



Documentation of the Simulation of the

Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)*



Conference B

13 - 17 April 2025

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Commission on the Status of Women (CSW)

Committee Staff

Director	Chizulu Uwolloh
Assistant Director	Myrana Ruzigamanzi
Chair	Gabriel Wilson

Agenda

1. Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts
2. Addressing the Burden of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work on Women and Girls

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
CSW/1/1	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	Adopted without a vote
CSW/1/2	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	Adopted without a vote
CSW/1/3	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	Adopted without a vote
CSW/1/4	Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts	Adopted without a vote
CSW/2/1	Addressing the Burden of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work on Women and Girls	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

The Commission on the Status of Women held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Addressing the Burden of Unpaid Domestic Work on Women and Girls
2. Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The session was attended by representatives of 34 Member States and no Observers. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of 2, 1, beginning discussion on the topic of “Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts.”

By Monday, the Dais received a total of 7 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including but not limited to sexual and gender-based violence, water sanitation and hygiene services, and the protection of persons with disabilities in armed conflict. Debate on this topic began with an overarching sense of how to aid women and children in armed conflict through various entry points. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration. By the end of the session on Tuesday evening, multiple working papers merged.

On Wednesday, 4 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, none of which had amendments. The committee adopted all four draft resolutions without a vote. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including disability inclusive training programs for peacekeepers, women’s empowerment, the increase of female representation, addressing mental health and post-conflict traumatic incidents and the reintegration of women and children affected by conflict. After voting procedure, the committee considered the second topic, and the Dais accepted one draft resolution discussing education and compensation for unpaid and domestic work. The draft resolution had no amendments and was adopted without a vote.



Code: CSW/1/1

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Keeping in mind the unreported burdens of women and children in regional conflicts,

Recalling the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) (1989), the Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) agenda, as outlined in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration,

Recognizing the climate-conflict nexus as a destabilizing force in the fragile Small Island Developing States (SIDS) context, intensifying displacement and increasing the risk of gender-based violence, child trafficking, and loss of legal recourse,

Dismayed by the growing trend of forced migration from armed conflict and regions that are prone to climate-related disasters,

Alarmed by the growing trend of unaccompanied minors and women displaced by compounded crises, with limited legal recourse or recognition as climate-displaced persons,

Observing the need for timely, gender-disaggregated, and decentralized data collection to inform both emergency response and long-term policy planning,

Affirming that its mandate includes advising Member States and global bodies on mainstreaming gender perspectives in migration and humanitarian frameworks,

Calling attention to the lack of resources in many developing, conflict-affected regions to address the needs of internally displaced women and children,

Emphasizing the vital role of regional bodies in coalition-led human security initiatives,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions) under the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), with the specific focus of strengthening regional institutions to protect women from the adverse effects of conflict,

Cognizant that peacebuilding operations should be led internally by those people who are directly impacted by or familiar with the regional complexities of conflict,

Believing that integrated, survivor-centered data systems are critical for policy development, early warning, and emergency response,

1. *Invites* all Member States to endorse external stakeholders on Women by providing them with the necessary data and resources to:

- a. Produce the most accurate and efficient insights to the CSW on gender-based violence (GBV), trafficking, and child exploitation in conflict areas and conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV);

- b. Provide resources through catered and curated research to ensure that the needs of women and children in conflict areas are met properly;
 - c. Utilize the gathered data to gain a better understanding of the scale of the issue, the types of violations occurring and the locations in which populations of women and girls most need to be served to mitigate and monitor forced migration within localized cultural contexts;
- 2. *Calls* upon Member States to enhance integrated data systems for monitoring women and girls displaced by conflict and climate factors by:
 - a. Utilizing gender-disaggregated data to improve and specify the aid given to vulnerable women and girls, real-time data collection methods, and including mobile self-reporting tools;
 - b. Harmonizing data collection and aggregation standards with United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), International Organization for Migration (IOM), Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Internal Displacement Monitoring Center (IDMC), UN Women, and UNICEF;
 - c. Capturing intersectional vulnerabilities such as age, disability, and migration status;
- 3. *Recommends* the establishment of a regional climate-conflict data taskforce under relevant regional bodies at large: such as Caribbean Community (CARICOM), African Union (AU), Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), Alliance of Small Island States (AOSIS), Arctic Council (AC), and European Union (EU), with mandates to:
 - a. Aggregate and monitor displacement data with a focus on sex, gender, age, and migration status;
 - b. Promote survivor-centered data protection protocols to safeguard privacy;
 - c. Explore the use of decentralized technologies such as blockchain to enhance data integrity, minimize tampering, and ensure community-controlled data as outlined in ID2020;
 - d. Provide financial and technical support for data integration and blockchain capacity scaled in vulnerable regions;
 - e. Engage women-led civil society actors in data stewardship roles in which they disseminate the information gathered to the public in order to promote safety;
 - f. Create a safe environment that promotes autonomy for women to report data concerning sexual and gender-based violence;
- 4. *Encourages* integration of data findings into regional early warning systems to:
 - a. Proactively predict and anticipate displacement surges;
 - b. Enable cross-border coordination for humanitarian assistance;
 - c. Inform local, national, and regional policy development for legal support pathways;
 - d. Ensure that resources are properly and efficiently allocated based on findings;
- 5. *Invites* Member States to explore pathways for recognizing climate-displaced women and children within existing migration and asylum frameworks by:

- a. Collaborating with UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF to harmonize protection standards through Member States;
 - b. Sharing best practices from vulnerable regions to shape adaptable legal approaches;
6. *Calls upon* Member States and relevant international bodies to initiate dialogue on the recognition of climate-displaced persons by:
- a. Exploring pathways to expand international legal definitions to include climate-induced displacement under contemporary protection frameworks in order to provide support for an overlooked group of refugees who face similar yet unrepresented struggles to conflict-induced displaced women;
 - b. Encouraging research and data collection to classify the distinct legal needs of women and children facing forced migration and subsequent displacement from violent or climate-induced situations;
 - c. Sharing best practices and engaging regional legal experts to advance coherent, rights-based approaches, including women and girls as stakeholders in designing migration policies;
7. *Urges* development partners under regional organisations, including NGOs and regional development banks to:
- a. Provide technical capacity building for data infrastructure development;
 - b. Support pilot initiatives that explore legal recognition mechanisms for forced migration and displacement;
 - c. Adopt recommendations for enhanced policy coherence, ensuring gender-responsive, rights-based approaches to displacement are included in future international negotiations and frameworks;
8. *Requests* additional budget allocation for regional and local NGOs to:
- a. Allocate finances to researchers to gather further data on CRSV, GBV, and internally displaced women and children;
 - b. Provide additional, accessible resources and services such as mental, sexual and reproductive healthcare to women and children who have been negatively impacted by armed conflict and climate displacement;
 - c. Uplift local women in regions impacted by armed conflict and climate change by providing opportunities for them in the peacebuilding and peacekeeping process;
 - d. Support public-private partnerships to sustain resilient data systems;
9. *Recommends* the expansion of Generation Equality on the prevention of GBV and CRSV in collaboration with United Nations Action Against Sexual Violence in Conflict by:
- a. Inviting all Member States of the United Nations alongside NGOs and Civil Society Organizations on the empowerment of women through region-specific policy recommendations and the financing of official development assistance (ODA) programs;

- b. Mandating further, detailed discussions to assess the progress of the efforts for the prevention of CRSV;
- c. Discussing context-sensitive and evidence-based solutions for GBV and CRSV;
- d. Supporting regionally grounded studies on the impact of climate change on the transmission of sexually transmissible disease along forced migration routes, to inform targeted health and protection interventions.



Code: CSW/1/2

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Fully alarmed by the fact that of the over 400 million children living in conflict zones, many lack access to proper sanitation services, as reported by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),

Deeply concerned by the reality that the World Health Organization (WHO) reports that over 1.4 million lives each year are lost due to lack of access to clean water,

Deeply conscious that financial provisions for gender-based violence (GBV) prevention make up less than 1% of humanitarian support spending, according to the United Nations (UN) Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs 2023 report,

Recalling the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) revealed that nearly 60 million women in conflict-affected areas face high rates of GBV, with 36 million likely to lose access to GBV services by 2025 if funding is not increased,

Affirming that according to Action Against Hunger, the 2024 Water Funding Gap Report shows a 64% increase in water funding gaps, hindering WASH efforts in conflict-affected areas,

Recognizing Security Council resolution 1325 (2000), which emphasizes the need to provide financial and technical assistance for women and children in conflict zones,

Reaffirming the principles in the *Inter-American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women* (1994) on women's right to live free from violence both in private and public and political sphere,

Deeply convinced of the critical nature of social programs and protection measures, especially in the protection of women and the improvement of gender-specific data to reduce the impact of armed conflicts,

Deeply disturbed about the challenges faced by refugee and internally displaced persons, women and children face when they have to escape their country, since according to the UNHCR global trends report, there are 120 million refugees in the world, 60% of whom are women and children and over 7.2 million refugee children don't have access to education,

Fully aware that according to the Migration Data Portal, women account for over 50.2% of the global population of forcibly displaced persons and refugees,

Referring to Sustainable Development Goal 5 (gender equality) of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, in particular target 5.2 which specifies the need to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls, including trafficking and other forms of exploitation,

Mindful of the problem of human trafficking and sexual abuse suffered by migrants and connected with criminal organizations,

Noting with deep concern that according to the National Library of Medicine, about 20% of children refugees currently live in almost 46 developing countries, being unable to access natural and basic resources that are necessary to address safeguarding needs and services,

1. *Encourages* the establishment of a conflict-specific sub-fund under the pre-existing thematic WASH fund through UNICEF aimed at:
 - a. Advancing the system of transportation used to deliver materials such as water trucks and portals;
 - b. Advocating for the allocation of funding through Member States to advocate for the increase in the number of peacekeepers used to protect UNICEF workers in conflict zones;
 - c. Utilizing and analyzing all funding schemes highlighted in previous UNICEF reports which is integral to encourage the international community, Member States, non-governmental organizations, corporations, and foundations;
2. *Affirms* the support of rehabilitation and reintegration programs for former child soldiers, especially female victims of Conflict Related Sexual Violence (CRSV) by:
 - a. Focusing on education and vocational training with international cooperation, such as inclusive environment to guarantee safety and support;
 - b. Collaborating with the Global Coalition for the Reintegration of Former Child Soldiers, including:
 - i. Prolonging psychosocial support, quality education, health care and cater to other vital needs;
 - ii. Reintegrating support for children for a minimum of 3-5 years;
 - iii. Making research to show which interventions in support are most effective;
 - iv. Increasing funding, that is important to create new mechanism;
 - v. Promoting child reintegration support available without gender discrimination;
3. *Recommends* that parties to conflicts build safe zones and humanitarian corridors in order to protect displaced women and children by:
 - a. Creating a partnership with the WHO and International Committee of Red Cross;
 - b. Ensuring that International Humanitarian Law rules on the conduct of hospitality are respected in order to protect civilians, in particular for women and children, and that humanitarian assistance can reach those in case of need;
4. *Strongly advises* the collaboration with United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) on an international and regional scale to promote culturally and regionally relevant gender equality frameworks that prioritizes the security and dignity of women in conflict zones by:
 - a. Engaging community and religious leaders to adapt gender equality initiatives in a culturally sensitive manner;

- b. Ensuring that gender policies are co-developed by local women and girls to foster long term equity, social acceptance, and sustainability;
- 5. *Supports* UNICEF to collaborate with NGOs to establish water facilities that are more resistant to conflict by:
 - a. Ensuring speedy rebuilding of water infrastructure such as pipes and treatment plants;
 - b. Further expanding UNICEF's Thematic Fund for WASH for financing pools;
- 6. *Invites* Member States to build a new artificial intelligence powered tool in coordination by the Inter-Agency Working Group on Artificial Intelligence to:
 - a. Collect reported cases of CRSV from local governments and NGOs utilizing natural language processing and real-time heat maps;
 - b. Locate hotspots for CRSV, where findings will be discussed in the NGO CSW annual forum;
 - c. Utilize these discussions to assess funding strategies for future use in existing and innovative capacity building programs;
- 7. *Solemnly affirms* the collaboration with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations report back to the CSW to determine the estimated possible increase in funding in Member States adopting policies on the protection of women and children in armed conflict;
- 8. *Recommends* UN agencies to collaborate with local governments to include UN Women's Gender Responsive Handbook, as a guide towards preventative gender-based sexual violence;
- 9. *Underlines* the creation of a specialized program called SafeWASHAccessibilityNetworks (SWAN) by:
 - a. Member States collaborating with UN Women, to be expanded under the existing fund by its Gender and Humanitarian Action Fund;
 - b. Providing water purification units and on-site menstrual hygiene products in WASH checkpoints within safe walking distances of women's clinics, and shelters;
- 10. *Renews its appeal* for a collaboration between UN Women and NGOs to establish a regional monitoring hub tailored specifically to developing countries through:
 - a. Supporting Member States in effectively monitor the implementation and use of gender-responsive funds for women and girls in conflict affected areas;
 - b. Encouraging the creation of capacity building workshops;
 - c. Strengthening cooperation by working with domestic ministries of development and finance;
- 11. *Strongly encourages* the implementation of cooperation between bordering countries, especially those directly affected by migration, through programs funded by the *UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women* through UN Women, focused on:
 - a. Organizing police patrols to protect migrants from criminal organizations;
 - b. Training frontline workers and border officials in gender sensitive and trauma approaches;

- c. Building and supporting safer shelters for migrants, especially children;
12. *Requests* further promotion of regional initiatives to address young migrants through the measures of:
- a. Informing young girls of their existing rights and legal services through the current accessibility programs offered by UN Women;
 - b. Promoting education for judges, police officers, and lawyers on the application of the law addressed to the protection of women;
 - c. Encouraging the training of regional linguistics for law enforcement to promote effective communication amongst refugees;
13. *Suggests* increasing international cooperation and assistance to achieve the obligations outlined in the Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) by:
- a. Increasing contributions towards international and regional funding aimed to support women in post conflict recovery and conflict prevention;
 - b. Developing technical frameworks and capacity building programs tailored for women-led civil communities;
 - c. Encouraging multilateral partnerships to facilitate the transfer of financial support and technical expertise to implement Women, Peace and Security;
14. *Urges* collaboration between Member States to create a safe place for refugees and look at their future to:
- a. Guarantee them a shelter in order to ensure security, not only increasing support through payments but also enticing people to host refugees;
 - b. Provide children with the opportunity to be educated, not just instructed, there is the need to:
 - i. Improve asylum policies to ensure children can continue their studies in the host country, neighboring countries must be able to secure an efficient educational system, at the same time translators must be provided to help with the language barrier;
 - ii. Create a safe environment for the development of the child, ensuring continuity in social life, supporting personal interests;
 - iii. Guarantee children refugees as many links as possible with their own country;
 - c. Protecting women that first face risks of being violated while escaping a dangerous situation and then face an unstable future through the action of the Peacekeeping initiative which can defend them during evacuation with efficient plans and the United Nations Development Programme which may be able to assist women to gain jobs and increase their livelihood, taking a step forward for reintegration;
15. *Further recommends* the implementation of an online dataset, within the United Nations Peace Security Data Hub, recording self-reported instances of sexual violence, providing women with a geographic history of sexual violence in their regions by:
- a. Ensuring that there are no reporting disparities in UN statistics;

- b. Enabling women to safely access internet databases in remote areas by:
 - i. Incorporating mobile technology centers into refugee camps and rural areas;
 - ii. Leveraging open-source platforms such as DHIS2 or HMIS already incorporated in health management services, that are built for low resource environments.



Code: CSW/1/3

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Bearing in mind the importance of the *Geneva Convention* (1949), which highlights the need to protect women against attacks on their honor,

Recalling the *Additional Protocols to the Geneva Convention* (1977), which recognise the risk of sexual and gender-based violence during armed conflicts and provides protection under international law,

Taking into account the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action's* (BPfA) (1995) six strategic objectives, including promoting women's efforts to promote peace and offering safety, aid, and training to displaced women,

Emphasizing the notion that female empowerment starts with the protection of women's basic human rights and needs, including family reunification after having been separated in armed conflict situations,

Stressing section 8 of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and Security Council resolution 1091 (1996) and their attention to the transformative role of women in the prevention of conflict and the call to implement a gender perspective during rehabilitation and reintegration,

Mindful of the International Center for Research on Women's (ICRW) report titled *The Critical Importance of Sexual and Reproductive Healthcare During Emergency Settings* (2022), which explains that reproductive healthcare is at risk during times of conflict,

Deploing the fact that most educational programs worldwide lack a mainstreamed gendered perspective,

Noting with deep concern the lack of adequate Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) infrastructure for women and children, especially pertaining to menstrual hygiene,

Recalling also that 614 million women and girls living in conflict-affected areas are facing challenges due to the lack of adequate WASH infrastructure for women and children, especially pertaining to menstrual hygiene, according to UN Women,

Keeping in mind that women and girls with disabilities experience forced sterilization at three times the rate of their non-disabled counterparts according to United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (OHCHR),

Considering the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2030 Agenda), set in 2015, which establishes a global development strategy that considers the intersections of peace and security, gender equality, and access to infrastructure for well-being, health, and safety,

Acknowledging Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality), which seeks to promote gender equality, peacekeeping, and the empowerment of women and girls, addressing issues such as trafficking and other forms of exploitation,

Recognizing the demand of more women involvement in the process of peacekeeping, in line with the aim with SDG 5 (gender equality) of equality and empowerment for women and girls as set in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, to ensure a more diverse and inclusive environment,

Underlining the need to support and empower women-led movements and organizations,

Aware of the unique needs of women who have escaped conflict situations, including the need for mental health resources, education, and training for reintegration,

Deeply concerned that 70% of women in conflict situations have experienced sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) as reported by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women),

Fully alarmed that in 2023 alone, the United Nations recorded 3688 conflict-related sexual assaults, where 5% of the women involved lost their lives,

Anxious of the 500 women and girls dying every day from childbirth and pregnancy in conflict affected areas due to the lack of adequate health services according to UN Press,

Alarmed that almost 5,500 females have died whilst migrating international borders according to an International Organization for Migration (IOM) Report,

Concerned that only 108 Member States have adopted a *1325 National Action Plan (NAP)* which advocates for the protection of women and girls in conflict-affected settings,

1. *Supports* the expansion of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Global Appeal program that assists women in reintegration after escaping conflict situations, focusing on:
 - a. Establishing mobile and community-based mental health units in post-conflict regions, staffed by trained counselors with a focus on trauma-informed care that is culturally sensitive by expanding the IOM's partnership with Ministries of Health which is devoted to providing Primary Health Care Assistance and Psychosocial Support to women and girls affected by conflict and training and resources to local health workers and social service providers in coordination with IOM to build sustainable long-term mental health infrastructure;
 - b. Helping women re-enter society after escaping conflict, following the example of the IOM's National Programme for the Treatment and Handling of Disengaged Combatants in Member States by:
 - i. Taking a survivor-based approach to meet individual needs of different women;
 - ii. Providing education and livelihood skills training for women who previously lived in violent situations;
 - iii. Creating a safe space for women to share their experiences without fear of judgment and to work towards healing together;
2. *Proclaims* the utilization of existing digital platforms for the registration of displaced individuals and the locating of missing family members under the directive of UN Women and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in countries that consent to share their data and participate in the program by:
 - a. Taking a multi-pronged approach, which involves actions such as but not limited to:
 - i. Using existing data collected on displaced persons in the context of armed conflict by partnering with existing database services, like Rapid Family Tracing (RapidFTR) by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development digital platform, and other regional services to develop predictive

- analytics based on recent trends and patterns of displaced persons and families separated by armed conflict;
 - ii. Adjusting international and regional methodologies of collecting data on displaced persons to accommodate a unified protocol in accordance with recommendations by UNHCR;
 - iii. Increasing funding by 5% for the maintenance of existing family tracing services by encouraging voluntary donations by Member States;
- b. Seeking support in the development of physical and digital infrastructure essential to the implementation of this initiative from:
- i. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which will be asked to oversee family reunification efforts, managing tracing services and logistics;
 - ii. The World Bank, from which individual Member States may request financial support either through loans or grants, with loans generally being provided for more economically developed countries (MEDCs) and grants for less economically developed countries (LEDs), to ensure equitable access to resources for all nations;
 - iii. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) focused on family reunification and refugee assistance, which would assist with family tracing, program implementation, and providing emergency aid upon agreement;
- c. Taking place primarily in conflict zones, especially in regions where displacement is widespread, and where family separation is a common issue;
- d. Running a total of three to five years, during which the timeline will be decided upon by UNHCR, and will involve three distinct phases focusing on the identification and analysis of existing platforms, the launching of pilot projects in key regions experiencing high displacement rates, and the full-scale deployment and capacity building of this initiative through activities such as training humanitarian workers and community leaders respectively;
3. *Further requests* the establishment of an online database in line with the United Nations Peace Security Data Hub and the revision of the Global Database on Violence against Women, maintained by UN Women, in addition to strengthening the partnership of the UN Women with the World Health Organization (WHO) on the five-year global programme (2018 - 2022) to strengthen methodologies for measuring violence against women and improve data collection at the state and regional levels through:
- a. Enabling women to safely and confidentially report cases of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) by:
 - i. Ensuring the implementation of safety protocols that adhere to the ethical minimal standards such as the strict safeguarding of confidentiality, the protection of survivors' privacy throughout all stages of data collection and analysis through anonymity, and the respect for the autonomy of victims and survivors of gender-based violence in their decision to come forward to the national authorities, to prevent from abusing of vulnerable persons' information;
 - ii. Strengthening the United Nations' ability to provide targeted support to enhance survivor-centered support mechanisms during and after armed conflict;

- b. Seeking collaboration from the UNHCR and the UN Peace and Security Hub;
 - c. Holding biannual meetings to assess and review progress in establishing and maintaining an ethical framework for the data collection of gender-based violence;
- 4. *Invites* Member States to improve upon existing regional and international summits and forums through careful collaboration and planning that:
 - a. Facilitate the sharing of best practices and data-driven approaches for the protection and empowerment of displaced women and girls;
 - b. Encourage the replication and adaptation of successful community-led initiatives for survivor support, economic empowerment, and political representation;
- 5. *Urges* Members States to set the example of women's representation by increasing female military, police, and justice and corrections personnel on UN Peacekeeping missions at work in vulnerable areas by:
 - a. Raising the proportion of female military personnel in UN peacekeeping field commissions to 10% before 2028, from 8.5% in 2024;
 - b. Working with organisations with goals similar to those of the Pilot Network for Uniformed Women Peacekeepers which works to increase the number of female peacekeepers;
 - c. Providing and encouraging donations to the Elsie Initiative Fund for Uniformed Women in Peace Operations, a fund under UN Women, which helps educate female peacekeepers and promote their involvement in peacekeeping operations;
- 6. *Endorses* the participation of women in all facets of conflict prevention and resolution through the:
 - a. Expansion of the training of UNITAR's Women's Leadership for Peace Programme to further cultivate essential skills of leadership and conflict resolution in developing nations;
 - b. Support and empowerment of local women-led movements and organizations who know their distinct communities best;
 - c. Creation of international networks of Women's Funds, which will support grassroots women's organizations in conflict and post-conflict zones through direct funding and capacity-building and foster regional and international cooperation between women-led initiatives;
- 7. *Recommends* Member States adopt the *National Action Plan (NAP)* as set by the UN Security Council resolution on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS) to ensure governments respond to the needs of conflict-affected women and children focused on the four pillars of the WPS agenda, namely participation, prevention, protection, relief and recovery, by:
 - a. Allocating budgets resources to ensure the effective implementation of the NAPs;
 - b. Including support for the UN System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity to promote women's equal participation within the UN system at all levels;
 - c. Implementing *The Arms Trade Treaty, 2013*, article 7.4, with the objective of preventing gender-based violence in recipient countries;

- d. Establishing effective means for female refugees to report SGBV occurring during refuge or during the process of evacuation, including:
 - i. Providing the option of only having female staff involved in the process;
 - ii. Maintaining anonymity and confidentiality throughout the process;
- e. Suggesting effective regulations regarding gender equality and anti-harassment in refugee sites, through actions such as:
 - i. Establishing clear rules inside refugee camps regarding SGBV with the implementation of a handbook, as well as announcements after the arrival to the refugee camp;
 - ii. Outlining and enforcing clear consequences for violation of such rules;
8. *Endorses* the partnership between the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women to integrate WASH policies into conflict-response frameworks through international standards with hygiene solutions that:
 - a. Establish capacity-building programs through UNHCR's Quality Reusable Sanitary Pads Production project to be integrated into UNFPA's Basic Dignity kit along with additional Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) for the utilization of reusable menstrual kits;
 - b. Distribute hygiene resources at grassroots local operations with the utilization of UNFPA's supplies and NGOs for transportation drones and other unmanned aerial vehicles to alleviate period poverty at the safe zones and sanitation infrastructure in conflict area zones;
9. *Calls upon* Member States to revise and enhance the existing pre-deployment training for UN Peacekeepers to standardize programming and establish a menstrual and reproductive health curriculum to:
 - a. Incorporate more context-specific materials regarding reproductive health issues specific to conflict zones during gender training;
 - b. Create curriculum lessons on period poverty, reproductive health risks, WASH infrastructure, and cultural stigmas surrounding menstruation;
 - c. Further educate on the protection of women and girls from abuse and exploitation in these areas, especially involving SGBV;
 - d. Ensure sustainable and flexible financing tailored to the specific needs of women and girls affected by displacement and insecurity;
10. *Welcomes* campaigns such as the UN Women's HeforShe program and the EU and UN Spotlight Initiative in areas of armed conflict that educate men and boys on women's issues to:
 - a. Promote the change of social norms and behaviour that stifle gender equality;
 - b. Bring the horrors of SGBV to the attention of men;
11. *Expresses its appreciation* to the United Nations Girls' Education Initiative (UNGEI) initiative, which involves mainstreaming gendered perspectives in educational curricula and other relevant contexts, including global perspectives on intersectional discrimination to increase female empowerment, by:

- a. Establishing accessible workshops for women and children in armed conflict, which will:
 - i. Provide gender-inclusive, community-based learning on how SGBV affects mental, physical, and sexual health for women and children, focusing specifically on those in the context of armed conflict;
 - ii. Offer informative group counseling in refugee centers for women, children and families who were affected by SGBV;
 - iii. Inform them of their respective rights both within and outside of armed conflict;
 - iv. Demonstrate effective, practical, and attainable ways of accessing help, including realistic pathways to healthcare and psychological care in dedicated centers;
 - v. Hire qualified persons to provide education for children in these centers;
 - b. Expanding the sanitation and menstrual development initiatives to include specialized educational seminars on the use of menstrual products for women and children in safe zones through regional programs in collaboration with local humanitarian entities, NGOs, and medical professionals, to provide vocational skills as well as acceptance and understanding surrounding menstrual health for women and girls, especially refugees, humanitarian workers, peacekeepers, border security officers, healthcare providers, and law enforcement through actions such as:
 - i. Demonstrations on the application of tampons, pads, and menstrual cups;
 - ii. Explanations of menstruation and why it occurs;
 - iii. Simplifications of basic hygiene practices during menstruation;
 - c. Collaborating with local hospitals, NGOS, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
 - d. Requesting financial, educational, technical, and staffing support from:
 - i. The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), which will provide financial and technical assistance;
 - ii. The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), which will focus on advocacy of women's rights and spreading awareness;
 - iii. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which will assist in developing sustainable solutions for female empowerment and economic growth;
 - iv. Various NGOs specialized in education, gender equality, and intersectional discrimination, which will assist in developing informed and culturally sensitive educational curriculum;
 - e. Commencing in the Most Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs) in the next 5 years, and then continuing implementation in the Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) in the subsequent 5 years;
12. *Calls for* enhanced collaboration between Member States and regional bodies to develop culturally informed legal and social frameworks that uphold women's rights while respecting national sovereignty.



Code: CSW/1/4

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Protecting Women and Children in Armed Conflicts

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Acknowledging that, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the global prevalence of disability is greater for women than men, with 19% and 12%, respectively,

Recognizing that women and girls with disabilities are two times as likely to experience gender-based violence during armed conflict than their non-disabled counterparts, according to UN Women,

Taking note that women and girls have a higher likelihood of becoming disabled due to violence and armed conflict, with 16% of global disabilities being sustained in armed conflict per the United Nations (UN) Mine Action Service,

Noting with deep concern that, according to UN Women, 1 in 10 women across rural areas around the globe do not have safe and accessible facilities for hygiene,

Recognizing that the inaccessibility of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services, combined with the overcrowding of emergency shelters and the lack of gender and accessible toilet facilities, significantly increases the vulnerability of women and children in conflict zones to health risks, gender-based violence, and dignity violations,

Alarmed that, according to UN Women, 1 to 5 girls and women living in conflict-affected areas experience mental health-related conditions,

Highlighting the urgent need for accessible, gender-sensitive and inclusive services as an integral part of effective and sustainable post-conflict recovery strategies,

Reaffirming prior article 2 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*, which states everyone has the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or other lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control,

Bearing in mind Security Council resolution 1325, which calls for the adoption of a gendered perspective in times of conflict, all aspects of peace negotiations, resettlement, rehabilitation, and reintegration,

Recalling the commitments outlined in the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being and SDG 5(gender equality), emphasizing the role of mental health and safe environments in the recovery of women and children affected by armed conflict,

Emphasizing the World Health Organization's (WHO) Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan, 2013–2020 which was created in response to the growing burden of mental health disorders and the challenges that health systems in crisis and post conflict settings worldwide, underscoring the need for renewed international commitment to accessible, inclusive and trauma informed health services,

Recognizing that mental health and psychological support is often underrepresented in reintegration efforts in conflict zones, thus limiting the extent of the long-term resilience, as stated by the WHO, having noted that such mental health needs in such contexts often go unmet,

Guided by the profound impact that armed conflict has on the mental health of women and children, especially post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), which can permanently impact people,

Noting the importance of recognizing children primarily as victims of violations of international law violations and emphasizing the need for sustainable, timely, and community-based reintegration support, particularly, for those with psychological and physical scars of war, in accordance to the target 16.2 of SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), which aims to “end abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children,

Recalling further that more than 105,000 children were verified to be recruited and used by conflict actors in the years 2005 to 2022, according to the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF),

Recognizing the important role of regional community engagement, especially when it comes to the recovery and empowerment of female and children survivors, considering that such engagement is able to reduce the risk of retraumatization by as much as 40%, according to The State of the World’s Children report from 2021,

Alarmed by the lack of support for women and girls who experience sexual and gender-based violence in armed conflict,

Alarmed by UN findings that, in 2023, approximately 260,000 women died from pregnancy related causes due to a lack of adequate care, especially in conflict ridden areas, equating to one maternal death every 2 minutes, and further recognizing that over 60% of preventable maternal deaths occur in fragile and conflict affected areas, underscoring the urgent need to strengthen healthcare infrastructure and access in vulnerable regions,

Alarmed by the global prevalence of period poverty affecting over 500 million women and girls who lack access to adequate menstrual hygiene products, reproductive health services, WASH facilities, and comprehensive education, according to UN Women,

Deeply concerned by the horrid menstrual hygiene conditions, contributing to school absenteeism, social stigma, and serious health risks, particularly in conflict-affected and low-resource settings, and recognizing that poor hygiene conditions disproportionately increase the vulnerability of women and girls to infection and exclusion from education and public life,

Deeply conscious of the reported 1,521 attacks on health care workers, including but not limited to health care facilities, health care transport, personnel, and patients, and gravely concerned that millions of women are deprived of life-saving services, including sexual and reproductive health care, due to these attacks,

Guided by the work of the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) to develop psychological support programs for refugees, as only one percent of them can apply to become citizens, causing exclusion from mental health services,

Exploring artificial intelligence (AI) conflict mapping to prevent gender-based violence and developing AI risk analysis systems that use satellite imagery to predict human trafficking hotspots,

Noting that due to the lack of water, girls spend about 200 million hours collecting it, making them more vulnerable to sexual violence, exploitation, and trafficking,

Recognizing the importance of the UN Women strategy “UN System-wide Strategy on Gender Parity” in empowering women in peacekeeping roles and promoting their equal participation across all levels of the UN system,

Reiterating the commitments made under international frameworks such as the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979*, which emphasizes the protection and empowerment of women in conflict settings,

Considering the UNHCR's definition of a refugee to include those who have been displaced in their home state, to allow refugees to receive benefits such as identification and economic security,

1. *Recommends* the development and implementation of comprehensive, gender-sensitive, and disability-inclusive training programs for peacekeepers, humanitarian personnel, and military actors, to be designed and coordinated by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in partnership with UN Women, UNHCR, and regional peacekeeping training centers, with the goal of addressing the specific vulnerabilities of women, children, and persons with disabilities during and after armed conflict by:
 - a. Incorporating trauma-informed practices, context-specific case studies, and inclusive communication techniques into training modules;
 - b. Prioritizing deployment of trained personnel to refugee camps, shelters, and conflict-affected communities, as identified through coordination with UNHCR and United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);
 - c. Ensuring training curricula includes instructions on the protection of dignity, privacy, and bodily autonomy, especially concerning access to safe WASH services and the prevention of gender-based violence;
 - d. Including dedicated modules focused on the economic and social reintegration of persons with physical disabilities, particularly women and children affected by conflict-related amputations and other bodily traumas, by:
 - i. Promoting inclusive vocational training, digital literacy, and entrepreneurship programs designed in coordination with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and relevant UN organizations;
 - ii. Addressing workplace stigma and discrimination through community-based awareness campaigns and partnerships with local disability rights organizations;
 - iii. Advocating for the prioritization of persons with disabilities in post-conflict reconstruction economic systems, in line with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth);
 - e. Providing capacity-building support to national governments and local NGOs to ensure localization and sustainability of training;
 - f. Funding these programs through a combination of the UN Peacebuilding Fund and partnerships with relevant civil society and private sector actors;
 - g. Establishing a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to assess the impact and effectiveness of training efforts, led annually by UN Women and the Department of Peace Operations (DPO) in consultation with trained beneficiaries and community-based organizations;
2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to establish priority for women and girls with disabilities to be assisted in evacuation protocols;

3. *Further encourages* Member States to ensure that women and girls who acquire a disability in conflict have reliable access to UN emergency health care services, enforced by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA);
4. *Strongly supports* the collaboration of Member States with NGOs to distribute WASH resources to women and children in armed conflict by utilizing aerial delivery systems in conflict zones, including rural areas;
5. *Advises* Member States to ensure further revision of existing Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) to center disability inclusion during armed conflict by:
 - a. Providing adequate accessible amenities in temporary physical shelters such as accessible bathrooms, stalls, and sinks;
 - b. Developing inclusive education programs that accommodate diverse learning needs through accessible materials and trained educators;
 - c. Prioritizing emergency response plans that address the specific needs of persons with disabilities during crisis and in post-conflict recovery efforts;
6. *Calls for* the creation of a new initiative led by UN Women and funded by the UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women to ensure that deprived women and girls in conflict zones who develop mental health conditions, especially PTSD, due to their experience in conflict zones are given access to therapeutic recovery tools to aid in the healing and reintegration process;
7. *Further reminds* Member States that women and children with disabilities have a fundamental human right to access, tools, resources, and aid from external stakeholders;
8. *Calls for* Security Council resolution 1325 to be applied to women and girls with disabilities in armed conflict, ensuring that they hold leadership roles and that their perspectives are centered in all aspects of peace negotiations, resettlement, rehabilitation, and reintegration;
9. *Recommends* the integration of mental health services in humanitarian aid programs that specialize in women and children affected by conflict to implement functionally and physically accessible facilities for disabled persons by:
 - a. Designing adaptable assessment and screening tools to take into account their specific impairments;
 - b. Dedicating funding to support mental health programs which provide access to trauma-informed care and access for those disabled in conflict and post conflict zones by:
 - i. Encouraging the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS) and in partnership with existing UN agencies;
 - ii. Mobilizing voluntary contributions from Member States, international donors, and philanthropic organizations;
 - iii. Allocating funds to the development of inclusive mental health infrastructure, such as staff training, assistive technologies, such as prosthetics, and accessible facilities;
 - iv. Prioritizing local implementation through partnerships with NGOs and community-based organizations to ensure relevant support;

10. *Recommends* global scaling and the development of gender-sensitive and inclusive mental health infrastructure, such as safe houses, by:
 - a. Ensuring that such facilities are fully compliant to WASH initiatives, being prepared and equipped to offer basic physical health support and protection;
 - b. Providing specialized training for peacekeepers on gender-sensitive and trauma-informed care in order to be able to improve survivor support and ensure accountability in peacekeeping operations;
 - c. Equipping humanitarian workers with training in trauma-informed practices to prevent repeated victimization and to deliver care that is culturally appropriate, survivor-centered, and responsive to the needs of women and children in conflict settings;
11. *Encourages* Member States to recognize and collaborate with the UNHCR for their work on training health care providers, especially concerning mental health through their Mental Health and Psychosocial Support program for better support of mental health issues;
12. *Recalls* the principles outlined by Security Council 2467 (2019), regarding addressing conflict-related sexual violence through:
 - a. Integrating survivor-centered approaches into the national legislation, creating frameworks in order to ensure that these services prioritize dignity and privacy of the survivors;
 - b. Focusing on survivor's autonomy, including their right to healthcare, justice, and support without judgment or discrimination;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to implement legal and institutional reforms to strengthen accountability for perpetrators of sexual violence in conflicts while ensuring that victims can access respectful and affordable justice mechanisms;
13. *Urges* Member States to enforce the *Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict* (2000), while integrating community-level programs that empower women and child survivors of armed violence, by partnering with local organizations and UNICEF to provide culturally appropriate care reintegration services, further encouraging the establishment of effective monitoring and review mechanisms by:
 - a. Inviting Member States to enhance systems for birth and age documentation, with the aim of creating barriers to the recruitment of children by armed groups;
 - b. Facilitating the collection of reliable data that may serve as supporting evidence in legal proceedings against terrorist organizations under international law, to prevent militia groups preying on undocumented, vulnerable civilians;
 - c. Encouraging the work of NGOs in combating terrorist recruitment and supporting children towards vocational training, social safety nets, and youth employment;
 - d. Expanding upon existing disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) of child soldiers to be gender-sensitive and woman-led, with an emphasis on addressing youth trauma and psychological needs;

- e. Including child soldiers and survivors of armed conflict, particularly girls, who have not been actively involved in the fighting but who have 'only' been engaged in logistical, domestic or other such activities by:
 - i. Implementing current Oasis International Schools and other school programs that are focused on empowering and supporting children that have been affected by armed conflict and exploitation, through counseling, learning aids, after-school programs;
 - ii. Providing gender-sensitive care through separate specialized community-based clinics for boys and girls, female staff, and tailored healthcare;
14. *Encourages* Member States to provide shelter for victims of armed conflict by:
 - a. Providing land restitution for those forcibly displaced from their homes by non-state actors;
 - b. Collaborating with other relevant stakeholders to build long-lasting shelters for victims to stay in temporarily for the duration that the relevant Member States determine is adequate;
 15. *Suggests* the UNHCR to reduce the number of sexual, psychological, and physical violence in refugee camps through an increased frequency of their "Results Monitoring Surveys" to recognize and respond more quickly to violations;
 16. *Proposes* the implementation of current secure digital platforms, secure data encryption and secure data transmission, secured by the United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner, ensuring that survivors testimonies are preserved for legal action;
 17. *Urges* Member States to invest decisively in comprehensive rehabilitation programs in post-conflict and conflict-affected areas that offer women and child survivors of armed violence access to medical care, trauma-based psychological counseling, and vocational training to as a means of promoting long-term recovery and reintegration;
 18. *Recommends* the establishment of community-based clinics in conflict-affected regions, with a special focus on addressing physical injuries resulting from armed violence, as well as providing reproductive health services and menstrual hygiene resources, in order to meet the urgent and long-term needs of women and girls impacted by armed conflict, particularly those in rural and displaced communities;
 19. *Invites* national governments, in partnering with civil society and international donors, to increase investments in improving WASH infrastructure, particularly in schools, refugee camps, and rural healthcare facilities, to ensure safe access to clean water, proper sanitation, and menstrual hygiene management;
 20. *Calls upon* international stakeholders and relevant UN bodies to support capacity-building efforts and technical assistance for the implementation of these community-based programs, ensuring they are culturally sensitive and sustainable;
 21. *Urges* Member States and humanitarian organizations to facilitate the deployment of mobile clinics and outreach programs in collaboration with UNDP and UNICEF equipped to serve remote locations making sure healthcare services are always available in conflict areas;
 22. *Encourages* the promotion and full implementation of UN Women's role in peacekeeping, conflict resolution, and post-conflict recovery, by increasing the participation of women in leadership positions, particularly through:

- a. The establishment of gender quotas and the deployment of Gender Advisors in UN peacekeeping missions;
- b. The development of regional partnerships and leadership training programs for women in conflict-affected areas.



Code: CSW/2/1

Committee: Commission on the Status of Women

Topic: Addressing the Burden of Unpaid Care and Domestic Work on Women and Girls

The Commission on the Status of Women,

Alarmed that unpaid care and domestic work is predominantly performed by women and girls, which is essential for women to survive as they perform 75% more unpaid care work than men—which includes, but is not limited to, taking care of family, collecting water, shopping, cooking, and cleaning,

Acknowledging that the disproportionate burden of unpaid care and domestic work limits women and girls' access to education, as 15 million girls will never enter primary schools compared to the 10 million boys, and in developing Member States, only 38 percent of girls will complete secondary school,

Expressing concerns that with the lack of recognition of women and girl's unpaid care and domestic work excludes them of social protection services, such as retirement benefits, healthcare, or other essential social security measures, thereby increasing their vulnerability to poverty and economic insecurity,

Recognizing the practical barriers that transportation costs and other demands pose on female participation in the professional workforce,

Seriously concerned about the fact that mothers were 57 times more likely than fathers to be inconvenienced at work to perform childcare duties,

Underlining the urgent need for practical measures to stimulate the achievement of gender equality,

Determined to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality), as set in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) in 2015,

Noting the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948*, which establishes the equal rights of men and women,

Noting the article 7 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)*, which establishes the right to work and equal pay between men and women,

Taking into consideration that each Member State has different cultural values around family that must be respected and valued when making recommendations,

Observing that many women face challenges with productivity during the work day because they must both engage in paid work to support their family while also engaging in unpaid work to care for their children,

Acknowledging that, according to the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), urban and transportation planning has historically overlooked the mobility patterns of women, who often rely on multi-stop, off peak and caregiving related routes,

Deeply alarmed that according to the International Labour Organization (ILO), women with young children have one of the highest unemployment rates due to the amount of unpaid care work required to care for children, which decreases the amount of time available to work outside the home,

Cognizant that women are projected to devote approximately 2.3 hours more than men per day in 2050 to unpaid domestic care work,

Dismayed women in developing countries spend an average 41 more minutes on domestic work than women in developed countries,

Recognizing the vital contribution of women in unpaid care work, to sustaining households communities and national economies,

Fully alarmed by the differing systemic opportunities between boys and girls,

Reaffirming the cultural imposition that is often given to women as caregivers of the elderly and the children,

Deeply aware of the huge burden women and girls in domestic labour and care have to hold whose work is not only not properly paid, but also not formally recognized by many countries social security,

Supporting a greater inclusion of unpaid care work in national economic statistics to better assess its impact and develop targeted policies,

Noting with deep concern the lack of policies and education relating to helping women transition from domestic labor into formal employment,

Deeply concerned with the lack of childhood educational opportunities for children in rural areas and the frequency with which women in developing countries leave education in order to perform domestic labor,

Aware of the fact that women and girls take on new responsibilities, increasing their workloads and leading to a reduced,

Keeping in mind that investing in care infrastructure has the potential to address gender inequality and create sustainable employment opportunities, particularly in the health and social work sectors, as the ILO has highlighted,

Observing that effective work-life balance policies, including paid parental leave and flexible working arrangements, have been found to be effective tools in reducing the disproportionate care burden on women and supporting broader labour force participation,

Affirming the potential of public policies that support a dual-earner, dual-caregiver model in contributing to long-term economic growth and improved demographic resilience, as highlighted in the findings from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA),

Reaffirming the commitment to Sustainable Development Goal SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Acknowledging that unpaid care and domestic work, if monetized, would represent between 10% and 39% of GDP depending on the method of calculation, as highlighted by UN Women and the International Labour Organization (ILO),

Emphasizing the importance of the *International Labour Convention No. 189*, which sets clear international standards to ensure fair wages, decent legal conditions and dignity,

Noting further that women and girls in agricultural work are often underpaid and overworked,

Asserting that according to the World Health Organization, 70% of women and girls over 15 spend hours collecting water,

Having considered the 5 R's Framework developed by the United Nations Women organization to enhance infrastructure and foster employment opportunities for women,

Recognizing the disproportionate burden of unpaid care work borne by women and girls, which limits their economic participation, personal development, and social mobility,

Emphasizing the endorsement of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* through continued focus on SDG 5 (gender equality) which promotes equal economic opportunities for women, as well as Sustainable Development Goal 8 which promotes the empowerment of women and girls globally,

Acknowledging the disproportionate financial burden of unpaid care and domestic work on women and girls which resulted in an estimated global GDP loss of \$28 trillion annually according to the International Labor Organization (ILO),

Recognizing that according to UN Women, women perform 2.8 more hours of unpaid labor per day than men, contributing to financial insecurity, with only 61 percent of women in their prime working years participating in the labor force compared to 90 percent of men,

Emphasizing that 2026 is the Year of The Woman Farmer, as decided by General Assembly resolution 78/279,

Highlighting that agriculture is a major employment sector for women, yet small-scale farmers struggle with access to land, credit, and climate-resilient technology,

Recalling the statistics reported by the International Labor Organisation (ILO), women in 2018 perform 62.2 percent of total hours of unpaid care work,

Acknowledging that, according to UN Women and UN Habitat, urban and transportation planning has historically overlooked the mobility patterns of women, who often rely on multi stop, off-peak, and caregiving related routes,

Noting that women represent around 20 percent of farmers globally, according to UN Women,

1. *Suggests* the creation of the Transportation Reform Assisting Commutes to Careers for Women (TRACC) program, which aims to reduce work-related costs for all forms of transportation for working women by:
 - a. Providing working women with discounts of at least 80 percent on work-related commutes upon application through government institutions and submission of proof of employment at an accredited organization;
 - b. Requesting oversight and practical assistance from relevant UN bodies such as the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) with expertise in the areas of female labor;
 - c. Refining the program through initial testing in the form of a pilot program in developing countries and rural areas, after which full implementation is set to take place within 5 years to meet SDG target deadlines;
 - d. Monitoring the success of implemented programs through regular reviews at the annual CSW conference;

2. *Encourages* the expansion of UN Women's Early Childhood Development Center Program to other areas, both rural and urban, in order to:
 - a. Give mothers the time necessary to engage in paid work opportunities during the work day without worrying about the safety and well-being of their children;
 - b. Allow women to have productive working hours during the day;
 - c. Provide children with healthy meals, educational lessons, and activities that will support their physical and intellectual growth;
3. *Recommends* that education-focused NGOs fund vouchers for girls of secondary school age in areas where girls cannot afford or otherwise access an education while acknowledging physical barriers to education by implementing virtual educational modules and live instructional lectures and tutoring for girls in secondary education;
4. *Encourages* Member States to establish local and regional associations for self employed women to promote educational training opportunities to empower and motivate women to balance their responsibilities alongside generating income for their families;
5. *Calls for* the inclusion of gender-sensitive approaches in national and local transportation infrastructure planning, including but not limited to:
 - a. Prioritizing safe, well lit pedestrian routes and transit stations;
 - b. Designing routes that account for multi purpose travel patterns such as school drop offs and market stops;
 - c. Conducting regular gender impact assessments in collaboration with UN Habitat, UN Women and civil society experts;
6. *Encourages* Member States to implement educational programs, in collaboration with other Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to challenge and transform gendered social norms related to unpaid care and domestic work, fostering a cultural shift towards shared responsibilities in households and communities;
7. *Encourages* Member States to integrate the value of unpaid care and domestic work into national economic indicators by adopting satellite accounts, following methodologies developed by the UNSD and endorsed by the ILO;
8. *Urges* Member States to develop national frameworks to recognize unpaid care work as a productive economic activity and to reflect its value in policy formulation, budgeting, and development planning;
9. *Recommends* increased investment in public care infrastructure and social protection systems, in recognition of unpaid care work as an essential contributor to human development and economic sustainability;
10. *Underlines* the creation of a program by the UN Women called EduCare for Future (ECF) focused on:
 - a. Encouraging women to follow their educational path, through UN scholarships, in order to transform their unpaid care into a paid labour;
 - b. Improving the national care system, implementing pension schemes for caregiving mothers;

- c. Introducing a care calculator to quantify unpaid labour;
11. *Requests* the UN Women develop a policy outline based on the UN Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR's) "Women's Leadership for Peace Emerging Leaders Course" to guide the creation of capacity-building workshops for policymakers with the goal of supporting women's transition from unpaid labor into formal employment;
 12. *Supports* the formal recognition of unpaid care work within national frameworks to integration in GDP accounting, using tools such as time-use surveys and standardized reporting mechanisms;
 13. *Suggests* the reform of school curricula to:
 - a. Integrate care work and gender equality;
 - b. Introduce activities that expose boys and girls to different household responsibilities;
 - c. Offer specialized training programs and in caregiving;
 14. *Calls* upon Member States to promote educational reforms that integrate the value of care work and gender equity into school curricula across all levels of education which will be:
 - a. Supported by pedagogical tools rooted in national values, traditions, and religious principles;
 - b. Via the implementation of role-playing activities for students to internalize shared domestic responsibilities and foster empathy and solidarity among genders;
 15. *Advocates* for the inclusion of unpaid caregivers in labor legislation, ensuring their access to rights and protections, and recommends the establishment of care credits in social security and pension systems;
 16. *Recommends* the promotion of equal sharing of domestic responsibilities inside the family, with respect to cultural context through the:
 - a. Evaluation of regional culture regarding domestic care work, through surveys regarding females' preference between paid work and unpaid domestic work and responsibilities;
 - b. Integration of gender equality in public education programs as culturally appropriate by:
 - i. Starting from kindergarten, encourage mutual domestic labor responsibilities for both genders through activities such as end-of-day clean-up;
 - ii. Including in-class content that explains the importance of equally shared responsibilities;
 17. *Suggests* Member States implement programs that educate women in agriculture on their labor rights and social protections in the workforce;
 18. *Suggests* the creation of a data collection board in collaboration with Member States, local universities and women centered NGOs to analyze the unpaid care time of mothers who are seeking higher education to improve upon resources such as:
 - a. Free or reduced transportation for mothers to and from educational centers;
 - b. Scholarships that support mothers in higher education;
 - c. Free childcare for mothers during classes;

19. *Supports* grassroots women's organizations through direct funding and capacity-building, by:
 - a. Mobilizing contributions from international donors, including but not limited to Member States, philanthropic foundations, UN bodies (notably UN Women and UNDP), and international financial institutions like the World Bank;
 - b. Establishing partnerships with existing networks;
 - c. Creating flexible and accessible funding mechanisms, including micro-grants and emergency response funds tailored to the needs of local women's organizations, ensuring simplified application processes and capacity-building support to facilitate access;
 - d. Monitoring and evaluating the impact of funded projects through participatory methods, involving the women-led organizations themselves in impact assessments and long-term planning;
20. *Recommends* the creation and expansion of Early Childhood Development Centers (ECDCs) in rural areas in areas experiencing extreme poverty;
21. *Encourages* the creation of the WomenConnect digital platform, in collaboration with UN Women and the ILO, as a job-matching programme leveraging analytical surveys to match up women with suitable jobs in their area using an algorithm programmed based on their education and skills used in unpaid care work, and using the platform as a comprehensive database tracking patterns in unpaid care work from the inputted data and job matching;
22. *Advises* Member States enact culturally-sensitive development programs that encourage men and women to assume joint responsibility in areas of domestic care through:
 - a. Protocols that incentivize businesses to implement systems of family leave, paid leave for employees, elder care leave, and paternity leave to foster an environment where men and women can equally share caregiving responsibilities;
 - b. Government subsidies given to institutions such as kindergartens, government agencies, and communities that provide child care services;
 - c. The support of public-private partnerships, where governments collaborate with local organizations and businesses to establish new sustainable childcare services;
23. *Invites* all Member States to ratify ILO Convention No.189, with the reconnaissance that domestic work is real work, deserving of rights and protections like any other;
24. *Encourages* efforts from Member States to invest in women's economic empowerment by:
 - a. Creating gender-responsive policies that reduce the financial burden placed upon women and girls;
 - b. Advocating for gender-sensitive legislation that motivates women to participate in the workforce;
 - c. Implementing programs that are easily accessible to women that provide education and teaches about the workforce and advocates for women's financial independence;
25. *Asks* that international labor protections be strengthened by urging Member States to ratify and enforce the *Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)*, that promotes fair wages and non-discriminatory hiring for those balancing work and caregiving;

26. *Invites* Member States to celebrate the Year of The Woman Farmer by building access to credit markets, education and technology and building strong networks for mentorship and knowledge exchange on the regional level;
27. *Urges* Member States to expand financial and technical assistance programs in the Food and Agriculture Organization that provides women farmers with drought-resistant seeds, sustainable irrigation methods, and access to climate-smart agricultural training;
28. *Welcomes* the UN Women and the ILO to expand microfinance programs for women farmers;
29. *Encourages* Member States to ensure paid maternity leaves and facilitate access to education for girls;
30. *Supports* the adoption welfare policies to guarantee public services and social assistance (such as preschools, elderly care and health), in order to allow mothers to continue their working careers;
31. *Urges* Member States to establish international institutions to effectively monitor women and girls domestic work and care and the full respect and implementation of their rights and dignity;
32. *Suggests* all Member States to reduce the problem of unpaid work through:
 - a. Increasing controls in private companies and public institutions to neutralize wage; inequality;
 - b. Recognizing that being a parent is domestic work;
 - c. Creating child and elder care services in order to let mens and womens work;
33. *Encourages* Member States to increase gender quotas in order to ensure equal pay between men and women since it is known that of all people with college degrees, 60.52 percent are women and only 39.48 percent are men.