggests** Member States to support grassroots organizations that advocate for and encourage political participation of women within the State;

11. **Draws attention** to the importance of established laws regarding the protection of women’s rights and also to the Member States’ responsibility to adhere to these policies;

12. **Welcomes** the establishment of new, effective and adaptable policies related to women’s participation in politics by Member States.