



CONFERENCE B

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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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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

Code	Topic	Vote
GA2/1/1	Women in Development	Adopted by Acclamation
GA2/1/2	Women in Development	117 votes in favor, 17 votes against, 17 abstentions
GA2/1/3	Women in Development	123 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 26 abstentions
GA2/14	Women in Development	114 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 36 abstentions
GA2/15	Women in Development	112 votes in favor, 23 votes against, 27 abstentions
GA2/1/6	Women in Development	118 votes in favor, 18 votes against, 21 abstentions
GA2/1/7	Women in Development	112 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 39 abstentions
GA2/1/8	Women in Development	120 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 13 abstentions
GA2/1/9	Women in Development	140 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 11 abstentions
GA2/1/10	Women in Development	132 votes in favor, 16 votes against, 15 abstentions
GA2/1/11	Women in Development	135 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 21 abstentions
GA2/1/12	Women in Development	128 votes in favor, 14 votes against, 25 abstentions

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.



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Code: GA2/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*
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3 *Affirming* the importance of the topic Women in Development and devoted to the consideration of the most
4 important social and economic problems facing individuals, Member States, and the international community as a
5 whole,
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7 *Noting* the importance of state sovereignty as underlined in Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,
8

9 *Bearing in mind* the significance, purposes, and principles of the Charter of the United Nations to promote gender
10 equality and to increasing awareness, with confidence that equality between the genders will increase economic
11 growth for all Member States and contribute to the eradication of poverty,
12

13 *Recognizing* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its
14 definition of discrimination as any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect
15 or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital
16 status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political,
17 economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field, with equality being the ultimate goal,
18

19 *Re-emphasizing* that the empowerment of women is the key to resolving the issue of Women in Development,
20

21 *Recalling* the objectives outlined by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDG 3 being gender
22 equality and the empowerment of women, and acknowledging the importance of achieving these significant steps
23 toward women's entry, involvement, and continuation in development,
24

25 *Noting specifically* Target 3.A of Millennium Development Goal 3, of which the objective is to eliminate gender
26 disparity in primary and secondary education,
27

28 *Affirming* the significance of Millennium Development Goal 5 to improve maternal health, recognizing the
29 imminent and inevitable consequences should this goal remain unreached,
30

31 *Recognizing the importance of* the commitment to gender equality and subsequent advancement made at the
32 Millennium Summit, the 2005 World Summit, and other crucial United Nations conferences and special sessions
33 thus far,
34

35 *Acknowledging* the effectiveness and continued promise of the Millennium Development Goals, and advocating the
36 further pursuit of these determined goals through the post-2015 development agenda in order to bolster and
37 strengthen its objectives,
38

39 *Recalling* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action of 1995 and its approach to tackling the multidimensional
40 issue of gender inequality by implementing a global policy framework,
41

42 *Taking note* of the Beijing +20 review session of 2015 twenty years after the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and
43 Platform for Action, as well as its efforts to integrate this topic into the post-2015 development agenda,
44

45 *Noting* the work of the International Labor Office in its resolution concerning the Promotion of Gender Equality,
46 Pay Equity and Maternity Protection, further noting that maternity protection is a crucial factor in national gender
47 equality policies, and alarmed about the inaccessibility of maternity protection for certain categories of workers such
48 as women employed in informal activities and other especially vulnerable groups,
49

50 *Deeply concerned* by the widespread lack of empowerment of women in education programs as well as in the labor
51 market,
52

53 1. *Calls upon* Member States, the United Nations system, international and regional organizations, all sectors of
54 civil society, and all women and men to fully commit themselves to the cause of equal gender opportunity in the
55 workplace;
56

57 2. *Asserts* the importance of social programs to increase access to education for women of all ages, provided to
58 them through:
59

60 a. The implementation of area-focused social programs that give women in both rural and urban areas
61 access to education regarding birth control, pregnancy, and sexually transmitted infections;
62

63 b. The promotion of international programs like UN-Women’s HeforShe program so that women may be
64 fully aware of their rights;
65

66 c. Educational programs for women in minority groups, including indigenous people, bearing in mind
67 cultural and religious differences, such as:
68

69 i. Standards of culture and religion with respect to sex education in urban and rural areas;
70

71 d. The implementation of national social programs to promote women's enrollment in school at all levels
72 through:
73

74 i. Supporting national campaigns regarding career opportunities for women and the advantage
75 of enrolling in school;
76

77 ii. Public university programs to encourage women to receive higher education;
78

79 e. Ensuring that pregnant women have access to education, whether it is in secondary school or
80 university, to the extent that one’s health permits it;

81 3. *Strongly recommends* all Member States to expand training opportunities for women in the fields of Science,
82 Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) in order to increase economic opportunities for women and
83 provide them with tools to be leaders in world development by establishing programming within the United
84 Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to create a basic modern and inexpensive curriculum which can be
85 utilized by Member States to train women living in developing areas through:
86

87 a. Requesting greater partnerships and expertise between STEM-based multinational corporations; and
88 UN programmatic efforts;
89

90 b. Requesting financial support for educational tools from MNCs, Member State contributions, and
91 private donors;
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93 c. Providing scholarships to girls and young women entering careers in the STEM field;
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95 d. Providing opportunities for internships and specialized practical training through potential employers
96 in these fields, in efforts to employ women who have already received education in the STEM field but
97 lack the experience necessary to reenter the workforce;
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99 4. *Encourages* countries to make conditional cash transfers (CCTs) and stipends available for women, conditioned
100 on school attendance to monitor and encourage female enrollment, which would work to eliminate gender
101 disparity in primary and secondary education, the purpose being to help fund females who otherwise would not
102 have had the opportunity to obtain knowledge and experience beyond primary education; and
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104 a. Recommends governments to provide monetary funds to schools with vulnerable groups, such as
105 migrant women and girls, in order to facilitate transportation and access to all forms of education;

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- 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.



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Code: GA2/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the role of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR)
4 in respecting and protecting all citizens of Member States regardless of gender,

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

8
9 *Respecting* the importance of sovereignty in the pursuit of the empowerment of women which enhances the potential
10 growth of women in terms of economical and political participation,

11
12 *Reiterating* appreciation of the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women
13 (CEDAW) which seeks to strengthen the economic, social and political rights of women towards equality and
14 empowerment,

15
16 *Acknowledging* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and its objective to train, educate, and empower
17 women through education and access to health services,

18
19 *Recalling* resolution 69/236, which encourages Member States to incorporate women in all levels of society,

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

23
24 *Aware of* the International Labor Organization's Declaration on Equality of Opportunity and Treatment for Women
25 Workers,

26
27 *Having examined* the Millennium Developmental Goals, specifically MDG 3, which stresses the importance of
28 gender equality and opportunities for women in the labor market with fair wages and economic development,

29
30 *Underlining* the undeniable success of the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development's (UNCTAD)
31 Train for Trade program which collaborated with the inclusion of developing countries into the global markets,

32
33 *Noting with regret* the finding of the International Labor Organization in its Global Wage report that women's
34 wages are on average up to 36% less than men's, with the wage gap continuing to widen,

35
36 *Realizing* many women around the world still lack full awareness of their potential for personal growth and
37 development, as well as the ability to combat gender-related violence due to the lack of access to counseling
38 services,

39
40 *Emphasizing* the challenges states face in maintaining collective accountability in aid funding in the present day,

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

- 44
45 1. *Stresses* the need to elaborate and implement comprehensive education strategies on gender equality to create
46 the appropriate social foundation for comprehensive female economic autonomy;
- 47
48 2. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations system, international, regional and non-governmental organizations,
49 within their respective mandates, as well as women and men, to commit to an international educative initiative,
50 entitled 'Mindsets before Mechanisms', which will focus on changing international mindsets towards women

- 51 through workshops, forums and social media movements in order to create a common baseline for gender
52 equality;
53
- 54 3. *Endorses* the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs) to increase women’s economic
55 opportunities and promote strong female figures in the mainstream media, to impact on attitudes towards health,
56 economic and political independence through:
57
- 58 a. Encouraging utilization of modern and traditional culturally specific media channels, such as cable
59 television, radio, live theatre and smartphone apps relevant to each state’s stage of development,
60 through access to micro-credit and loans from micro-financial institutions;
61
- 62 b. Suggesting the development of programs similar to the United Nations Children’s Fund Program
63 “Wise Up!” which provides informative community theaters skits with the aim of reducing culturally
64 specific stigma;
65
- 66 4. *Encourages* Member States to support female empowerment through an Employment and Training
67 Administration Center at the local level, especially for women in rural areas and crisis-zones in order to enhance
68 their economic potential:
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- 70 a. In areas where women’s access to job information is limited;
71
- 72 b. With financial support on the local, national and international levels;
73
- 74 c. With UN entities such as UN-Women and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to
75 implement vocational training for local women to become professional career counselors in the
76 counseling centers, which:
77
- 78 i. Provide job opportunities to these women;
79
- 80 ii. Ensure the continued function and operation of the center with lesser experts involvement in
81 the future;
82
- 83 d. To promote development and empower women economically, promote their potential for personal
84 growth, encourage a better understanding of job opportunities and women’s re-entry into the workforce
85 after a leave of absence;
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- 87 5. *Recommends* Member States to comply with the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) Decent Work
88 Agenda by:
89
- 90 a. Acknowledging that women in the informal sector are at greater risk of being subject to discrimination,
91 exploitation and sexual harassment;
92
- 93 b. Encouraging UN entities and specialized agencies to draw attention to the issue of violence against
94 women in the workplace through their annual events and forums;
95
- 96 c. Supporting women entrepreneurs in the transition to the formal sector;
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- 98 d. Increasing job creation in the formal sector by creating a positive investment climate for Foreign
99 Direct Investment (FDI), multinational and local businesses, with special focus on the productive
100 sector;
101
- 102 e. Promoting social dialogue and information sharing between women’s organizations and employers
103 organizations already present in the formal economy;
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- 105 f. Encouraging the protection of women workers by ensuring that national policies guarantee basic
106 labour rights such as adequate working hours, social security, access to health facilities and maternal
107 leave,
108
- 109 g. Facilitate the reconciliation of work and family for employed women by:
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- 111 i. Providing incentives to the private sector in order to increase their offer of flexible working
112 arrangements,
113
- 114 ii. Increasing the supply of available and affordable places in childcare services and preschool
115 institutions,
116
- 117 6. *Notes with appreciation* the efforts of the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW) and
118 the United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) which seek to effectively reach the poorest of
119 women by providing accessibility to micro-finance and micro-credit as a way of strengthening women's
120 entrepreneurship at the grassroots levels and further encourages similar programs on a national level which:
121
- 122 a. Interact principally with people of rural areas, particularly focusing on marginalized groups;
123
- 124 b. Are integrated into existing financial structures in order to best maintain and develop the economies of
125 member states, while maintaining a focus on empowering women;
126
- 127 c. Stresses the importance of tailoring micro-finance programs to individual women's needs;
128
- 129 7. *Calls upon* Member States to collaborate with national micro-finance institutions and non-governmental
130 organizations to conduct diagnostics to obtain information on women's needs, design products specifically to
131 meet those needs regarding financial products, and formulating solutions addressing the identified needs;
132
- 133 8. *Further calls upon* micro-finance institutions and non-governmental organizations to:
134
- 135 a. Collect gender-based data as part of evaluation processes with a goal of improving the quality of
136 micro-finance programs:
137
- 138 b. Design individual loan products and repayment schedules in a manner that that meet the needs of
139 women:
140
- 141 c. Develop Member State specific diagnostics and strategies which include a gender dimension within
142 financial inclusion programs;
143
- 144 9. *Endorses*, the creation of an international micro-finance fund called "Micro-Fund for Women Empowerment"
145 administered by the World Bank and funded by voluntary donations from states, with the purpose of ensuring
146 women's inclusion in the financial system by supporting women in becoming entrepreneurs and small business
147 owners and promoting economic development, employment and growth by:
148
- 149 a. Providing small and accessible loans;
150
- 151 b. Producing micro-credits;
152
- 153 c. Expanding access to financial institutions;
154
- 155 d. Helping them raise income, build up assets and cushion themselves against external shocks;
156
- 157 10. *Calls upon* UNCTAD's 'Train for Trade' project to expand their support to women entrepreneurs through:
158
- 159 a. Providing capacity assistance on how to sustainably administrate small businesses;
160

- 161 b. Enabling the exchange of knowledge in terms of how to manage and where to direct micro-credits;
162
163 c. Providing women information on budgeting, risk mitigation and effective asset building;
164
165 d. Ensuring that gender sensitivity is an integral part of all staff training;
166
167 e. Promoting leadership training in order to promote women's participation in decision making processes;
168
- 169 11. *Recognizes* the challenges that exclusionary land markets and land concentrations are forming, and the need to
170 implement action plans and policies that focus on poor and marginalized groups of women, which include a
171 gender-inclusive and responsive approach to land rights, by providing sufficient resources within national
172 expenditures and official development assistance;
173
- 174 12. *Encourages* Member States to provide women with access to justice mechanisms that are affordable and
175 responsive to women, through the provision of low-cost legal aid for the poor and by education of legal
176 professionals on women's rights to land and productive resources;
177
- 178 13. *Calls for* the creation of local, national, and regional action plans to address the disparity in representation of
179 women among Member States' political institutions, and strongly encourages the consideration of multilateral
180 and private support to implement these plans through:
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- 182 a. Utilizing the Engage partnership by having bilateral and UN bodies coordinate with member states that
183 have low female participation rates, to organize women at the local level with a bottom-up approach to
184 female empowerment and political activity;
185
- 186 b. This added bonus of increasing women's access to regional and national information systems, and
187 increasing economic opportunities and social equity for women in affected member states;
188
- 189 14. Encourages in collaboration with UN-Women and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the
190 creation of a section in the annual World Economic Forum, where women can learn from and interact with
191 other successful entrepreneurs, as well as share what they have learned from their own experiences with the
192 purpose of motivating women to start or expand their own businesses;
193
- 194 15. *Advocates* reforms to the political structures of states to decrease hostility against women entering political
195 fields and higher decision-making positions, both in the public and private sector by:
196
- 197 a. Increasing programs to finance and develop training for the education of women's role in the political
198 sphere;
199
- 200 b. Affirms the belief that greater economic equality will foster greater political representation for women
201 in developing states when these reforms are implemented on a Member State specific basis;
202
- 203 16. Recommends the continued support and promotion of Science, Technology, Engineering and Math education
204 (STEM) fields as a substantial way to lessen gender stereotypes and provide women the skillset and the
205 opportunities to take leadership in economic development by:
206
- 207 a. Encouraging the continued and increased funding of efforts by UN-Women as well as non-
208 governmental organizations that advocate for women in STEM education;
209
- 210 b. Expressing hope to establish a one system job search network that seeks to assist in employment
211 opportunities to ease the challenges of job search;
212
- 213 c. Establishing an annual Trade Expo specifically for all female entrepreneurs that will:
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- 215 i. share products and upcoming innovations;
216 ii. address the issue of female entrepreneurs and how private entities can support them;

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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.



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Code: GA2/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Remembering* the Revised Pacific Platform for Action on the Advancement of Women and Gender Equality, which
4 outlines comprehensive region-specific goals and strategies in order to promote and support women's participation
5 in agriculture and fishing in order to further environmental development and women's empowerment,

6
7 *Recognizing* the outcome document of the Rio+20, The Future We Want, the connection between the green
8 economy and sustainable development and the necessary role women must play in the development strategies in
9 order to achieve sustainable development;

10
11 *Aware of* the severity of the impact that natural disasters pose on those affected by it, particularly women, as stated
12 in the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030,

13
14 *Noting* with deep concern the severity of health issues imposed on women by climate change and natural disasters,

15
16 *Expressing the need* for women to take on leadership roles in the recovery from environmental natural disasters as
17 noted in the United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction: Mobilizing Women's Leadership for
18 Disaster Risk Reduction,

19
20 *Aware of* the potential for fisheries in SIDS and other Member States to transition to more sustainable practices and
21 include more gender-sensitive job opportunities, as mentioned in the OECD's Green Growth Studies Report,

22
23 *Recalling* the United Nations Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), which calls for the stabilization of
24 greenhouse gas concentrations to prevent human induced climate change, in addition to the Kyoto Protocol that
25 binds Parties to establish international greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets,

26
27 *Emphasizing* the United Nations Sustainable Energy for All Framework for Action which calls for the universal
28 access to modern energy services, doubling the global rate of energy efficiency, and doubling the share of renewable
29 energy in the global share of energy by 2030,

30
31 *Acknowledging* the need for a gender-specific focus in the wake of natural disasters, in order to ensure that the
32 vulnerable populations that are most susceptible to the negative effects of natural disasters are addressed
33 comprehensively and effectively,

34
35 1. *Renews its Appeal for* the further expansion of and investment in collaborative development programmes by the
36 developed Member States, such as the Pacific Islands Forum's Pacific Development Programme, which
37 provides development assistance initiatives based on the needs of SIDS, such as sustainable agriculture and
38 aquaculture, community healthcare, information technology, and literacy with a specific focus on the
39 sponsorship of female participants from developing countries, in order to more fully implement the sustainable
40 development initiatives by including a wider and more comprehensive breadth of the population;

41
42 2. *Recommends* that all Member States contribute increased financial, technical, and logistical assistance through
43 multilateral development partnerships, to Small Island Developing States (SIDS), in order to implement the
44 strategies, boldly created by the outcome document of the Third International Conference on SIDS: SIDS
45 Accelerated Modalities Of Action (SAMOA Pathway), in order to promote and support women's participation
46 in agriculture and fishing;

47
48 3. *Suggests* the use of the new and rapidly expanding field of the green economy to aid in sustainable development
49 through the use of programmes such as the International Labor Organization's Green Jobs Initiative and Green
50 Jobs Programme to promote job creation in the green sector, particularly for women, in the hopes that this

- 51 innovative field will expand and grow alongside gender equality;
52
- 53 4. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to increase financial assistance to the United Nations Human
54 Settlements Programme's (UN-Habitat) Cities and Climate Change Initiative, which provides developing
55 countries the tools they need to address both the mitigation of the negative affects of climate change and the
56 adaptation to the climate change that has already affected development;
57
- 58 5. *Further Encourages* all willing and able Member States to increase financial and technical assistance to the
59 United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction's Making Disaster Risk Reduction Gender-
60 Sensitive: Policy and Practical Guidelines, which provides development on gender-sensitive warning systems
61 and policies that reduce the impact of natural disasters, in order to building the capacity of developing countries
62 to include women in disaster risk reduction (DRR) development initiatives;
63
- 64 6. *Calls Upon* UN-Habitat's Gender Policy Unit, which mobilizes women in the promotion of political
65 participation, to include a priority focus on leadership in the wake of natural disasters, in order to increase the
66 role of women in development and environmental leadership, because of the significant need for women in
67 disaster response to further the needs of vulnerable populations such as women and children;
68
- 69 7. *Urges* the Global Environment Fund expand its International Waters: Pacific Island Oceanic Fisheries
70 Management Project to develop sustainable trans-boundary fish stocks and make available jobs for women in
71 agriculture;
72
- 73 8. *Strongly Emphasizes* the need for Member States to continue reducing greenhouse gas emissions to diminish the
74 detrimental effects of natural disasters and climate change on women in rural areas;
75
- 76 9. *Encourages* the collaboration of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
77 Disaster Assessment and Coordination with Member States to provide gender-sensitive emergency response
78 training to civilian populations, because of the increased vulnerability to illnesses and diseases resulting from
79 natural disasters, including water sanitation training, first aid and injury response training, and good hygiene
80 methods, specifically in addressing the needs of women and gender sensitive issues in the wake of natural
81 disasters;
82
- 83 10. *Calls for* Member States to continue developing green energy according to the Sustainable Energy for All
84 Framework for Action in accordance with each Member State's development capabilities and encouraging
85 women to spearhead this emerging sector;
86
- 87 11. *Endorses* the focus on women in the work of existing programmes, such as the Japanese International
88 Cooperation Agency, Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the Australian Seasonal
89 Workers Programme, which provide training for developing countries in areas such as sustainable agriculture
90 and aquaculture, in order to include women in environmental development;
91
- 92 12. *Calls for* the reformation of UN Women efforts, and existing panels with the consideration of coordination with
93 the current UN entity for Gender Equality and a GDP (Gender Development Panel), a Universal Panel to assess
94 the individual status of women per state and provide adaptable suggestions to states to efficiently address the
95 different problems that hinder women in development enhance women in development through the
96 implementation of;
- 97
- 98 a. Full cooperation and consent of individual states;
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- 100 b. A practical approach through current UN programs, UN Women, and UNDP;
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- 102 c. An appointed panel of experts concerning the enhancement of women in development;
103
- 104 d. Cooperation with cultural diversities within each member state as enforced in the UNFPA The
105 State of the World Population Fund;
106

- 107 13. *Suggests* the coordination amongst member states to share cultural, political, and societal values, that combine
108 together to form the perception of women globally, annually in conjunction with the GDP to fulfill the General
109 Assembly's objective of the economic empowerment of women by cooperating with:
110
- 111 a. The evolving norms within each individual state to adequately apply expertise in different fields,
112
 - 113 b. The evolving job descriptions of the panel are to empower women economically in ways such as but
114 not limited to:
115
 - 116 i. Promoting women leadership;
 - 117
 - 118 ii. Encouraging respect for gender equality;
 - 119
 - 120 iii. Promoting education for young girls in rural areas;
 - 121
 - 122 c. Sustainable development initiatives by:
123
 - 124 i. Encouraging women to work in the sustainable development sector which helps:
125
 - 126 1. Close the gender gap in the workforce;
 - 127
 - 128 2. Promote sustainable development in rural areas;
 - 129
 - 130 3. Better the overall economy through the inclusion of women in a sustainable
131 workforce;
 - 132
 - 133 4. Empower women economically to encourage financial independence;
134
 - 135 a. Allowing the integration of women for the overall economic growth of each
136 Member State;
 - 137
 - 138 b. The necessity for experts on the GDP to incorporate both women with
139 sustainable development;
 - 140
- 141 14. *Urges* developing nations to promote NGO organized training workshops tailored toward providing women
142 with skills such as but not limited to: agriculture, safety, health and wellness, financing, the environment, and
143 the green economy.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women regarding Article 10
4 that stresses the equality between men and women in the field of education,

5
6 *Reminding* the Member States of Article 12 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination,
7 and the dedication to developing the economic and social role of women in all respects and emphasize their
8 commitments to the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW),

9
10 *Noting with deep concern* the deficiency of funds and resources for education in Member States, and
11 acknowledgment to the importance of providing additional monetary investment in order to further support the
12 educational structures,

13
14 *Emphasizing* the promotion of people in the importance of Article 27 in the Fourth World Conference on Women
15 Beijing Declaration which promotes “People-centered sustainable development, including sustained economic
16 growth, through the provision of basic education, life-long education, literacy and training, and primary health care
17 for girls and women”,

18
19 *Recalling* upon the Secretary-General's report E/CN.6/2011/3, which highlights the importance of higher education
20 and equal power relations between men and women in educational fields in order to lower the chance for girls and
21 women to be victims of social oppressions, and raise their opportunity access to labor markets,

22
23 *Guided* by resolution 65/10 in 2011 which affirms decent work that can enable everyone to participate and work as a
24 necessary component of sustained, inclusive, economic growth and its dedication to growing a dynamic economy
25 through continued opportunity for its people, free of gender-based discrimination,

26
27 *Reminding* all member states that the participation of women, in the workforce will lead to overall economic
28 stability through sufficiency as well as depletion of other issues such as the eradication of poverty,

29
30 *Emphasizing* the importance that women in rural areas have an equal chance to business opportunities,
31 acknowledging that it is vital for the inhabitants, especially those of low income countries to succeed in their
32 economic endeavors,

33
34 *Expressing* the importance of the Education for All (EFA) and Millennium Goal 5 that aims at improving maternal
35 healthcare,

36
37 *Considering* the UN System Task Team on the post-2015 UN development agenda concerning Health in the context
38 of sustainable development where it recognizes the Rio Declaration in 1992 that states in Principle 1 “Human beings
39 are at the center of concerns for sustainable development. They are entitled to a healthy and productive life in
40 harmony with nature”,

41
42 *Affirming* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which grants everyone the right to have an
43 adequate “health and wellbeing of himself and of his family including food, clothing, housing and medical care and
44 necessary social services, and the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood,
45 old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control” also grants special care and assistance to
46 motherhood and childhood,

47
48 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of representation of women in positions of political power and parliamentary
49 bodies,

50

51 *Bearing in mind* the Inter-Parliamentary Union and UN Women’s report of 2015, “Women in Politics” in order to
52 addresses the specific cultural settings social structures that Member States have in regard to specific actions or
53 targets involving gender equality in positions of power,
54

55 *Noting* the 2005 report of the Expert Group Meeting, “Equal Participation of Women and Men in Decision-Making
56 Processes with Particular Emphasis on Political Participation and Leadership” which recognizes the importance of
57 gender equality in political representation for effective policy making,
58

59 *Further recalling* resolution 34/180, which condemns all forms of discrimination against women including
60 discrimination in the political realm and work sphere,
61

- 62 1. *Endorses* an expansion of funds to skillset programs by all willing and able Member States, such as YES WE
63 CAN by the National Institute for Vocational Training (INFOP) and National Union of Eritrean Women
64 (NUEW) which offer vocational and soft skills training for low-income women in order to strengthen job
65 qualifications;
66
- 67 2. *Encourages* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s Capacity Development for
68 Education for All Programme (CapEFA) to focus their development initiatives towards the promotion of
69 Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for women, in order to use education as a means to
70 transition women out of the informal economy and benefit the domestic and global economy;
71
- 72 3. *Recommends* the spread of public awareness in order to eventually eliminate gender stereotypes that restrict
73 girls and women from pursuing their education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Math) fields in
74 accordance with UN Women’s work in countering gender discrimination and negative gender stereotypes;
75
- 76 4. *Insists* on the importance of achieving a balance between the number of male and female teachers, and urges
77 utilization of initiatives similar to UNESCO’s, The Teacher Training Initiative in order to achieve gender
78 equality and eradication of gender discrimination, particularly where the lack of female teachers often
79 diminishes girls’ enrollment and achievement by:
 - 80
 - 81 a. Providing financial and material incentives, such as scholarships, for girls to complete school and enter
82 the teaching profession, with the help of United Nations Development Fund for Women;
83
 - 84 b. Encouraging schools to train and involve more women;
85
 - 86 c. Assigning female teachers and women from the local community as mentors to girls;
87
 - 88 i. Mentors would come regularly to school to discuss questions, concerns and ideas with girls,
89 and encourage them to persevere in the pursuit of education;
90
- 91 5. *Recommends* continuous advancement of programs modeled after PATHlight program to empower women
92 financially by enhancing the training of teachers, female and males alike, to ensure that they constantly meet
93 proficiency requirements when it comes to fighting gender discrimination, promote women’s right and gender
94 equality, under the different forms of:
 - 95
 - 96 a. School-based training and apprenticeships;
97
 - 98 b. Courses on pedagogy and teaching methods;
99
 - 100 c. Seminars and debates;
101
 - 102 d. Online and long distance training programs;
103
 - 104 e. Annual workshops be implemented;
105
 - 106 ii. To be supported by UNESCO and funded by the public and private sectors;

- 107
108 6. *Invites* Member States to fully support regional literacy programs that are relevant to distinctive national
109 contexts, both for young girls and women, following the examples of the UNESCO's Effective Literacy
110 Programs and The Global Literacy Project;
111
- 112 7. *Requests* Regional Development Banks to increase financial support to microfinance institutions similar to
113 KIVA that provide women with the necessary resources they need to enter the formal economy in
114 entrepreneurial endeavors, such as through the UNDP's MicroStart Programme, in order to increase the role of
115 women in development;
116
- 117 a. To further invite international development agencies, relevant UN entities such as United Nations
118 Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and Member States to support the current programs and projects
119 by providing the funds and the resources necessary to its creation;
120
- 121 b. To allocate funds based on the reports of the Gender Development Index within the Human
122 Development Index;
123
- 124 8. *Encourages* the use of capacity building and policy advising services to engage women, particularly rural
125 women, in the economic and agricultural sector, through increased financial assistance to international
126 management initiatives such as the UNDP's Global Gender and Economic Policy Management Initiative;
127
- 128 9. *Proposes* Member States use provisions proved by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for better
129 protection and benefits to informal market players for the formalization of both agricultural and industrial
130 aspects of the economy through:
131
- 132 i. The creation of government bodies or systems to regularized taxation,
133
- 134 ii. Basing the UN Classification on their Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per Capita and Human
135 Development Index (HDI), Member States could allocate funds towards national public and
136 private financial institutions by,
137
- 138 1. Utilizing micro-finance and micro-loan projects;
139
- 140 2. Promoting the participation of women in all sectors of the economy;
141
- 142 iii. adapt national labor market legislations for men and women to improve the welfare state
143 through equal payment for equal work as well as flexible working hours,
144
- 145 iv. stress that both the equality of the sexes and the growth of the formal economy require a
146 reduction of informal participation and emphasizes its support for these efforts, a necessary
147 component of women in development,
148
- 149 10. *Urges* E/ESCAP/GEWE/1 which is devoted to the increase of the understanding of women and men's
150 productive labor to be empowered across willing and able Member States to help increase the development of
151 women while respecting the culture of other countries' sovereignty, as well as to extend support for similar
152 regional approaches internationally for consideration by the committee;
153
- 154 11. *Calls* for the reinforcement of national and regional publicity campaigns such as the Secretary General's UNiTE
155 to End Violence Against Women Campaign as a means to eradicate all assaults on human dignity in the
156 workplace, in co-operation with local NGOs in order to raise awareness among the populations that undergo
157
- 158 a. Social oppressions against women such as human trafficking;
159
- 160 b. Sexual harassment
161

- 162 12. *Proclaims* widely enabling cash transfers with support from UNICEF and its partners to help fund innovative
163 workshops for woman to avoid preventable natural deaths in delivery procedures;
164
- 165 13. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to adopt and promote Mobile Clinic Units modeled after that of
166 Medlife to further promote the integration of women in high functions in the medical field in order to increase
167 their participation in positions that require leadership and decision making by:
168
- 169 a. Staffing local female doctors, female nurses and female health professionals, and managed by female
170 administrators, who, in addition to speaking the local language, are aware of the local referral and
171 health system;
 - 172
 - 173 b. Providing various medical services which include, but are not limited to, prevention, assistance,
174 treatment, recovery and surveillance for women in the need;
 - 175
 - 176 c. Providing women mental support through therapy and professional support;
 - 177
 - 178 d. Directing patients who cannot be treated in the Mobile Clinic Units to local hospitals that can procure
179 the necessary treatment;
 - 180
 - 181 e. Setting up and managing files, transfer cases and coordinate responses between the mobile units and
182 hospitals when necessary;
 - 183
 - 184 f. Raising public awareness, providing immediate social assistance and proactively intervening in
185 communities;
 - 186
 - 187 g. Making information about health accessible so women can acquire knowledge about their health and
188 rights, while maintaining privacy and confidentiality;
 - 189
 - 190 h. Making a reassessment of women who are either marginalized or living in remote areas in order to
191 track and assist those who live isolated from the rest of society;
 - 192
 - 193 i. Featuring a database and collect information to ensure improvements in their effectiveness;
 - 194
 - 195 j. Being financed by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) for Women and the World
196 Health Organization (WHO);
197
- 198 14. Strongly recommends all Member States to develop and implement target goals for the political advancement of
199 women as a means of encouraging increased governmental representation;
200
- 201 a. Target goals to be established under the premises of state sovereignty;
 - 202
 - 203 b. Target goals to follow the framework of the post-2015 SDGs, with an emphasis on the promotion of
204 women's political participation as a means of increasing total female representation within fellow
205 Member States;
 - 206
 - 207 c. Target goals to have had achieved substantial results by 2025;
 - 208
- 209 15. Proposes that the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) shall support the establishment of an advisory
210 program with the purpose of:
- 211 a. Evaluating the development and success of the target goal of 2025 within Member States;
 - 212
 - 213 b. Monitoring and reporting on the results of this resolution through annual progress reports to;
 - 214
 - 215 c. Being submitted to the GA2;
 - 216
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- 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.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second,*

2

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

6

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

9

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

11

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

15

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

18

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

21

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

24

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

27

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

30

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

33

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

36

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

39

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

41

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

45

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

47

48 *Considering* the importance of multilateral cooperation with non-governmental institutions, such as the International
49 Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), for the purpose of capacity building and training measures for local
50 legal enforcement,

51
52 *Deeply concerned* by the figures released by the World Health Organization in which 35% of women worldwide
53 have experienced either intimate partner violence or non-partner sexual violence in their lifetime,
54
55 1. *Highly recommends* the use of a comprehensive human rights based approach to fight against all barriers to
56 women's economic empowerment, such as sexual harassment and discrimination in the workplace;
57
58 2. *Confirms* the need to treat all forms of violence and discrimination against women in the workplace that affect
59 their economic potential and capability as criminal offenses punishable by law, holding the perpetrators of
60 gender-based human rights violations accountable by:
61
62 a. Promoting the education of law enforcement officials about gender-sensitive national policies and
63 women's status as a vulnerable population;
64
65 b. Raising awareness to issues such as sexual harassment and workplace gender inequality;
66
67 3. *Recommends* that all Member States streamline the efficiency of international efforts aimed at protecting
68 women from workplace violence and discrimination with respect to the confidentiality of victims' identities in
69 order to ensure neutrality, by recommitting their efforts toward unbiased decision making in the prosecution of
70 the perpetrators of workplace violence and discrimination against women;
71
72 4. *Highly encourages* specialized agencies, such as the ILO, and UN entities, such as UN-WOMEN, to highlight
73 the issue of gender-based violence in the workplace through dialogues, forums and events, where women can,
74 for example, promote each others' economic empowerment through exchanging their experiences relating to:
75
76 a. Violence and sexual harassment in the workplace;
77
78 b. Combating psychological barriers to help them reach their fullest economic potential;
79
80 5. *Suggests* that the International Labour Organization (ILO) establish a plan of action for the creation,
81 maintenance and management of shelters, such as One Stop Crisis Centers (OSCC), in developing countries for
82 girls, adolescents and women victims of violence as defined by the UN, where they would have the benefit of:
83
84 a. Medical care;
85
86 b. Psychological assistance;
87
88 c. Child assistance, such as a Head Start Programs;
89
90 d. Education about economic opportunities and legal rights in the workplace, through:
91
92 i. Interactive seminars and conferences about various jobs and professions available on the
93 market, according to the different aspirations of the women;
94
95 ii. Entrepreneurial training kits;
96
97 iii. Other forms of vocational training helping to reintegrate women into the labor market and
98 maximize their potential;
99
100 6. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to increase financial, technical, and logistical assistance to the
101 ILO's Monitoring and Assessing Progress on Decent Work initiative, which oversees the establishment of
102 media campaigns aimed at advocating for the special needs of women in the workplace and women's economic
103 empowerment, which includes the need for a confidential outlet to confront such issues.



National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

Code: GA2/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the Charter of the United Nations which promotes*
4 *international cooperation by solving international problems of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian*
5 *character, and promotes and encourages respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without*
6 *distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,*

7
8 *Noting the report by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), Migration and Women*
9 *(2004), which observes that women migrants continue to increase in number and currently comprise half of the*
10 *international and internal migrant populations,*

11
12 *Acknowledging General Assembly (GA) resolutions A/RES/64/139, A/RES/66/288, and A/RES/68/4, which call*
13 *upon Member States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants regardless*
14 *of migration status, especially those of women,*

15
16 *Noting with deep concern the high number of cases of the violation of women rights and sexual harassment against*
17 *women, and considering General Assembly (GA) resolutions A/RES/66/128 and A/RES/48/104, which call for the*
18 *protection of women migrants as well as adequate health conditions in accordance with Article 25 (1) of the*
19 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),*

20
21 *Emphasizing the Regional Consultation on Empowering Women Migrant Workers in Asian and Arab States which*
22 *emphasizes sound practices and educational opportunities for female migrant workers which encourage*
23 *entrepreneurial innovation, in the transition to the formal economy,*

24
25 *Recognizing the report by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Gender, Migration, and Remittances –*
26 *which notes that women typically spend their earnings to meet the nutritional, educational, and health care needs of*
27 *household members, especially children,*

28
29 *Recognizing with concern General Assembly (GA) A/RES/69/149, which calls to attention the increasing number of*
30 *women and girls who are being trafficked between developed and developing Member States, and emphasizes the*
31 *importance of probing the connection between migration and trafficking in persons in order to further the protection*
32 *of women migrant workers from violence, discrimination, and exploitation,*

33
34 *Observing the 2000 United Nations Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially*
35 *women, supplementing the United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime,*

36
37 *Stressing the need to end discrimination and persecution of women and calling upon Member States to take all*
38 *measures necessary to ensure their protection in the creation of a safe environment for women as called for in The*
39 *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW),*

40
41 *Noting with concern the difficulties faced by displaced women in and from conflict areas, including but not limited*
42 *to Ukraine and the State of Palestine in which thousands of women are displaced and/or at risk, which negatively*
43 *affects women's participation in global development,*

44
45 *Acknowledging the social, political and economic benefits of incorporating women into every facet of a country's*
46 *governmental framework and the significant contribution that is made by women migrant laborers to the global*
47 *economic sphere, as acknowledged in General Assembly (GA) resolution A/RES/66/216,*

48
49 *Stressing the need for removal of social and legal barrier that confine women to traditional gender roles for greater*
50 *economic mobility especially in developing countries,*

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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

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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.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/7

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Deeply Concerned* about the social and economic barriers that prevent the full participation of women in the full
4 development of Member States,

5
6 *Noting with satisfaction* the findings of the 2014 World Survey on the Role of Women, which emphasizes the
7 importance of gender equality for the social and economic advancement of women,

8
9 *Recalling* Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that education shall be directed to
10 the full development of the human personality and to the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental
11 freedoms,

12
13 *Emphasizing* the principles of the Beijing Platform for Action that promote education, poverty alleviation, economic
14 participation through the development of institutional mechanisms that will secure the advancement of women,

15
16 *Noting with regret* that the Second Millennium Development Goal regarding universal education has not been
17 accomplished in all parts of the world, especially in rural areas,

18
19 *Acknowledging* the viability of micro-finance as a means to strengthen women's financial capacity and promotes
20 their economic contribution to society;

21
22 1. *Calls upon* all Member States to provide an equal education system that is adapted to territorial and cultural
23 aspects of the region, by utilizing multiple strategies such as the:

24
25 a. Implementation of vocational training;

26
27 b. Establishment of schools where women can attend in areas where such infrastructure do not exist;

28
29 c. Formation of local educational curriculums in order for them to better cater to the needs of local
30 communities;

31
32 2. *Affirms* that education is key in the empowerment of rural women to involve themselves in entrepreneurship, as
33 well as to contribute to their financial independence by:

34
35 a. Encouraging the development of a transitional and educational program which will facilitate the entry
36 into the labor force;

37
38 b. Providing them with opportunities that would enable a balance in the relationship between their work
39 and their families with respect to cultural, religion and regional traditions;

40
41 3. *Strongly recommends* the implementation of a new Cultural Specific Education Programme (CSEP), where
42 educational advisors adapt universal programmes for education to cultural specific areas with the aid of locals
43 with reference to:

44
45 a. Traditional ideals and religion and;

46
47 b. Importance of the empowerment of women and gender equality;

48

- 49 4. *Encourages* translation of relevant international programs and documents into local languages and dialects to
50 further the comprehension process and to enable women to utilize the programs provided by the international
51 community, such as but not limited to:
52
- 53 a. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
 - 54 b. The Beijing Declaration and Program of Action;
 - 55 c. The Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women.
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National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/8

Committee: The General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General the Assembly Second Committee,*

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3

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

6

7

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

9

10

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

12

13

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

17

18

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

21

22

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

24

25

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

27

28

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

31

32

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

34

35

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

37

38

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

40

41

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

44

45

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

47

48

49 *Recalling* the World Development Report's statement that the gap between developing and developed states is
50 widening and that improving women's access to health care opportunities will decrease this gap,

50

51 *Recognizing* the fact that women are underrepresented in the formal economy which decreases their ability to
52 contribute equally to economic growth as according to the ILO's Statistical Picture of Women and Men in the
53 Informal Economy,
54
55 *Cognizant* that debt sustainability and effective debt management are essential for creating opportunities for
56 women's equal economic empowerment as noted by A/RES/68/202, External Debt Sustainability and Development,
57
58 1. *Urges* all Member States to further acknowledge the necessity of organizations such as UN-Women and
59 emphasizes the need to accelerate their efforts to provide adequate resources to increase the ability for women
60 to have health and financial access in order to participate more fully in economic development,
61
62 2. Encourages collaboration among Member States who identify as new donor states to take the lead in developing
63 cross-border initiatives to provide volunteer aid, financing, personnel and expertise to help bridge gaps in
64 women's health needs to give women the tools to become economically equal with men through:
65
66 a. Implementing the creation of women's centers and forming women's collectives to assist in providing
67 health care for vulnerable women;
68
69 b. Advocating for the key partner policy for economic development to ensure developing states
70 participate in mentorships with a transfer between developed and developing states suggestions for
71 empowering women in economic development through better health care, specifically noting similar
72 cultural goals;
73
74 3. *Stresses* that all Member States adhere to a greater collaboration on an international initiative based on
75 fundamental values of solidarity, equality, and fraternity viewing effective health in order to decrease cost of
76 health care and for women to have increased disposable income to spend on their families, through:
77
78 a. Establishing health education centers utilizing existing structures for women in rural areas to provide
79 health education and promote a healthier lifestyle for women;
80
81 b. Inviting Doctors Without Borders to work in collaboration with the health educational centers to
82 provide efficient and applicable training;
83
84 c. Funding of these initiatives by developed Member States, and UN bodies, specifically UN-Women,
85 the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and the
86 United Nations Populations Fund (UNPFA) by providing financial assistance;
87
88 d. Calling additional care workers to devote themselves on a voluntary basis for the achievement of
89 establishment and sustainable health educational centers;
90
91 4. *Calls upon* Member States to create and establish policies to address the need for prenatal and postpartum care
92 while employed to increase productivity of working mothers, by:
93
94 a. Implementing national programs to help educate and destigmatize breast feeding and promote the
95 health benefits of breast feeding among health professionals and mothers;
96
97 b. Encouraging and providing resources to help create women-led working groups to ensure women have
98 a political voice and a hand in the development of programs which support breast feeding and provide
99 solutions to challenges nursing women face;
100
101 c. Creating enforcement mechanisms to be used by the Member States to ensure compliance with
102 prenatal, postpartum and nursing policies on the job;
103
104 5. *Encourages* Member States to participate in the ILO's TRAVAIL Database for Conditions of Work and
105 Employment Programme which keeps large and medium enterprises accountable for women's working
106 conditions to ensure the greatest amount of economic contributions by women in sustainable development;

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161
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 and 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;

- 162 13. *Requests* regional organizations such as the World Bank to model the Center for African Women Economic
163 Empowerment and the Economic Empowerment Forum to improve women’s access to export markets by
164 giving them a greater voice in the global economy;
165
- 166 14. *Urges* Member States, international and non-governmental organizations to welcome the cultural diversity that
167 exists especially focusing on developing countries to improve women's economic possibilities by:
168
- 169 a. Finding proper strategies/solutions for the gender gap, paying more attention to the theme of rights and
170 educational needs of women, in accordance with UN-Women's mandate;
 - 171 b. Applying laws that could prevent the discrimination against women and guarantee equal human rights;
 - 172 c. Developing the esteem needed to live in serenity and without psychological limitations;
 - 173 d. Building a collective consensus regarding the application of laws in favor of the guardianship from
174 sexual harassment and abuse of every kind;
 - 175 e. Guarantee equal participation, without any kind of discrimination, in economic and political fields,
176 encouraging in this way the development of the country and peace;
 - 177 f. Encouraging the general secretary to apply the strategies plan for action General Assembly (GA)
178 resolution A/49/587 in which it's proposed a higher involvement of women in the solution of conflicts;
- 181
- 182 15. *Recommends* the ILO to refocus their Decent Work Country program to include job training for women in all
183 Member States according to their economic needs to ensure women’s equal participation in sustainable
184 development;
185
- 186 16. *Encourages* shaping Inclusive Finance Transformations Programme UNCDF to share best practices from
187 transition of women in low income services from informal to formal economy in Asia and the Pacific with other
188 regions;
189
- 190 17. *Encourages* Debt for Women initiative swaps, modeled after Debt for the Environment programs, which would
191 allow a percentage of a Member State’s debt to be forgiven on a case-by-case basis with the obligation that the
192 forgiven debt be put toward women’s sustainable development initiatives to further decrease the gap between
193 developed and developing states.
194
- 195 18. Calls for transparent collaboration among all member states to work towards the Sustainable Development
196 Goals specifically in order to achieve gender equality and economic empowerment of women and girls in
197 continuing the work started by the Millennium Development Goals in the post 2015 development agenda, in
198 empowering women economic status through education, by
199
- 200 a. endorsing incentives for families that encourage girls to attend schools;
 - 201 b. encouraging member states to further implement the aforementioned incentives to improve living
202 standards and decision-making capacity of women and girls everywhere;
 - 203 c. Promoting program, encouraging women between the ages of 18-35 in including women in
204 technological, financial, and administrative jobs, and strengthening women’s rights.
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National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/9

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2

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

5

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

8

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

11

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

14

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

17

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

20

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

23

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

27

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

30

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

33

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

37

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

40

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

42

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

45

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

48

49 *Acknowledging* the greater vulnerability of women in conflict zones in developing countries and the need of
50 spending more resources and protecting women in promoting women development in these zones,

51
52 *Noting with concern* the 2013 World Health Organization (WHO) findings that one in three women face physical or
53 partner violence during their lifetime,
54
55 *Keeping in mind* that the promotion and protection of women’s health is imperative to women’s economic
56 empowerment,
57
58 *Highlighting* resolution 66/288 (2011), the outcome document The Future We Want of the Rio+20 Conference,
59 which is the cornerstone of the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and consequently, the post-2015 agenda,
60
61 *Reiterating* the United Nations Equal Remuneration Convention and the International Labour Organization (ILO)’s
62 Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, both of which stress the importance of gender equality
63 in the working environment,
64
65 *Further emphasizing* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)’s Publication on Financial Literacy and
66 the importance of financial literacy as a means to develop, particularly as a means to financial independence for
67 women,
68
69 *Observing* the importance of identifying and supporting female leadership for the enhancement of educational
70 opportunities for both children and adults,
71
72 *Recognizing* the contributions of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
73 (UN Women) in the process of engaging men in the work to empower women and increase their political
74 participation through campaigns like the HeForShe Impact Campaign,
75
76 *Aware of* the importance of regional cooperation, including South-South cooperation and knowledge sharing,
77
78 *Cognizant* that across the developing world, women business owners are far more prevalent at the informal and
79 micro level than at small and medium sized enterprise level,
80
81 *Reiterating* resolution 66/216 (2011), which emphasizes Women in Development, particularly the positive link
82 between land ownership and the economic empowerment of women,
83
84 *Recalling* resolution 64/197 (2010), which underlines the importance of developing technologies for agricultural
85 productivity and rural development, especially for vulnerable populations, as the majority of smallholder farmers are
86 women and have the least access to these technologies,
87
88 *Having examined* the International Labor Organization (ILO)’s suggested instrument for facilitating transitions from
89 the informal to the formal economy as outlined in the Transitioning from the informal to the formal economy Report
90 V(2) of 2014,
91
92 1. *Recommends* a four-pillar policy approach to promote women in development focusing on Health, Education,
93 Economic empowerment, and Culture (HEEC);
94
95 2. *Congratulates* the Open Working Group for the SDGs on the progress they have made in including gender
96 equality into the Post-2015 development agenda;
97
98 3. *Further encourages* the Secretary-General to declare 2019 as the year of Educating and Empowering Women
99 for Sustainable Development (EEWSD) which would:
100
101 a. Add to the agenda for the 71st session of the General Assembly Second Committee the item, “planning
102 for the 2019 EEWS campaign”;
103
104 b. Coincide with the completion of the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development;
105

- 106 c. Inform existing regional programs and NGOs of the specific educational and occupational needs of
107 local women;
108
- 109 d. Emphasize the relationship between educating women and achieving developing nation's economic
110 goals;
111
- 112 4. *Encourages* Member States to establish increased access to primary and secondary education as per the
113 standards in MDG 3.A for females using cultural awareness, appreciation, and acceptance, using the UN Girls
114 Education Initiative as a model in order to:
115
- 116 a. Recommend more post-graduate employment opportunities for females;
117
- 118 b. Facilitate natural family-planning education;
119
- 120 5. *Endorses* the use of intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the UN Children's Fund to combat school-
121 related GBV;
122
- 123 6. *Advocates* the global effort for Member States to eradicate discrimination against women in the field of
124 education building upon the actions of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to accelerate Member States
125 efforts and provide adequate resources through:
126
- 127 a. Urging Member States to increase their efforts to break down economic barriers to girl's education
128 through South-South, North-South, as well as triangular cooperation to guarantee the global
129 application of:
130
- 131 i. Optional reduction of school fees, and;
132 ii. Financial support in the form of loans, grants and scholarships;
133
- 134 b. Emphasizing the need for Member States to provide gender-responsive education by:
135
- 136 i. Combatting gender stereotyping, and;
137 ii. Ensuring a safe school environment;
138
- 139 7. *Stresses* the need for increased access to education utilizing mobile classroom units for females in regions
140 lacking appropriate infrastructure in order to:
141
- 142 a. Bring education to the students in unstable regions with the use of mobile classrooms as a secure way
143 to educate female students in a school-like environment;
144
- 145 b. Seek financial partnerships with UN bodies such as UN Women, United Nations Development
146 Program (UNDP), and other independent sponsors willing to address and support this issue;
147
- 148 c. Encourage Member States to create annual reports to UNICEF regarding their progress relating to the
149 accessibility of education and its relation to women's development;
150
- 151 8. *Further encourages* Member States to implement protocols in situations of instability and regional conflict in
152 order to ensure student safety, such as:
153
- 154 a. Providing educators and learning centers with the necessary tools and training to create safe
155 environments for all attendees;
156
- 157 b. Implementing workshops on self- and home-defense for teachers using a model similar to Teachers
158 Without Borders' conferences and Emergency Education classes;
159
- 160 c. Using telecommunications such as podcasts and recorded lessons for students unable to attend the
161 establishments because of security concerns;

- 162
163 9. *Supports* efforts that improve women’s participation in the decision-making processes on regional, national, and
164 international high-level debates which contribute to the economic and political empowerment of women by:
165
166 a. Encouraging nationally based laws that endorse the representation of women;
167
168 b. Utilizing multilateral programs in partnership with UNDP to provide training for female political
169 candidates to prepare them for elections;
170
171 c. Providing voting education, such as voting and registration procedures, and voter identification to
172 women, so that they may vote and have an active voice in government;
173
174 10. *Further encourages* all Member States to include men in efforts to promote women’s rights and their economic
175 status through community campaigns such as HeForShe under the guidance of Engage Men and Boys: A brief
176 Summary of UNFPA Experience and Lessons Learned;
177
178 11. *Further supports* the advancement of women by incorporating their needs into Member States’ policies, plans,
179 and strategies through Gender-Responsive Budgeting (GRB) by:
180
181 a. First assessing the areas of improvement in every sector of the government;
182
183 b. Creating structured national plans that aim at improving gender equality in a timely manner;
184
185 12. *Further endorses* the creation of Alliance for Women’s Advancement and Regional Development (AWARD), a
186 program which would:
187
188 a. Utilize the existing infrastructure of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
189 (UN DESA)’s regional offices to manage and coordinate the assignments of volunteers;
190
191 b. Demonstrate female leadership and empowerment to children and adults, with an emphasis on
192 sustainable development;
193
194 c. Establish a volunteer global database to give schools in developing states the opportunity to select
195 female graduates with adequate educational training;
196
197 d. Have funding provided by Member State contributions and efforts by multilateral organizations;
198
199 13. *Reaffirms* the need to integrate women in entrepreneurship by supporting initiatives such as the ILO’s Women’s
200 Entrepreneurship Development (WED) in order to:
201
202 a. Provide training in collaboration with governments, employers’ organizations, trade unions, local
203 community-based organizations, independent NGOs, and the private sector;
204
205 b. Integrate domestic business ideas that allow women to become entrepreneurs while maintaining their
206 cultural values;
207
208 c. Exploit women-to-women entrepreneurship training to encourage more job opportunities for women
209 and access to essential business knowledge;
210
211 14. *Suggests* Member States to facilitate the formation of constructive partnerships to better:
212
213 a. Assist in the transformation and expansion of women small, micro, and mid sized-enterprises (SME),
214 into consolidated enterprises (MSE) in order to:
215
216 i. Empower women’s entrepreneurship;
217 ii. Generate employment and economic benefits;

- 218 iii. Encourage gender equality and development;
219
- 220 b. Bridge the gender gap through training and dissemination of knowledge and networking as the
221 standards outlined in the Knowledge Gateway;
222
- 223 c. Foster business creation among women entrepreneurs by improving women entrepreneurs' access to
224 financial resources;
225
- 226 d. Facilitate the development of women-focused angel networks to share the common goal of investing in
227 women-led businesses with high growth potential;
228
- 229 15. *Further recommends* Member States to promote women's education on land rights in order to work with women
230 in decision-making roles to improve their knowledge of factors that prevent women from being fully informed
231 of their property rights;
232
- 233 16. *Expresses its hope* for all willing and able Member States with substantial agricultural sectors to pursue means
234 of educating women, particularly through workshops, on sustainable agricultural techniques in order to promote
235 sustainable development;
236
- 237 17. *Encourages* the progression of microfinance programs under the Inclusive and Equitable Local Development
238 Program (IELD) of UNDP with the assistance of concerned civil society organizations and the involvement of
239 the private sector that encourages financial access for women and allows them to become more financially
240 independent by:
241
- 242 a. Allowing them to open personal bank accounts;
243
- 244 b. Equalizing initial fees for women to open bank accounts;
245
- 246 c. Equalizing transaction costs for money transfers;
247
- 248 18. *Strongly requests* developing nations to partner with UNDP, the World Bank Group, and relevant NGOs to
249 create forums for educating women on issues related to financial literacy including:
250
- 251 a. Various microcredit opportunities;
252
- 253 b. Available tax credits;
254
- 255 c. Specific States' legal codes and regulations;
256
- 257 d. Loans, savings, and other financing opportunities;
258
- 259 19. *Supports* Member States' increased use of educational databases such as the OECD Gender, Institutions, and
260 Development Database (GID-DB) in order to:
261
- 262 a. Create more state-specific solutions for the economic empowerment of women;
263
- 264 b. Facilitate the regular updating of the database;
265
- 266 c. Disseminate information regarding best practices for achieving greater gender empowerment through
267 education;
268
- 269 20. *Strongly supports* the increased use by Member States of existing platforms that empower women through
270 knowledge sharing such as the UN Women's EmpowerWomen.org, a web-based platform creating
271 opportunities for women entrepreneurs;
272

- 273 21. *Encourages* Member States to create vocational and leadership training programs for women informed by their
274 national economy and industry such as:
275
- 276 a. Programs which work to empower and equip women to thrive in agriculture and pursue means of
277 independent economic income such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
278
 - 279 b. The Equal Futures Partnership to Expand Women’s Political and Economic Participation which
280 enhances women’s political, leadership and other marketable skills;
281
- 282 22. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to invest in sectors of the economies’ of developing countries
283 that primarily consist of female workers in order to improve decent employment opportunities for women;
284
- 285 23. *Further encourages* Members States to partner with the ILO to facilitate women’s transitions from informal to
286 formal economic sectors by providing women with sufficient training in formal sector employment
287 opportunities;
288
- 289 24. *Emphasizes* the importance of health care in ensuring that women can take part in development by:
290
- 291 a. Urging Member States to develop or improve their national health registries in an effort to promote the
292 right to health, and to provide adequate infrastructure to facilitate effective communication between
293 healthcare institutions on women’s health issues;
294
 - 295 b. Encouraging Member States to employ more female medical personnel and improve training and
296 education;
297
 - 298 c. Providing cost effective AIDS tests and vaccinations by working closely with the relevant NGOs and
299 regional Member States, similar to the Combating AIDS in Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Member
300 States Initiative;
301
 - 302 d. Promoting national strategies to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS in the spirit of successful programs that
303 incorporate a Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing (VCCT) program and a program
304 prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) to mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS on women;
305
- 306 25. *Calls upon* Member States to utilize the following internationally funded and available programs, such as
307 United Nations Gender Thematic Trust Fund (GTTF), Women’s Microfinance Initiative, the Grameen Bank,
308 UN Women Gender-Responsive Budgeting Initiative, United Nations Environmental Program Finance
309 Initiative (UNEP FI), United Nations Trust Fund;
310
- 311 26. *Calls upon* Member States to fully commit to establishing national education initiatives, which will focus on:
312
- 313 a. Changing mindsets towards women in order to create a common base-line for gender equality while;
314
 - 315 b. Considering cultural differences and respecting basic gender rights, especially in conflict areas where
316 women are more vulnerable;
317
- 318 27. *Calls for* the achievement of the aforementioned goals in a manner that coincides with the sovereign beliefs of
319 each Member State.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/10

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

2
3 *Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, particularly those held in Articles 2.1,
4 2.4, and 2.7 on sovereignty and Article 1.3 on international cooperation on issues of an economic, social, cultural, or
5 humanitarian nature and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms without discrimination as
6 to sex,

7
8 *Bearing in mind* that the UN Conference on Sustainable Development identified gender equality and women's
9 empowerment as a key to sustainable development,

10
11 *Emphasizing* the importance of women as building blocks of any economy and the need to empower and encourage
12 women facing difficult conditions and remove the obstacles for their involvement in the economy and the labor
13 market,

14
15 *Deeply concerned* with the high level of women's unemployment referenced in the UN Statistic development
16 indicator archives, which looks at past and present unemployment rates, and the effects of unemployment on the
17 societal role of women and the opportunities afforded to them,

18
19 *Seeking to increase* the scale and pace of changes regarding the women's position as initiated in the International
20 Labor Organization (ILO) publication *Women In Business and Management: Gaining Momentum* which looks
21 directly at economic mobility possibilities for women on a global scale,

22
23 *Reaffirming* the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women in accordance with
24 General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/138, aligning with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which
25 declares the eradication of all forms of discrimination against women that delay economic, social, and political
26 progress,

27
28 *Reminding* all nations of the international Women's day on March 8th, recognizing women's empowerment through
29 celebration of the economic, financial, political, and, social achievements of women in the past, present and future,

30
31 *Fully supporting* the 3rd Millennium Development Goal, which served to make progress on gender equality and
32 increased female participation, which has been incorporated in the post-2015 development agenda as well as
33 significantly recognized in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

34
35 *Expressing concern* with the slow development of women's equality primarily in developing countries and its
36 connection with adverse effects on development, which can be remedied by providing additional representation of
37 women in national policy-making bodies,

38
39 *Noting* the importance of promoting self-sufficiency of developing countries by increasing their ability to conduct
40 trade, which will benefit women's development by providing additional capital enabling countries to provide
41 national programs for women,

42
43 *Further noting* that women make up the majority of smallholder farmers, and that promoting agricultural
44 development is essential to women's empowerment, development, and human rights, as stated in the Beijing
45 Declaration and Platform for Action,

46
47 *Stressing* the importance of drawing attention to the large percentage of women working in the informal sector, such
48 as illegal harvest aid, illegal underground activities, and unpaid work in family businesses, and the need to provide
49 them with alternative employment opportunities according to their skills applicable in the formal sector,

50

51 *Recognizing* negative effects of poverty on women and the need for women's integration in leadership roles with
52 regards to sustainable development as expressed in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,
53
54 *Appreciating* the work and efforts of the Commission on the Status of Women, specifically the annual reports
55 resulting from the global meetings and their information concerning the current status of women in the global
56 economy and areas that need focus and improvement,
57
58 *Concerned by* the impacts of unsustainable debt, which limits the ability of governments to provide for their
59 populations, on the achievement of development for all women in developing countries, as noted in A/RES/68/202
60 titled External Debt Sustainability,
61
62 *Encouraged by* the positive impacts that innovative types of finance, such as microcredit, have had on promoting
63 women's development,
64
65 *Emphasizing* the fact that the sovereign right of all States to utilize their natural resources, as recognized in the Rio
66 Declaration on Environment and Development, will benefit women's development by promoting sustained
67 economic growth and job creation for all,
68
69 *Concerned by* the potential impact of sanctions on the capabilities of Member States to promote empowerment of
70 women,
71
72 *Recalling* A/RES/68/227, which emphasized the importance of promoting women's access to land tenure and
73 encouraged ownership of land in order to strengthen their economic and social development and increase their role
74 in society,
75
76 1. *Stresses* that all the provisions of this resolution should be implemented with the utmost respect to state
77 sovereignty, as held in Articles 2.1, 2.4, and 2.7 of the Charter of the United Nations, and with all due
78 consideration to the differing economic, social, cultural, and political situations of each Member State;
79
80 2. *Encourages* the creation of initiatives involving cooperation between governments and the private sector in
81 order to tackle the problem of women's unemployment through the:
82
83 a. Elimination of potential risks associated with investments in countries facing high women's
84 unemployment through a joint action of UN Women and Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
85 from the World Bank Group to provide insurance on the political risk for business entities creating
86 employment positions for women;
87
88 b. Expansion of opportunities for women to increase involvement in various economic sectors;
89
90 c. Creation of national programs establishing incentives for private sector firms to employ women and
91 provide education and training to acquire skills necessary for integration in the labor market;
92
93 3. *Notes* that entrepreneurial opportunity for women should be emphasized and channeled to concrete and
94 productive activities supported by:
95
96 a. Flexible loans provided by various inter-governmental organizations (IGOs) and financial institutions,
97 especially in underprivileged areas that lack access to resources and financial infrastructure;
98
99 b. Business guidance from government and NGOs and Member State-provided incentives for employing
100 women in their new ventures and;
101
102 c. Applying and using business and entrepreneurship models, adjusted for a wide variety of specific
103 situations and environments;
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105 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:

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- 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;
- 123 5. *Further recommends* Member States and United Nation Development Programme (UNDP) to promote
124 education of adolescent women in order to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals using strategies
125 specifically ensuring that this vulnerable group acquires the necessary skills and tools needed to ensure a
126 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;
- 138 6. *Encourages* individual Member States to consider the relative benefits of reducing trade barriers for the
139 promotion of women's development, specifically within multilateral and bilateral arrangements and for the
140 creation of value chains to add value and refine raw materials into more profitable goods, as trade is an engine
141 for development and is a key promoter of women's rights, as noted in the Monterrey Consensus on Financing
142 for Development;
- 143 7. *Recognizes* the need to foster further collaboration on programs such as the Highly Indebted Poor Countries
144 Initiative by the Paris Club of debt-owning countries in order to further restructure debt and to aid developing
145 Member States to increase the amount of available monetary resources that can be used to promote women in
146 development, especially in the context of the upcoming Sustainable Development Goals;
- 147 8. *Supports* international lending organizations, such as the World Bank, regional development funds, and the
148 International Monetary Fund, to promote the creation and expansion of sustainable industries in order to
149 promote economies that can promote women's development;
- 150 9. *Strongly suggests* all Member States to consider the negative developmental impacts of sanctions on civilian
151 populations and further discuss with Security Council Member States to ensure that sanctions do not obstruct
152 women's development, in line with A/RES/69/180;
- 153 10. *Further encourages* the continued work of the Commission on the Status of Women, specifically the annual
154 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
155 partnerships could improve as well as be encouraged;
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- 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.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/11

Committee: The General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee*

2

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

6

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

9

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

14

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

16

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

19

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

23

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

30

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

33

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

36

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

41

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

43

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

46

47 *Recognizing* the efforts of CSW59/Beijing+20 (2015) including resolutions such as E/CN.6/2015/2, E/CN.6/2015/3,
48 E/CN.6/2015/4,

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50 *Recognizing* the principles of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in Advancing Gender Equality and Empowerment
51 of Women and Girls,

- 52
53 1. *Emphasizes* the relationship between midwifery and the economic empowerment of women by:
 - 54
55 a. Promoting women in leadership positions;
 - 56
57 b. Providing women with a sense of human security;
 - 58
59 c. Mobilizing inert female populations into the workforce;
 - 60
61 d. Increasing the economic independence of women;
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63 e. Allowing women to make key decisions which may impact other women;
 - 64
65 f. Increasing the prospects of advancement towards more advanced positions;
- 66
67
68 2. *Calls Upon* all willing and able Member States to increase financial, technical, and logistical assistance through
69 such bodies as UN Women, UN Populations Fund (UNFPA) and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), which
70 provides women with access to basic resources such as health-care opportunities, workplace empowerment, and
71 the promotion of political participation of women, in order to align efforts with the WAW! and the Beijing+20
72 Convention;
- 73
74 3. *Further calls upon* Member States to increase and or build upon existing midwifery and maternal planning
75 programs throughout all Member States;
- 76
77 4. *Affirms* that midwifery training and maternal planning are the keys to improving maternal health, girls’ health,
78 and empowering women through meaningful skills training and decent employment;
- 79
80 5. *Urges* Member States to invest in midwifery training programs to help avert roughly two-thirds of all maternal
81 and new born deaths as outlined by the World’s Midwifery report of 2014;
- 82
83 6. *Requests* that Member States increase collaboration with NGOs, Intergovernmental Organizations, Public
84 Private Partnerships, Civil Society Organizations, and all other relevant stakeholders, in order to ensure that
85 service provision is culturally cognizant through the implementation of the goals and strategies outlined in
86 UNFPA’s A Universal Pathway. A Woman’s Right to Health;
- 87
88 7. *Acknowledges* that investment in the training of midwifery and maternal planning will help expand paid work
89 opportunities for women in underdeveloped countries;
- 90
91 8. *Advocates* for an increase in the share of women in decision making positions in the health sector to ensure that
92 specific health needs of women and girls are not neglected;
- 93
94 9. *Recommends* to ensure that career advancement and job re-entry opportunities within the health sector are open
95 to those participating in the training opportunities;
- 96
97 10. *Further recommends* Member States to develop and implement training programs for obstetricians and
98 midwives in public hospitals, as well as policies enforcing clinical performance monitoring checklists to help
99 healthcare providers in reducing expectant mothers’ health risks, so that they may be a productive part of the
100 formal economy.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: GA2/1/12

Committee: General Assembly Second Committee

Topic: Women in Development

1 *The General Assembly Second Committee,*

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

5

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

9

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

12

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

16

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

20

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

23

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

26

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

29

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

32

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

35

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

38

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

41

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

44

- 45 1. *Emphasizes* that the role of women in politics and education is significant to the successful implementation
46 of the Post-2015 Development Agenda in regards to improving economic prosperity, amity and social
47 progress and believes that providing women's leadership education to young boys and girls is essential for
48 fostering change due to the importance of creating awareness and respect for all genders in political
49 authority at an early age;

50

- 51 2. *Endorses* the use of “Equal Participation of Women and Men in Decision –Making Processes, with
52 Political Participation and Leadership” EGM/EPDM/2005/REPORT developed by the United Nations
53 Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA),
54 Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) as a guide for a regional
55 approach;
56
- 57 3. *Suggests* the formation of specialized committees within national and regional organizations that are tasked
58 with introducing and facilitating forums and conventions that encourage women's participation in local and
59 national politics to increase gender inclusive policies on sustainable development by:
60
- 61 a. Collaborating to encourage women's participation and interaction with the UN System Task
62 Team for post-2015 strategy effectiveness and achieving greater recognition of women and
63 their vital role in sustainable development;
64
- 65 b. Mandating these forums to formulate specific reports and suggestions that outline regionally-
66 based concerns for the status of gender equality after 2015; and
67
- 68 c. Recommending increased emulation of already existing regional programs and social
69 frameworks that currently and successfully assist women with career preparation and
70 employment opportunities in the political sector;
71
- 72 4. *Strongly suggests* the establishment of an annual panel under UN Women to eliminate the prominence of
73 sexism and stereotypes and to promote international conversation on global gender equality, emphasizing
74 the involvement of women from countries with less gender equality;
75
- 76 5. *Invites* Member States to partner with civil society organizations to provide annual reports that utilize clear,
77 concrete, relative indicators, which will serve to evaluate the implementation of gender-sensitive policies,
78 and offer reviews including possible policy adjustment with respect to local cultural context;
79
- 80 6. *Requests* the Second Committee to facilitate the creation of multi-sectorial partnerships for promoting
81 women’s involvement in political processes that:
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- 83 a. Encourage the creation of civil society partnerships with government and private sector
84 entities to have a representative proportion of women in society represented in public and
85 private sector leadership;
86
- 87 b. Suggest the establishment of voluntary targets aiming to reach 15% of women in government
88 positions by 2020 reporting to the Commission on the Status of Women and UN Women;
89
- 90 c. Urge Member States to collectively discuss, introduce, and implement incentives based on the
91 foundation of mutually shared interests between the public and private sectors;
92
- 93 d. Encourage the implementation of tax breaks, subsidies, and/or monetary exemptions for the
94 private sector to reach or surpass set quotas for the increase of female participation in
95 leadership;
96
- 97 7. *Expresses its hope* that all Member States reconvene in the year 2020 to discuss the achievement of goals,
98 the setting of additional goals, and the development of further progress regarding female political
99 participation in government;
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- 101 8. *Encourages* Member States to create agencies promoting the political participation of women with the
102 purpose of providing annual studies for the government as well as for the general populace, which would
103 be similar to existing:
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- 105 a. Government quota systems that allot a portion of government seats to women to ensure equal
106 opportunity in political processes;

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- 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.