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Documentation of the Simulation of the

## **Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)\***

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**Conference B**

13 - 17 April 2025

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# Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Pauline Bischoff
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Hassan Moinuddin
<b>Chair</b>	Sheridan Speight

## Agenda

1. Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs
2. Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)</b>
ECOSOC/1/1	Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC/1/2	Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC 1/3	Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC 1/4	Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC 1/5	Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC 1/6	Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC 2/1	Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC 2/2	Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises	Adopted without a vote
ECOSOC 2/3	Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises	Adopted without a vote

## **Summary Report**

The Economic and Social Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs
2. Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises

The session was attended by representatives of 38 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda unanimously in the order 1, 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs”

By Monday, the Dais received a total of 6 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including financial empowerment, social inclusivity, equity, political representation, sexual violence, and entrepreneurship opportunities. The atmosphere of the committee on both Monday and Tuesday was one of collaboration, shared governance, and diplomatic engagement. The groups discussed during informal sessions whether or not the different paper groups thought it would be beneficial to merge, but ultimately decided to keep their work separate in order to propose as many diverse and unique clauses as possible. By Tuesday morning, multiple working papers emerged with complementary themes and ideas, but separate focus areas. On Tuesday evening, 6 draft resolutions were approved by the Dais, which were all adopted without a vote.

On Wednesday, the committee moved on to agenda item 2, discussing “Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises.” With the same work ethic as in the previous days, the body decided to draft their unique ideas in 3 different proposals, which were received by the Dais by Wednesday afternoon. At the end of the last committee session, the Dais approved 3 draft resolutions, which were subsequently also adopted without a vote.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recalling* the universal right to gender equality enshrined in Article 1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR),

*Aware* of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and its importance for achieving gender equality,

*Aware* of the International Labor Organization's (ILO) capacity to enhance, provide, and mobilize resources for the advancement of social justice applicabilities through the medium of labor,

*Understanding* the importance of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women (UN Women) in being the foundational pillar dedicated to achieving the goals of empowering women and gender equality globally,

*Emphasizing* the United Nations' goal to empower women and girls with the achievements of all Sustainable Development Goals,

*Recalling* the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), pushing for an end to violence against women and girls by addressing civil inequalities, political inequalities, social inequalities, economic inequalities, and cultural inequalities,

*Bearing in mind* that women in the international world represent over 70% percent of the poor population across the international community,

*Recognizing* that over 129 million girls worldwide are still out of school,

*Emphasizing* that while biological differences may exist, all humans share equal value and dignity,

*Calling to attention* the integral role that women play in economic growth, making up 42% of the global workforce and contributing to economic diversification,

*Taking note with satisfaction* the European Union Pay Transparency Directive and its stride towards equal pay and workplace transparency,

*Recognizing* the importance of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) decent work agenda and its four main objectives towards the increased development of women's working rights within developing Member States,

*Underlining* the fact that empowerment of women in society must be a global fight as it could boost economic output to more than 30% according to a recent International Monetary Fund report,

*Recognizing* the successes of pre-existing Cash Transfer programs (CCTE) such as Nigeria's CCTE program in uplifting women and encouraging women's financial sovereignty,

*Taking into consideration* that women who are given CCTEs in their households spend a larger share of children's education,

*Affirming* the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) policy brief, which educates on climate change preparation planning, and rehabilitation after climate crises,

*Appreciating* Gender-Responsive Climate Action initiatives (2023), which advocates for gender-responsive climate policies, women's leadership, equitable finance, inclusive adaptation, and mitigation,

*Noting* that 80% of climate-displaced individuals are women and girls and they are 14 times more likely to die from disasters,

*Emphasizing* ECOSOC resolution E/2024/58, which calls for integrating gender perspectives across the United Nations policies and programs,

*Recognizing* the diversity of women and the challenges they face, and affirming the need to create a global framework and initiatives while promoting adaptability to specific populations,

*Affirming* the necessity of incorporating female concerns and interests in every step of the policymaking and program-making process to create diverse, unique, and inclusive action plans,

*Recognizing* that national efforts to advance gender equality are more effective when aligned with cultural norms and traditional values,

*Emphasizing* the importance of integrating gender responsive budget into the national development strategy as a concrete step toward institutionalized gender equality, and the need for inclusive oversight by independent bodies,

*Recognizing* the indispensable role of gender equality and humanitarian resilience in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015),

*Notes with approval* the advancements in science, technology, education, and mathematics (STEM) funding, which is crucial to support unpopulated regions vulnerable to climate-related displacement where women are disproportionately affected and where women and girls only constitute about 28% of the workforce,

*Acknowledging* the link between gender inequality and climate vulnerability, particularly the financial barriers limiting girls' access to education and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) in climate-affected regions,

*Reiterating* the need to empower women through STEM resources to enhance resilience and promote sustainable practices in communities vulnerable to climate-displacement,

*Stressing* the importance of data collection in climate-impacted areas, to understand and mitigate the adverse effects of humanitarian crises on women in the workspace,

*Further requests* the collection of reports such as The Status of Women in Agrifood System by the Food and Agriculture Organization, with a focus on shocks and stresses in climate-vulnerable areas,

*Reiterating* the necessity to improve women's participation in formal economies, as women represent 75% of informal jobs, improving financial sovereignty should be a priority,

*Recognizing* the gender gap in agricultural trade with, for instance, 10% of the world's 258 million widows living in extreme poverty, with loss of land rights as an important contributor, creating initiatives that promote women's access to land ownership should be a necessity,

*Recommending* the expansion of financial programs that are already in place to help women achieve economic prosperity,

*Highlighting* the distinguished need to address an ever-increasing gender pay gap that disassembles the access to the social upward mobility of women,

*Appreciating high* commitments to gender equality in future agendas, like the African Union Agenda 2063 and the United Kingdom's Women and Girl's Strategy 2023-2030,

1. *Encourages* all Member States and private and public organizations to participate in initiatives promoting women's workforce empowerment and accelerating societal progression in the financial sector by:
  - a. Partnering with the Women's Global Empowerment Fund to provide training, mentorship, and support to female entrepreneurs;
  - b. Implementing reforming gender-inclusive economic policies that reflect cultural values and societal progress;
  - c. Strengthening social and labor market frameworks among international companies and organizations, as exemplified by the Programa Emprega and Mulheres framework implemented in Brazil, which promotes equal employment opportunities and sufficient work-life balance;
  - d. Encouraging international cooperation through multilateralism and knowledge-sharing to support social progression for all women regardless of their identity;
  - e. Supporting capacity-building programs inspired by the Targeted Poverty Alleviation Strategy which has provided occupational training for over 20 million women from rural communities;
2. *Encourages* the International Labour Organization to work alongside the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women in:
  - a. Increasing development of women's access to jobs through:
    - i. Creating decent work agendas in developing member states by looking towards the International Labour Organization's guarantee rights at work clauses under the decent work agenda, and utilizing economic assistance sourced from the International Labour Organization to funnel into workers programs;
    - ii. Focusing on the promotion of entry-level jobs in areas of accessible education backgrounds to assist women in the development of their professional careers for decreased inequalities of unemployment the world needs to see between men and women;
3. *Emphasizes* Member States' work towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by collaborating with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), for:
  - a. Investing in girls' education and protecting their rights (SDGs 4 and 5) by way of:
    - i. Creating educational programs similar to the United Kingdom's Girls' Education Skills Programme, addressing gender equality, skills training in science and technology fields, and providing aid to overcome financial barriers;
    - ii. Supporting large capacity programs that empower women in leadership, government, and policy-making positions that allow women to enhance and share impactful practices in economic empowerment and legal reform;

- b. Establishing a gender-responsive Early Warning System (EWS) for climate disaster, ensuring swift evacuation, gender-sensitive shelters, financial aid, and job training for at-risk women;
  - c. Ensuring female participation in leadership roles, which are essential actions to dismantle systemic barriers;
  - d. Encouraging the progress of these initiatives to be monitored by the Universal Periodic Review (UPR);
- 4. *Recommending* Member States to adopt Cash Transfer programs (CCTE) programs and invest more money into them by allocating more cash to women through CCTEs gives women more financial bargaining power within the household, ultimately empowering them in several sectors;
- 5. *Encourages* Member States to harness the potential of Sex-Disaggregated Data (S-GDD) as a financial policy tool to support women's financial inclusion and economic empowerment by:
  - a. Advancing the implementation of S-GDD through initiatives such as Alliance for Financial Inclusion's Denarau Action Plan, aiming to reduce gender gaps in financial access and economic participation by proposing a Crisis Risk Dashboard with gender disaggregated finance analytics such as Leveraging S-GDD to inform evidence-based policies that contribute to Women's Financial Inclusion (WFI), and Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) enables predictive modeling for equitable resource allocation to optimize support for women-led resilience initiatives and labor market integration;
  - b. Strengthening national identification systems to enable better targeting of financial support for women by:
    - i. Promoting using insights from data have been used to develop gender-informed policies, guidance, and products;
    - ii. Using the data to produce publicly available data and mainly reports to raise awareness, build capacity, and promote collaboration and consultations;
  - c. Advocating for collaboration among governments, banks, and other financial actors to use S-GDD in designing and targeting financial support for women, helping to identify gender gaps, tailoring inclusive financial products, and channeling resources effectively to enhance women's financial inclusion;
- 6. *Recommending* coordination between UN Women, the United Nations Development Program, and the International Monetary Fund for the funding of women-led initiatives, especially in climate-vulnerable regions;
- 7. *Encouraging* Member States to conduct and draw on previous reports such as The Status of Women in Agrifood Systems, specifically focusing on:
  - a. The impacts of climate on women in rural areas who are often responsible for water collection;
  - b. Access to financial and advisory information in post-crisis areas, where women are often left out due to existing gender roles;
  - c. The limited climate resilience of women in agriculture in rural areas as a consequence of the increased incidence of work for women during shocks and stresses;

8. *Encouraging* all Member States to align with the SDGs framework clearly defined such as measurable gender equity outcomes by partnering with UN Women, World Bank, or United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in aspects including:
  - a. government annual development planning;
  - b. capacity building workshops;
  - c. and initiatives referring to the UNCFF initiative on gender and climate change;
9. *Recommends* the establishment of multi-stakeholder oversight mechanisms to monitor, assess, and report on the effectiveness of gender-focused initiatives within public budgets in ways such as, but not limited to:
  - a. State independent audit institutions (for example SAI);
  - b. Civilian society organizations;
  - c. Women-led NGOs;
10. *Supports* women's access to the labor market through partnerships with the private sector by promoting flexibility, training, and inclusive hiring practices where companies must be allies rather than just stakeholders, and achieving this by:
  - a. Advocating for entrepreneurship among young women for the growth of a country and its citizens;
  - b. Underscoring the importance of programs such as W-Bridge, which helps connect female leaders with mentorships and professional opportunities in STEM by:
    - i. Following programs such as W-Bridge which has helped 2,373 women in collaboration with 23 companies fostering growth as leaders in the field;
    - ii. Adopting programs such as CJ-UNESCO STEM education camp;
11. *Encourages* a partnership with UNDP, UN Women, and ECLAC to:
  - a. Establish a Women Climate Resilience Workshop that provides climate education, like:
    - i. The Empowering Women for Climate Resilience in the Pacific 2024 workshop;
    - ii. The 2019 Symposium on Mainstreaming Gender in Water Resources Management;
    - iii. Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction Policies in the Caribbean;
  - b. Provide technical training for women and girls in sustainability to equip women with the skills and resources needed to strengthen their economic resilience in climate-affected regions, through emulating projects such as EmPower: Women for Climate-Resilient Societies and Gender Approach and comprehensive management of water resources;
  - c. Integrate GBV survivors into sustainable energy and climate adaptation sectors by:
    - i. Providing vocational training hubs specializing in renewable energy and climate-smart agriculture;



- ii. Equipping survivors with the skills needed to enhance job placement. Examples of these initiatives are “Rainwater Sowing and Harvesting: An Empowerment Technique for Women in LAC” and “Gender Mainstreaming in Climate Change, Resilience, and Disaster Risk Reduction”, which have been put in action by Latin America and the Caribbean;
- 12. *Reaffirms* the diversity of women's needs depending on their social, geographical, and religious background should require specific programs adapted to specific populations, to do this the Member States should:
  - a. Align with the AU Strategy for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in which gender equality is emphasized as a priority by calling for:
    - i. Action projects like East Africa Girls’ Empowerment and Resilience Program (EAGER), African Women’s Leadership Institute (AWLI) and African Women’s Development Fund (AWDF);
    - ii. Maximizing opportunities, outcomes, and E-TECH dividends by providing informal work, formal sector employees, agricultural, and women-owned enterprises;
  - b. Advocate for effective laws, policies, and institutions by upgrading national policies and regulations to align with AU protocols for flagship and other transformational projects;
- 13. *Advocating* for Member States to align with the African Union Agenda 2063 in which gender equality and the empowerment of women is emphasized as a priority by calling for:
  - a. Renewed economic growth and social progress through scalable financial mechanisms such as the African Financing Stability Mechanism (AFSM) and cultivating it towards more resource provision for women;
  - b. Gender equality and youth (particularly girls’) empowerment through increased education and social awareness by the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA);
  - c. Improved formal measures for Health and Psychosocial support through the Science Technology Innovation Strategy for Africa (STISA).



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Recognizing that* gender inequality and discrimination is a vocal point in Human Rights Violations as seen in Article 7 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

*Acknowledging the* United Nations statement “Gender equality is the key to achieving the SDGs” is fundamental for the achievement of all Sustainable Development Goals,

*Understanding that* if women, who comprise about 50% of the world's population, are unable to achieve the SDGs, humanity as a whole is held back,

*Acknowledging that* gender-based violence is an important issue that must be addressed for women's empowerment on a global perspective especially with the help of UN bodies like United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN Women, and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA),

*Recognizing that* the root of gender based violence often lie in deeply held social norms, cultural practices, and community attitudes,

*Conscious of* the active need to improve investment in targeted vocational training and education in order to focus on regional needs and uplifting women while facilitating their involvement in leadership roles,

*Recognizing the* efforts of United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) in highlighting the importance of empowering women and girls in all fields of society, including science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM), as well as in sports and artistic disciplines as a means to promote gender equality,

*Realizing that* funding is essential for programs that promote gender equality in access to education and that many Member States may lack access to the funding that is necessary to operate these initiatives,

*Recognizing* poverty alleviation projects to develop economic entities and community development while focusing on uplifting women in poverty,

*Noting with concern* the lack of women's voices in political spaces, evidenced by the 17 of 195 global head positions held by women, resulting from systemic bias within education systems as well as inadequate funding,

*Deeply alarmed that* 2.7 billion women face legal restrictions that prevent them from having the same employment opportunities as men according to the World Bank's report, Women, Business and the Law (2024),

*Recalling the* contributions of the People's Republic of China through initiatives such as the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), including educational exchanges and training programs for women and girls in developing states,

*Alarmed* that as of 2022, women hold less than 10% of leadership roles in disaster governance, and fewer than 17% of disaster risk reduction (DRR) policies are gender-sensitive, according to United Nations Women (UN Women) and World Meteorological Organization (WMO),

*Emphasizing* that in the past 20 years according to United Nation Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), 60% of climate-related deaths were women,

*Fully aware* of the need to prioritize healthcare for women in rural spaces, including better access to hygiene products and contraception methods,

*Acknowledging* the need for investment in developing nations and reminding them of the freedom of sovereignty allowing them to choose the kind of financial assistance they best see fit,

*Noting with deep concern* that climate change worsens inequalities with food insecurity affecting 47.8 million more women than men according to UN Women,

*Aware of* the lack of accountability among many Member States that have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in implementing women's rights, and that this is oftentimes due to a lack of resources in Member States,

1. *Encourages* the creation of programs to train data collectors and policymakers in gender-disaggregated data collections by utilizing the Nigerian Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS) to point out key areas by:
  - a. Utilizing the GBVIM as best practice by Member States all over the world;
  - b. Calling for the development of women's shelters, counseling services, and legal aid centers to support survivors of violence. Ensure these services are discreet, culturally sensitive, and accessible in both urban and rural areas;
  - c. Stressing the need for a key international program that can support strengthening legal protections against gender-based violence and ensuring justice for survivors is the United Nation Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA-UN), Women Joint Programme on Ending Violence Against Women, and The Spotlight Initiative;
2. *Suggests* implementing programs that involve local religious and traditional leaders to promote awareness and cultural change regarding women's rights and gender-based violence by:
  - a. Increasing the utilization of handbooks similar to GBV Facilitation Package by UNHCR and Chile, which aims to strengthen understanding and capacity building among specialists to prevent GBV in primary stages;
  - b. Engaging men and boys in gender equality dialogues to shift harmful norms;
  - c. Welcoming international programs such as UN Women's HeForShe movement and UNFPA's MenEngage initiative, which provide frameworks to engage men and community leaders in the promotion of women's rights and gender equality;
3. *Further requests* Member States to make regional specific vocational training widely available, with the purpose of empowering women within their communities by:
  - a. Raising awareness about the long-term importance of financial independence for women and decision making autonomy within their households and local communities through:

- i. Operating campaign efforts in partnership with local bodies for the purpose of understanding statistics and local needs;
    - ii. Enhancing collaboration with the private and public sector in an attempt to uplift women in their environment;
  - b. Utilizing UN Women resources through multilateral partnerships to bolster existing local frameworks aimed at preparing women for decision-making roles and participation in the workforce by:
    - i. Using Colombia's *Women's Voices for Peace* campaign as an example, which is sponsored by UN Women and empowers women by fostering meaningful relationships between women and the political leaders of their communities;
    - ii. Making use of UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality (FGE), whose mission of empowering women is just the first step in the fight against gender-based discrimination;
    - iii. Utilizing UN Women's partnership with the International Labour Organization to implement gender-responsive macroeconomic policies, supporting employment creation;
4. *Recommends* that Member States promote the participation of women and girls in STEM, sports, and the arts by:
- a. Implementing mentorship and skills-building programs in collaboration with educational institutions;
  - b. Developing inclusive and accessible training environments, especially in underserved areas, drawing inspiration from UNESCO-supported programs in India and Eswatini that provide women and girls with practical, employment-ready skills;
  - c. Allocating targeted scholarships and funding to support women in STEM, sports, and the arts, drawing inspiration from initiatives such as Germany's "Komm, mach MINT", India's Pragati Scheme, and the L'Oréal-UNESCO For Women in Science fellowships;
  - d. Exchanging best practices inspired by initiatives such as Germany's BMZ Education Strategy 2030, Oman's Community Knowledge Centres, and Qatar's cultural and sports-based empowerment efforts Goals for Girls;
  - e. Utilizing the Second Chance Education program by UN Women and Chile as best practice, which provides vocational pathways for women who missed out on formal education;
  - f. Using the President's Educational Program for Daughters of Nepal as best practice, which provides financial assistance scholarships, free uniforms and textbooks to families of the young girls in low-income areas, and emphasizes the importance of education for young women;
5. *Creates* an expert committee focused on promoting funding for gender equality in access to STEM education and education in the sports and arts, especially in developing Member States where funding for programs that aim to support women and girls in education is severely limited by:
- a. Collaborating with UN Women to expand the Fund for Gender Equality (FGE) as to sponsor grant-funded initiatives that will promote education in STEM, sports, and arts for women and girls in developing Member States;

- b. Creating roundtable discussions regarding supporting women and girls studying STEM, as exemplified by Tunisia's 2024 roundtable partnership with UN Women and Nokia, which brought together government, civil society, and private sector representatives to explore creative ways advance gender equality in access to education in technology;
  - c. Determining which organizations within the governmental, civic, and private sectors are most willing and capable to fund programs that will support women and girls in education, and investigating which Member States are most in need of this funding;
- 6. *Recommends* Member States to increase utilization of China's Targeted Poverty Alleviation Program and Belt and Road Initiative to eradicate extreme poverty in developing states through economic growth and infrastructure development programs and Nigeria's National Social Safety Net Project (NSSNP) as best practice for domestic policies by:
  - a. Encouraging partnership with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) to support infrastructure projects that promote economic prosperity, including job creation and expanded trade networks, particularly in developing countries, emphasizing the role of BRI in promoting gender-inclusive development by supporting infrastructure that improves women's access to education, such as safe school facilities, mobile classrooms, and renewable-powered learning hubs;
  - b. Emphasizing Nigeria's National Social Safety Net Project (NSSNP) as a best practice in domestic poverty reduction strategies, particularly through its direct financial support to women in low-income areas by:
    - i. Recognizing women and girls as an integral part of the development of communities and societies as a whole;
    - ii. Affirming the progress of women to lead the improvement of communities;
    - iii. Supporting the construction of water access points and sanitation facilities near educational centers to improve attendance and literacy rates for women and girls;
- 7. *Further recommends* the promotion of women's political representation and participation to achieve greater social inclusion in regard to advancing Sustainable Development Goals by:
  - a. Increasing utilization of UNDP and Chile's online platform called IKnowPolitics which aims to enhance women's participation in politics by providing E-discussions and forums to facilitate conversations that bring women to the centre of politics;
  - b. Establishing a set status quo recommendation for states to follow in regards to specific percentage populations being represented in national governments and policy-establishing initiatives;
  - c. Encouraging a "Women in Politics Accelerator/Incubator Program" to fund specific mentorship, civic training, fulfill educational shortfalls, and establish campaign strategy development for aspiring female leaders in developing countries;
  - d. Suggesting Member States to pass legislation mandating gender quotas in parliament/public offices, similar to the aspirations precedent in Rwanda, New Zealand, and Spain;
  - e. Incentivizing parties and donors to allocate niche efforts and national-aid for female campaign resources and funding resources equitably targeted specifically to women candidates;

- f. Allowing the integration of political leadership modules and specific education planning regarding policy-law-politics-leadership into education-based programs for girls, especially for those younger and in rural, conflict-affected, and developing regions;
  - g. Welcoming China- Africa Cooperation (FOCAC) and China - CELAC Forums to support gender-sensitive capacity-building programs;
8. *Recommends* Member States to increase utilization of Equality Means Business, published by UNDP, by:
- a. Providing key principles for private and public companies to adopt women's empowerment strategies;
  - b. Promoting gender equality in the functioning of their corporations and the workplace;
9. *Invites* willing Member States and the UN Peace and Development Fund to finance programs promoting women's empowerment by:
- a. Including technical education in developing nations through funding the creation of technical training centers to encourage educational development;
  - b. Incorporating the provision of more job fields of engineering, construction, technology, and software development to supply women with the same level positions as men;
10. *Calls upon* focusing on programs that help women achieve Climate Education by:
- a. Using programs similar to the "Women's Climate Leadership Hub" in collaboration with UN Women to expand on the UNDP Climate Box initiative by:
    - i. Providing region-specific climate education and training programs in disaster risk reduction (DRR) decision-making;
    - ii. Facilitating access to free or subsidized internet and digital devices from women in vulnerable regions to ensure their participation in online and decision-making forums;
    - iii. Implementing monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to track women's inclusion in DRR processes;
  - b. Training and employing women as community center stewards to promote job opportunities traditionally dominated by men and encourage the management of clean water systems, wells, filtration units, and rainwater harvesting programs;
  - c. Supporting NGOs like Barefoot College, which trains women, especially grandmothers in rural villages to become solar engineers where they learn how to install, operate, and maintain solar energy systems;
11. *Encourages* the creation of gender-responsive early warning systems and strengthens disaster preparedness and response mechanisms in collaboration with relevant UN agencies with the WMO and UN Women, to ensure the protection of women and girls in climate-vulnerable regions by:
- a. Developing inclusive early warning systems and using SMS, radion, and digital alerts to ensure access to sexual and reproductive health services during climate disasters;
  - b. Providing gender-sensitive training to first responders and climate/community policy leaders;

- c. Ensuring women's participation in the design/implementation of disaster risk reduction strategies;
- d. Allocating specific education programs for women and girls regarding safety, security, and emergency preparedness;
- e. Integrating mental health and psychological support programs and systems into disaster-response frameworks to help address emotional challenges and provide more specific support for women and girls;

12. *Recommends* the expansion of the UN Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) to support women-led initiatives to be achieved through:

- a. Implementing funding mechanisms such as microfinancing initiatives, climate adaptation grants, and climate loss insurance in climate-affected areas;
- b. Investing in multilateral programs that promote women's progress in education and community leadership in post-conflict and climate-affected initiatives modeled after existing initiatives supported by international development funds that prioritize women and girls;
- c. Establishing a Women's climate resilience window within the WPHF, specifically dedicated to climate adoption and loss/damage recovery, with flexible funding mechanisms for rapid disbursement;

13. *Calls upon* the international community to prioritize healthcare as they work towards improving women's quality of life and providing them with opportunities by recognizing the vital role of personal hygiene products in empowering women and setting them up for success;

- a. Supporting initiatives that prioritize understanding demographic trends and taking targeted action to support the most vulnerable groups by:
  - i. Facilitating collaboration between NGOs and the private sector to supplemental products to women in rural areas;
  - ii. Supporting data analysis that focuses on regional needs, leading to more accurate predictions for the future and a better understanding of trends and local needs;
  - iii. Implementing a targeted action plan, which will raise awareness about the importance of physical health for the long-term improvement of small communities;
- b. Working with the UN-Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) to ensure adequate access to the necessary sanitary and hygiene products for women by:
  - i. Encouraging UN Women to allocate additional funds from their *UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality (FGE)* - to provide such essential products;
  - ii. Understanding the importance of targeted and conscious action, which can be achieved by identifying regional needs and dynamics;
  - iii. Encouraging the creation of more gender-sensitive policies just as modeled by Spain through their menstrual leave policy;
- c. Creating public health education campaigns led by trained women from local communities to promote hygiene, sanitation practices, and water conservation;

14. *Encourages* the expansion of the UN Blue Hub Dot existing in Ukraine which will include immediate assistance for children who face malnutrition in the face of climate crises by:
- a. Encouraging having baby food formula and milk for babies;
  - b. Providing nutritional support for pregnant mothers;
  - c. Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Particularly SDG 6 on establishing availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all while promoting gender equality and empowering girls;
  - d. Recommending the implementation of rural water infrastructure programs that create sustainable employment opportunities for women while providing solutions for SDG;
15. *Recommends* the allocation of funding to develop the quality of reporting in Member States that have ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) by:
- a. Encouraging the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to create a classification system that falls under their Voluntary National Reviews to assess Member States' resource capacity in submitting quality, accurate, CEDAW reports;
  - b. Asking the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development to make their classification system publicly available as a means to increase social accountability;
  - c. Drawing funding from the World Bank to support Member States that the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development determines are most in need of increased resources to submit quality and accurate CEDAW reports;
  - d. Strengthening Nation Human Rights Institutions and gender equality commissions to serve as independent bodies for monitoring, reporting, and advising on CEDAW implementation;
  - e. Encouraging Member States to incorporate gender-sensitive budgeting into national fiscal policies, ensuring that fundings are equitably allocated to women's initiatives across all ministries, drawing on the success of Rwanda and Sweden's gender-responsive budgeting models;
  - f. Calling upon international donors, development banks (such as the African Development Bank), and UN agencies (including UN Women and UNDP) to create earmarked grants for the development of gender-disaggregated data systems and CEDAW reporting infrastructure;
16. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen and support women in agricultural sectors by:
- a. Using as best practice programs similar to Women's Empowerment through the Climate-Smart Agriculture program by UN Women and the FAO by:
    - i. Providing training on climate-smart agriculture;
    - ii. Facilitating access to resources;
    - iii. Advocating for Gender-responsive policies;
  - b. Increasing the utilization of Buy from Women platform by UN Women by:
    - i. Connecting women directly with buyers;



- ii. Helping women access credit, loans, and digital payment systems;
- iii. Providing women with real-time data related to weather patterns and market trends.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Acknowledging* article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) which promotes education, notably science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) because of their fundamental importance to society, as a fundamental right for humanity and key for economic development,

*Acknowledging* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 “gender equality” and the need to expand it to include a concrete definition of empowerment as a guiding framework for Member States to strive to attain true gender equality,

*Calling attention* that empowering women and girls is the foundation for achieving the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) through SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

*Emphasizing* for the global community to collaborate on scalable, equity-focused solutions, prioritizing closing the gender gap in education, employment, and governance,

*Recognizing* that gender equality is vital for economic growth and sustainable development,

*Recognizing* the need for comprehensive sexual education (CSE) assisted by the United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) on topics related to gender-based violence, especially in developing Member States,

*Highlighting* the Security Council’s establishment of an ad-hoc advisory group to help define long-term programs to support countries emerging from conflict,

*Deeply alarmed* that women and girls comprise more than 95% of the total United Nations-verified cases of sexual violence in conflict areas,

*Acknowledging* the its special meeting on “Social and economic measures to prevent genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity”,

*Concerned* with the disparities in access to educational resources in remote areas that widen the education gap between urban and rural areas,

*Highlighting* the work of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), including initiatives like the UNESCO Prize for Girls and Women’s Education, which supports innovative programs such as PEAS in Uganda and CAMFED in Zambia to advance gender equality in education,

*Reaffirming* the current progress of promoting education access, skill, and leadership development for women and girls increases leadership and participation by women in politics and governance,

*Recognizing* the underrepresentation of women’s presence in political and decision-making roles, as evidenced by the 26 of 195 global head positions currently held by women in Member States,

*Noting* Article 16 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) only full-age individuals can marry, understanding that early marriage is a limitation to the accomplishment of young girls’ education,

*Concerned* with the lack of healthcare access for women and young girls worldwide and understand the importance of organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO) assisting access to these basic human rights,

*Reaffirming* UNICEF's Sustainability and Climate Change Action Plan (2023-2030) for its focus on resilience, climate education, and equitable resource access to protect vulnerable communities,

1. *Invites* Member States to adhere to an agreed-upon definition of "empowerment" as it pertains to women and girls to establish an international guiding standard to ensure that Member States have tangible goals along the subjects of:
  - a. Education in creating accessible educational programs, accommodating current programs, maintaining opportunities for displaced women and girls to obtain their right to an education, emphasizing the importance of STEM due to the gender disparity, recognizing the inherent benefit of sexual education, and otherwise providing women and girls with the same resources to succeed in life;
  - b. Gender-based violence in allowing women and girls to live and function in a society without Gender Based Violence (GBV), which would allow women and girls to access robust resources in employment, education, and other areas that would improve their quality of life, crucial to reevaluate the judicial process of GBV cases, and to create a fair and robust court system;
  - c. Healthcare in generalized access to affordable daily healthcare, better recognition of the women and girls' role in the medical world, and increased access to reproductive healthcare, collaborating with the following NGO, Women Deliver, which specializes in this matter;
  - d. Leadership inequitable participation in self-governance, including voting rights and participation in government leadership;
  - e. Employment in understanding and recognizing that women and girls are more than half-part of the global workforce, bringing concrete solutions toward a plummeting number of part-time works given to women and girls, creating a global status for housework through collaboration with programs like Work4Women and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW);
  - f. Economics in promoting women's direct involvement in the economy to advance economic growth and diversification, reduce poverty, and improve health and education outcomes;
2. *Urges* all Member States to promote existing organizations and programs related to maintaining the presence and development of girls in education by:
  - a. Recommending Member States to expand the UNESCO's Education for Sustainable Development program by deploying mobile education units targeted to issues that disproportionately affect women by:
    - i. Building upon digital literacy programs through technology workshops in accordance with SDG Thematic Indicator 4.4.2 and UNESCO, utilizing their Digital Literacy Skills Indicator, and requesting funding from UNESCO and the International Communication Union;
    - ii. Offering free academic courses that focus on the bases of writing and reading, taught by professionals who are conscious of the disparities faced by women in education, funded by UNESCO and the European Union (EU), with non-governmental organization (NGO) partners such as CARE, Save the Children, and Plan International;

- b. Promoting the education and participation of women and girls in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) in rural communities through expanding CJ Group Donors Camp(CJ)-UNESCO STEM Education camps in underserved regions to allow access to technology in the face of climate change;
  - c. Calls on the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to create opportunities for displaced women and girls to continue their educational pursuits;
  - d. Building upon the UN's promotion of comprehensive sexual education (CSE) to be implemented as a part of the scholarly curriculum to empower young people with accurate, age-appropriate information about sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, promoting healthy choices and responsible behaviors;
  - e. Further deploring the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) educational initiatives that engage men in promoting gender equality and gender-based violence prevention measures, by building on the UN's HeForShe to create a more inclusive political environment that creates momentum for the entire UN system;
3. *Calls* upon all Member States to implement further educational programs by:
- a. Requesting Member States to work with UNESCO to expand the reach of the “Voices Against Violence” curriculum developed by the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and UN Women, which focuses on educating young women on understanding the root causes of GBV, by increasing access to the curriculum through digitization and expanding organizational outreach to support the expansion of the “Voices Against Violence”;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to work with NGOs, like the UN World Food Programme and UNICEF to provide financial support, mentorship, and school meal programs to reduce dropout rates;
  - c. Recommending Member States implement national programs such as UNICEF’s Trailblazers Mentoring Foundation and UN Women’s Transforming Education Summit, that facilitate the reintegration of girls into school after pregnancy and early marriage to complete their education and acquire relevant skills;
4. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with UNESCO, UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund), UNICEF, UN Women, The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), and WHO to enforce CSE programs outlined in the *United Nations’ Technical Guidance*, specifically in developing and low-income countries, for the purposes of:
- a. Recommending that these programs should be based on an established curriculum, scientifically accurate, tailored for different ages, and comprehensive, meaning they cover a range of topics on sexuality and sexual and reproductive health, throughout childhood and adolescence;
  - b. Providing puberty and menstrual health education to young people in a positive environment, for the goals of:
    - i. Easing access to menstrual health products through cultivating relationships with the financial assistance of UNICEF’s Girl Fund to support young women and girls’ access to educational materials;

- ii. Creating tailored solutions for communities lacking substantial educational infrastructures;
  - c. Educating women and girls on healthy sexual relationships to promote respect and kindness within intimate relationships, including:
    - i. Teaching women and girls about consent;
    - ii. Teaching women and girls about contraceptive methods;
    - iii. Teaching women and girls about sexually transmitted diseases;
- 5. *Reducing* the impact of Gender-Based Violence on women and girls through prevention and protection by furthering the UN Women's Safe consultations with survivors of violence against women and girls intended to help policymakers develop survivor-centered programming on ending violence against women and girls by:
  - a. Emphasizing the funding for safe haven centers and Gender Based Violence centers by collaborating with organizations such as the Global Fund for Women by:
    - i. Focusing on providing legal aid to survivors of Gender Based Violence by requesting UNDP, UNICEF, and UNODC to implement funding for the International Legal Foundation (ILF);
    - ii. Providing psychological help to victims of GBV, especially in developing Member States, utilizing the previous work of the UNICEF's Gender Programming initiative to support victims of GBV, especially young girls;
    - iii. Offering physical care by healthcare workers such as nurses, doctors, and physical therapists who are trained in working with women victims of Gender Based Violence;
  - b. Urging the establishment of specialized GBV courtrooms for the purpose of speeding up the judicial process and providing trained staff in handling sensitive issues to strive for a survivor-centered approach to ensure justice for survivors;
  - c. Stresses the need for new legislation to help and protect women from verbal and physical abuse as prevention of domestic violence;
  - d. Invites all the Member States to consider restorative justice and re-education of the abuser as a form of approach to gender-based crimes and abuses by:
    - i. Focusing on investing in associations and international programs that work with restorative justice;
    - ii. Requests UNODC to implement the funding in UN-support diversion programs;
- 6. *Kindly recommends* the Security Council create an AD Hoc branch under the ECOSOC to address the alarming issue of severely increased weaponized sexual violence within conflict areas in alignment with the Declaration of Human Rights through:
  - a. Collaborating with UN bodies such as UN Action Against Sexual Violence In Conflict (UN Action) and NGOs such as the Physicians for Human Rights;

- b. Establishing a special meeting on weaponized sexual violence in times of conflict and war;
- 7. *Calls* upon Member States and the WHO to introduce initiatives to protect and advocate for the needs of women's health by:
  - a. Advocating for the safe practice of reproductive and prenatal healthcare by:
    - i. Promoting the use of contraceptives and sexual wellness needs in order to prevent the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and unwanted or unsafe pregnancies;
    - ii. Advocates for safe and secure termination of pregnancy;
  - b. Addressing health conditions that disproportionately impact women by:
    - i. Acknowledging diseases that go untreated in women, such as heart disease;
    - ii. Providing appropriate mental health treatments to women with trauma and anxiety;
    - iii. Avoiding the stigma that women who seek medical attention are exaggerating their symptoms;
    - iv. Creating educational programs specifically aimed at healthcare workers that target women's health issues;
- 8. *Advises* the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) with the focus on fostering women's increased educational participation & inclusion and elimination of GBV by:
  - a. Advocating for an intensification of GBV survivors' legal aid services to provide multilingual legal resources and mobile legal clinics;
  - b. Supporting further scholarships for girls and women in STEM education and the World Assembly for Women (WAW), promoting women's participation in STEM fields;
  - c. Providing internship opportunities for girls and women to improve employment opportunities;
  - d. Institutionalizing gender-responsive budgeting in processes that will render efforts sustainable;
- 9. *Promotes* leadership development programs to encourage women and girls in leadership and political participation, by:
  - a. Enhancing leadership academy through a provision of baseline skills and knowledge, essential for the pursuit of economic careers, further facilitated by:
    - i. Academic initiatives, such as training programs, scholarships, and skill-up courses, ensuring access to knowledge and skills without barriers such as finance or opportunity availability;
    - ii. Mentorship opportunities and networks with successful female leaders in politics, business, and education, connecting experienced women with young women and girls;
    - iii. Facilitating access to credit and academic resources, with collaborative efforts from member states and other private sectors, which will also mobilize women in smaller viable groups thus too;

- b. Expanding online platforms, such as Massive Open Online Courses (MOOC), to spread knowledge and initiatives on a worldwide scale among young female entrepreneurs;

10. *Urges* the increase of representation in politics, decision-making levels, and general leadership:

- a. Encourages a greater involvement of the private and public sector, as well as other bodies such as the UN Commission on the CSW, to ensure progress is monitored and funding requirements are met;
- b. Strives for the increase of women in high-level political positions, implementing a precedent mirroring the Constitutional Mandate of 2015, mandating 33% of parliamentary seats be held by women to:
  - i. Encourage the creation of living hubs to further foster innovation within the communities' needs in the face of providing;
  - ii. Suggest for Member States the development of internal legal frameworks to include gender quotas in government positions and or leadership roles in the private sector;
  - iii. Support policies for mothers and caregivers that ensure a minimum presence of women in institutions;

11. *Recommends* increasing women's participation in the workforce through the embedding of employment, entrepreneurship, and financial programs to combat gender pay inequality through:

- a. Expanding upon the current UN Women initiative of the Joint Programme *JP Work4Women* within the Middle East that focuses on productive employment and decent work for women by encouraging the World Bank Group (WBG) to work collaboratively with Sweden which funds the program, and encourage other regional blocks to adopt similar programs with their own funding or help from donors;
- b. Encouraging the promotion of entrepreneurship and financial independence for women through:
  - i. Funding targeted entrepreneurship and business management courses for women and girls;
  - ii. Expanding access to microfinance and small business loans through national and international financial institutions;
  - iii. Supporting women-led startups, particularly in STEM and AI-related industries to increase digital inclusion;
- c. Recommending stronger legal and corporate framework to reduce the gender pay gap, including:
  - i. Advocating for equal pay policies within public and private sectors;
  - ii. Encouraging transparent salary reporting from large corporations;
  - iii. Focusing on the support for legal action and accountability measures for large corporations that violate equal pay or maternity protections;

- d. Funding entrepreneurship courses, particularly in STEM for big corporations to provide women with more accessible, tech-driven platforms to encourage entrepreneurship through courses that aid them especially in STEM for large corporations;
12. *Calls on* UNESCO to further its UNFPA-UNICEF Global Programme to End Child Marriage to reduce and work against the practice of child marriage, defined by UNICEF as “marriage or informal union between a child under the age of 18 and an adult or another child” by:
- a. Recommending the expansion of the program to reach further high-prevalence or high-burden countries beyond its current areas of effect;
  - b. Promoting its current and future activities within operating Member States in hopes that the program is extended beyond its current mandate of 2015-2030 to contribute towards the progression of SDG 5.3;
13. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen regional assessment and research on local educational initiatives utilizing cross-sector monitoring systems such as the National Results Based Monitoring System (SINERGIA) and the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD) to:
- a. Monitor evaluation measures of both planning and budgeting processes that keep the performance of government-led and non-governmental initiatives;
  - b. Establish a reporting and managing culture in the central government that allows for the general public to stay updated on specific initiatives within specific Member States;
  - c. Assist in recognizing that public officials should be held accountable when reporting intergovernmental activities through a checks and balances system;
14. *Encourages* the expansion of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to evaluate KPIs on the equitable resources reach and reach of climate and environmental aid in vulnerable communities along with the evaluation and classification of different areas based on their vulnerabilities.





**Code:** ECOSOC/1/4

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Desiring* the achievement of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015) and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) be achieved by every Member State for the future and wellbeing of the people and the planet,

*Affirming* article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) everyone, no matter race, gender, age has the right to take part in the government of their country,

*Recognizing* the diversity among women is essential to offering inclusive solutions that empower all women, especially those facing the brunt of inequalities and compounded barriers,

*Recognizing* Security Council resolution 1325 on “Women Peace and Security”, which acknowledges that women have a fundamental role in the prevention and resolution of conflict through peace-building,

*Recalling* global commitments made under the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Declaration and platform for action, and target 5.5 of SDG 5 (gender equality), which call for women’s equal participation in political and public life,

*Conscious* that according to *Progress on the Sustainable Development Goals: The gender snapshot 2024* by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), women held 26.9 percent of seats in parliaments and 35.5 percent of seats in local governments in 2023,

*Recognizing* that according to UN Women, only six countries have 50% or more representation in their parliaments understanding that women comprise about 50% of the population this highlights the underrepresentation in global leadership,

*Highlighting* that although there are 94% Member States claim to include climate education, one hundred countries neglect nearly half of the climate frameworks, leaving women and girls ill-equipped, as per the United Nations (UN) Department of Economic and Social Affairs,

*Noting with alarm* the multiple barriers that work to disenfranchise women and create obstacles to voting,

*Emphasizing* that increases in political representation for women often result in higher human capital, including overall access to education,

*Recognizing* the unfair struggles that political Women’s Rights Organizations (WROs) face with regard to funding and access to civic spaces,

*Calling attention* to the lack of representation of women in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) industries and access to technology and technical skills,

*Taking note* that the incorporation of the gender perspectives be mainstreamed across all levels of government and should be formalized in government institutions to enhance resource coordination,

*Acknowledging* acts such as the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BPfA), pushing to end violence against women and girls, and encouraging women to enter political positions,

1. *Encourages* the establishment of a mentorship program under UN Women to provide academic programs targeting women's political inclusion by:
  - a. Focusing on providing educational campaigns to help provide and raise awareness for the current gender equality gap, with examples such as:
    - i. The United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) has joined the ONE campaign for women's education which has met with global political leaders to promote educational resources for girls;
    - ii. The United Kingdom promotes strong educational equality through the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO) which has initiated a campaign to start and lead global movements and conversations;
  - b. Affirming the current situation and all the risks that women suffer from providing it to help ensure raising awareness by:
    - i. Providing Data reports at least once every year;
    - ii. Maintaining regular meetings to revise the current progress;
  - c. Suggests that the program is established by no later than 2027;
  - d. Invites UN Women to report the impact of the mentorship program to The Economic and Social Council;
2. *Suggests* Member States that have not yet adopted policies that promote gender parity in foreign service and leadership positions to so by:
  - a. Calling upon Member States to report progress to Commission on the Status of Women (CSW);
  - b. Asking the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to create a system of evaluation consisted of UN appointed specialist for the purpose of monitoring the equality in foreign service and leadership in Member States, a system which:
    - i. Finds percentage of women in positions of heads of state and/or government;
    - ii. Finds percentage of women in national legislative bodies;
    - iii. Finds percentage of women in local governments;
    - iv. Finds the percentage of opportunities available to women for the foreign service and leadership positions;
  - c. Invites the Commission on the Status of Women to report its evaluation to the Economic and Social Council and give the statistics on target 5.5 of the SDG 5 (gender equality) and the status of the indicators of the target;
3. *Recommends* that the Commission for Social Development (CSocD) establishes a program named the Montclair program focused on the advancement of policies regarding women in the workforce globally,

aimed at advancing SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) , by:

- a. Recommending that the program is established by the start of 2027 and receives funding from CSocD;
  - b. Suggesting that this new program conducts research and promotes policy addressing the disparities among women in the workforce;
  - c. Inviting CSocD to report to the progress of the Montclair program and the programs progress on helping meet targets for SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) to the Economic and Social Council;
  - d. Further inviting CSocD to dedicate time from their annual meeting at the United Nations Headquarters to discussing recent policy research and developments conducted by the Montclair program;
4. *Further recommends* the promotion of global women’s political representation and participation to achieve greater social inclusion in regards to advancing the SDGs by:
  - a. Suggesting setting a status quo for Member States to pass percentage-based population representation legislation mandating gender quotas in parliament/public offices, similar to the aspirations precedent in Rwanda, New Zealand, and Spain;
  - b. Allowing the integration of political leadership modules and educational efforts regarding policy-law-politics-leadership into universal education-based programs for girls by taking into account the United Nations Girls Education Initiative, UNGEI, whose mission is “to transformative political leadership to promote 12 years of quality education for girls”;
  - c. Encourages focusing the implementation of these education-based programs to women in extreme vulnerable situations and underdeveloped countries;
5. *Calls upon* the UN Women to create and oversee a program titled the Women’s Civic Space Program for the purpose of calling on and elevating existing WROs across the world by:
  - a. Recommending that the program is enacted by no later than 2027 and convenes at least yearly;
  - b. Allowing for more advocates to join together and have a louder political voice in areas where that civic space does not exist by:
    - i. Including meetings with leaders and members of both the WROs and UN Women to address the needs and environment of these organizations;
    - ii. Providing higher detailed perspectives on political forums and policies;
  - c. Invites UN Women to report progress of the program to the Economic and Social Council at least once every year;
6. *Recommends* the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to address the lack of women in STEM and their access to technology and technical skills by:
  - a. Supporting international collaboration to implement digital education initiatives that enhance girls’ access to technology and technical skills;

- b. Prioritizing educational programs that encourage girls to pursue STEM fields;
    - i. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Nairobi's Scientific Camps of Excellence have aimed to increase female enrollment in STEM fields by mentoring young girls;
    - ii. The American Association of University Women , AAUW, where they have been encouraging women to participate in STEM fields;
  - c. Invites the Commission on Science and Technology for Development ,CSTD, to report the progress of inclusion of women in STEM, their access to technology, and their overall technical skills to The Economic and Social Council;
7. *Emphasizing* programs that will amplify women and girls in the policy making process such as Women's Voices for Peace which help to further advance SDGs, such as SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) by:
- a. Supporting the implementation of leadership development programs, mentorship networks, and civic education campaigns under the United Nations Entity for Gender equality and the Empowerment of Women, UN Women, and Commission on the Status of Women, CSW;
  - b. Amplifying women's voices and perspectives in local election campaigns;
  - c. Encouraging local and regional politicians and corporate representatives to hear gender specific concerns;
  - d. Breaking down gender stereotypes and foster positive perceptions of women in politics;
  - e. Inviting Women's Voices for Peace to report its findings to the Economic and Social Council with the purpose of learning the progress on the targets on the respective SDGs;
8. *Suggesting* the establishment of a think tank, including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), on the empowerment of women under the UN Women while inviting 100 women figures to provide policy recommendations to empower and include women in political forums and bodies while empowering their representation.



**Code:** ECOSOC/1/5

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Guided by article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that “[a]ll human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”,*

*Taking into consideration article 23.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “[e]veryone has the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work and protection against unemployment,”*

*Recognizing Article 62.3 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), which states that the “Economical and Social Council (ECOSOC) may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all”,*

*Reiterating article 25.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “[e]veryone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family”,*

*Recalling Security Council resolution 1325 and Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979), which are powerful frameworks for asserting human by setting up adequate responses to women’s needs and protection against violations of their rights,*

*Considering Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) of the 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development (2015), which aims to achieve Gender Equality and empower all women and girls,*

*Taking into consideration SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), which aims to reduce inequality within and among countries,*

*Acknowledging United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), World Bank and reserve banks, who would be asked to help fund different programs for women,*

*Recognizing the efforts of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP),*

*Bearing in mind the gender gap between men and women, in 2024, women earned an average of 85% of what men earned,*

*Alarmed by the gender divide in digital literacy, as on average only 65 female youths worldwide have digital skills for every 100 male youths who do,*

*Gravely concerned not solely about the effects of gender discrimination on women but on its effects on general development as a whole,*

*Contemplating a third of all entrepreneurs in the world are women, where approximately 28% of women expressed intentions to start a business in low income countries,*

*Noting two billion women and girls lack access to social protection according to UN Women,*

*Taking into account, that addressing the gender gap in entrepreneurship is not a niche issue, but a global priority that intersects with poverty alleviation, education, innovation, and long-term economic stability, closing the gap in the*

workforce would help the emerging markets grow their economy by 8.2%, low-income development countries by 7.1% and advanced economies by 5.4%,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to adopt and institutionalize gender-sensitive indicators within national entrepreneurship and development monitoring frameworks, in order to promote data-driven, inclusive, and accountable policy-making, including but not limited to:
  - a. Tracking the proportion of public and private funding allocated to women-led enterprises and startups;
  - b. Monitoring the number, survival rate, and growth rate of female-owned businesses, disaggregated by age, sector, and geographical region;
  - c. Measuring the share of women in executive and decision-making roles with the small and medium enterprises (SMEs), corporate governance structure, and public procurement systems;
  - d. Collecting data on time-use and unpaid care work to assess the indirect economic barriers affecting women's entrepreneurship potential;
  - e. Assessing the level of women's participation in digital entrepreneurship, including access to e-commerce platforms, digital financing, and mobile banking services;
2. *Encourages* the creation of the educational program similar to "Women 4 Business" focused on providing tutoring in entrepreneurship, finance, and investment for women from regions in vulnerable conditions by:
  - a. Partnering with private enterprises and Non-Governmental Organizations to promote financial literacy and business management skills to support female entrepreneurs, aiming to empower women economically and increase female leadership in the business sector;
  - b. Drawing on the models of Global South cooperation and development programs to offer entrepreneurship training through multilateral partnerships with institutions in the Global South and expand access to business education for women and girls;
3. *Suggests* UN Women, UNDP, and World Bank to establish coordinated mechanisms for mobilizing targeted funding towards women-led initiatives, particularly in regions vulnerable to the effects of climate change by:
  - a. Funding up to \$10,000 in women entrepreneurs in climate-vulnerable regions, who do not have the financial resources to innovate in climate resilience technology, depending on the project;
  - b. Funding up to \$10,000 on women's educational programs focused on sustainable business development and climate resilience practices depending on the magnitude of the program;
  - c. Funding up to \$10,000 on social programs to offer mentorships and initiate young women to career development;
4. *Supports* the involvement of civil society organizations, women business networks, local businesses, and NGOs in:
  - a. Co-designing, implementing, and auditing gender-sensitive indicators to ensure that data collections reflected realities and accountability;

- b. Fostering entrepreneurship opportunities and capacity-building programs for underrepresented groups;
  - c. Providing resources, advocacy, and support services for marginalized communities;
- 5. *Affirms* that empowering more women to start and grow businesses increases household incomes, uplifts communities, and reduces economic disparities by:
  - a. Establishing a national action plan for women entrepreneurship, with clearly defined targets for access for finance, mentorship, and training;
  - b. Integrating gender-responsive budgeting into local economic development strategies, especially in rural and unreserved area;
- 6. *Endorses* Member States to model after UN Women's Empowerment of Women and Poverty Reduction program, which:
  - a. Actively build economies which support and include women entrepreneurs are more resilient, sustainable, and competitive on a global scale;
  - b. Provides women with access to microfinance, business training and entrepreneurship;
- 7. *Proposes* the implementation of microfinance loan programs, drawing on the existing microfinance organization called Grameen Bank founded by the Nobel Prize winner Mohammed Yunus in 1983, considered one of the first microfinance institutions with no collateral and this is targeted at small-scale entrepreneurs, particularly women by:
  - a. Supporting the launch or expansion of their business through:
    - i. The condition that beneficiaries allocate a small percentage of profits, such as 0.5%;
    - ii. Designing a specific support program that delivers entrepreneurship training and financial literacy programs to rural communities;
  - b. Partnering with UN Women, World Bank or UNDP to microfinance the loans;
  - c. Encouraging member states to issue loans with their Reserve Banks;
  - d. Supporting technical training in rural and peri-urban areas with microloans, including infrastructure, digital services, and e-commerce training in partnership with local occupational institutions and development organizations;
- 8. *Encourages* large multinational corporations, including but not limited to Apple, Microsoft, and other global industry leaders, to:
  - a. Establish or support organizations and initiatives focused on entrepreneurship education, business incubation, and women-led innovations, such as:
    - i. The French #FemmesduNumérique Coups de Coeur awards, aimed at women entrepreneurs who have an innovative digital project or a digital service solution, by partnering with their initiative and donate/fund the prize;

- ii. The Evolution Treks Peru's women empowerment project; which trains indigenous women as trekking guides in the Andes;
  - iii. Zimbabwean women that have built water harvesting systems to combat the severe droughts that are drying up traditional water sources in Zimbabwe;
- b. Design and implement internal frameworks aligned with gender-sensitive work-related values;
- 9. *Encourages* Member States to implement UN Women's Gender-Responsive Procurement Policies (GRPP) which consists of legal frameworks, whereby a minimum percentage of government contracts are allocated to women-owned businesses and calls upon international organizations to adopt similar practices in their development procurement systems;
- 10. *Further invites* Member States and relevant international agencies to integrate efforts to ensure every woman has equal access, and opportunity, to benefit from digital technology strategies in programs within women's economic empowerment programs through:
  - a. Public campaigns on a national level which actively engage local bodies, such as local governments, businesses, and institutions, by providing digital literacy training;
  - b. Providing women and girls with online access to learning platforms by partnering with schools;
- 11. *Encourages* the United Nations Human Rights Council to recognize digital literacy as an inalienable human right, and to ensure the fulfillment of this right, create a United Nations underbody, the United Nations Digital Literacy Program (UNDLP), which would provide digital education for women in developing countries by:
  - a. Conducting biyearly Program-wide progress checks using the United Nations Digital Skills to ensure the effectiveness of the program over time;
  - b. Offering free academic courses with the purpose of improving digital literacy skills, funded by UNESCO and NGOs;
- 12. *Recommends* the development of public-private partnerships to expand funding opportunities and innovation support programs specifically tailored for female entrepreneurs, especially in emerging sectors such as green technology, digital services, and social enterprise, while expanding access to affordable internet and digital service through partnership programs that focus on promoting equal access to training such as Türkiye's initiative called Leaving no one behind: Harnessing Opportunities for the Economic Growth;
- 13. *Calls upon* enabling predictive modeling crisis risk dashboard with gender-disaggregated climate finance analytics by:
  - a. Enabling predictive modeling for equitable resource allocation;
  - b. Optimizing support for women-led to resilience initiatives and labor market integration.





**Code:** ECOSOC/1/6

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Empowering Women and Girls in the Achievement of the SDGs

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The *Economic and Social Council*,

*Acknowledging* the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), which states that women and men have the right to privacy, security, and integrity,

*Recognizing* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being), which states that sexual assault is a direct violation of health,

*Calling attention to* SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) regarding empowering women's stories on sexual abuse, which can help break the controversy about the topic and reduce inequality,

*Recognizing* that the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) emphasizes that violence against women is a violation of human rights,

*Understanding* target 16.1 and target 16.2 under SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), which state that sexual assault and abuse are considered a form of violence against the life, health, and integrity of women,

*Reconfirming* the United Nations (UN) stance that female genital mutilation (FGM) is a form of gender-based violence (GBV),

*Acknowledges* the efforts of the ECLAC, the Turkish Cooperation and Coordination Agency (TIKA), and the French Agency of Development (AFD) in helping and empowering the victims of GBV gain support,

*Recognizes* the projects initiated by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in providing aid to the victims of GBV,

*Supporting* countries in reducing GBV and domestic violence by raising awareness of its long-term impacts on communities, families, and social development,

*Alarmed by* the fact that according to the United Nations Population Fund Handbook, *Reporting on GBV in Humanitarian Settings* (2020), 93% of GBV victims do not report incidents of abuse,

*Reaffirming* that according to UN Women, one in five women have experienced sexual assault, representing about 20% of the global population, and this is an urgent matter that must be addressed,

*Notes with deep concern* that, according to UN Women, climate change could force up to 158.3 million more women and girls into poverty by 2050, leaving them more vulnerable to GBV,

*Emphasizes* the lack of mental health support for female domestic violence victims,

*Recognizing* Gisele Pelicot as Women of the Year not because of her shocking story but for her strength, allowing her to serve as an inspirational figure for sexual assault victims,

*Deeply alarmed by* the silence and shame culture around sexual abuse stories,

1. *Suggests* that UN Women creates a coalition using communication campaigns such as #MeToo to create an annual conference held in Paris every January called EmpowerHER by:
  - a. Bringing sexual assault victims a platform and safe place to tell their story to empower themselves and others through their resilience and work towards an end to silence culture;
  - b. Connecting with victims through support nets created by the United Nations, such as the United Nations Comprehensive Strategy on Assistance and Support for Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse;
2. *Encourages* UN Women to promote the inclusion of formal mental health care provisions and create net support for victims of sexual and domestic violence by:
  - a. Providing psychological aid to treat depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other mental health issues caused as a consequence of sexual assault through investments from UN Women's pre-existing international and local programs like Spotlight Initiatives and WithHer Fund;
  - b. Giving legal support and resources to those affected by GBV by requesting the UN to provide funding from the Trust Fund in Support of Victims of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse;
  - c. Providing access to medical care for injuries or diseases transmitted during sexual assaults;
  - d. Creating a healthcare protocol for treating female victims of domestic violence;
3. *Encourages* a partnership with the ECLAC and UN Women to integrate GBV survivors into the sustainable energy and climate adaptation sectors for the goals of:
  - a. Preparing them through vocational training hubs that specialize in renewable energy and climate-smart agriculture by cooperating with specialized non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Practical Action and the Agroecology Fund;
  - b. Equipping survivors with the skills needed to enhance job placement and ensure long-term economic security by collaborating with NGOs like Kiva;
4. *Urges* the creation of an international development agency based on the structure of other development agencies such as the TIKa and AFD by:
  - a. Creating employment opportunities for the victims of GBV in conflict zones by:
    - i. Installing Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) classrooms which aid women in learning computer and technology skills;
    - ii. Providing training and support for employment opportunities, especially in STEM-related fields;
  - b. Creating coalitions with UN Women for the suggested EmpowerHER project and its support nets;
5. *Calls for* Member States to share knowledge that will support governments in implementing local strategies, especially in underdeveloped, rural areas by:
  - a. Operating public education campaigns that utilize mass media and community engagement;

- b. Partnering with NGOs that will improve support mechanisms, giving survivors a voice and an opportunity to speak freely about the long-term impacts of sexual violence on quality of life;
- 6. *Encourages* Member States to implement educational programs and public awareness campaigns aimed at preventing sexual violence, challenging harmful gender norms, and promoting respect and equality from an early age by:
  - a. Requesting that UNESCO and UNFPA implement funding for preexisting national and local initiatives sustaining those Member States that have relationship and sexual education implemented in school curricula;
  - b. Using existing frameworks to guide the creation of such programs as modeled by the United Kingdom's Comprehensive Sexuality Education (CSE) program;
- 7. *Requests* the creation of a monitoring mechanism to ensure effective implementation of policy and track progress on national gender-based violence levels by:
  - a. Reporting rates of sexual violence to UN Women;
  - b. Reporting the public reach of educational programs and awareness campaigns to UN Women;
  - c. Reporting prosecution rates of sexual offenders to UN Women;
  - d. Creating annual reports on the number of sexual assault victims in Member States and presenting them to UN Women and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW).



**Code:** ECOSOC/2/1

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Aware* of article 14 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), which states that everyone has the right of asylum,

*Acknowledging* article 25 of the UDHR, which states that everyone has the right of adequate living conditions and social protection, and that climate disasters puts these rights at risk,

*Considering* the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), highlighting SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation) as the most targeting considering climate disasters, which significantly decrease the quality of life, increase levels of poverty and food insecurity in affected communities, and result in profound loss of life and health,

*Affirming* SDG 13 (climate change), and the work of the United Nations Climate Change Conference (UNFCCC) and the Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC's) Humanitarian Affairs Segment (HAS),

*Recognizing* the work of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) global network, which is a country-led network that helps nations generate comprehensive climate adaptation planning,

*Bearing in mind* there is an increased need for effective and timely humanitarian assistance, however internal and local access constraints are becoming major challenges to provision of humanitarian aid,

*Concerned* that humanitarian assistance operations themselves can tend to be damaging to the environment in unintended ways and advocating for improving sustainability of operations themselves,

*Recognizing* that there is no uniform or universalized carbon emissions tracking of humanitarian operations, inhibiting a complete understanding of the unintended damages that humanitarian operations can cause,

*Advocating* for the creation and expansion of Emergency Environmental Centres with regional data to facilitate humanitarian assistance faster and collect more complete data,

*Emphasizing* the urgent need to provide context-specific humanitarian assistance to Indigenous and vulnerable populations, who are disproportionately affected by the adverse impacts of climate change, including extreme weather events, food and water insecurity, and forced displacement,

*Noting that* Indigenous people make up less than 5% of the global population, but protect 80% of the world's remaining biodiversity, yet they are among the first to suffer from climate-related disruptions, according to the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues,

*Deeply conscious* of the hardship some nations in distress face when allocating funds received from humanitarian assistance,

*Taking into consideration* that the largest global emitting nations should be contributing towards greater humanitarian action and assistance in the face of climatic crises,

*Alarmed* that the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that it will need to provide humanitarian assistance to 305 million people this year, but does not have the funds to do so,

*Alarmed* that the Global Humanitarian Overview 2024 estimates that nearly 300 million people, including 53.8 million in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), will require humanitarian assistance due to climate-induced disasters,

*Noting with deep concern* that climate disasters in 2023 have caused 86.473 deaths and could force 1.2 billion people to migrate by 2050 according to Emergency Events Database,

*Recalling* the 2021 report from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which showed that developing nations need a total of \$5.8 trillion in humanitarian assistance by 2030 in order to combat the climate crisis,

*Considering* Article 9.1 of the Paris Agreement, which affirms that developed nations must provide funding for developing countries to adapt to and mitigate climate change,

*Recognizing* the role of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to provide financial support to projects, programs, and policies regarding humanitarian assistance with climate change and that the fund receives its money through pledges from developed nations to the UNFCCC,

*Commending* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Strategic Plan for Climate Action 2024-2030, which builds climate resilience for displaced populations through adaptive capacity, early warning system and sustainable solutions,

*Deeply alarmed* that since 2020, 99% of people displaced by climate disasters were unable to return home, further deteriorating the opportunities in the countries of origin, according to UNHCR's Global Trends Forced Displacement (2020),

*Recognizing* climate-related disasters have displaced 25 million people worldwide and have affected approximately 1.7 billion people annually, complexifying the task of allocating resources to the most vulnerable,

*Recognizing* the need for a common definition of environmentally displaced people to allocate resources effectively,

*Recognising* the efforts of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR) and the Environmental Defense Fund (EDF), the United Nations High Council Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), OCHA, UNHCR, the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO),

1. *Welcomes* Member States to attend multilateral efforts to address SDG 13 (climate action), such as the ECOSOC HAS by:
  - a. Striving to uphold Humanitarian Law in accordance with OHCHR;
  - b. Supporting Member States recovering from the climate crisis by suggesting them to attend ECOSOC's Meeting to discuss the Transition from Relief to Development;
  - c. Addressing the disproportionate harmful impacts of the climate crisis in areas requiring additional humanitarian assistance by reaffirming ECOSOC resolution 2003/5 that aims to strengthen coordination of humanitarian assistance;

2. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with global networks such as NAP to develop climate change adaptation and resilience plans by:
  - a. Tracking climate change indicators, such as rising temperatures and sea levels with the help of international climate change organizations, like the Climate Action Tracker (CAT), the Climate Change Performance Index (CCPI), and the World Bank's Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP);
  - b. Fostering development of sustainable infrastructure, especially in low-income communities, with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP);
  - c. Identifying and protecting critical infrastructure, such as emergency and water services through risk management plans and evaluations, collaborating with international agencies that specialize in climate risk management plans, such as the IFRC, GFDRR and EDF;
  - d. Employing gender-responsive strategies through every step of the process to ensure the needs of women and children will be protected in the wake of climate events;
3. *Encourages* improving the sustainability of humanitarian operations by:
  - a. Shifting towards sourcing local products to reduce transportation emissions, since transportation emissions are the largest source of pollution in humanitarian operations;
  - b. Integrating data regarding logistical issues into Environmental Emergency Centres and collecting more data regarding the actual emissions and pollution created by humanitarian operations;
4. *Strongly recommends* Member States to take action regarding the lack of uniform measures of tracking emissions in humanitarian aid and address how these measures undermine the environmental responsibilities imbued in humanitarian operations by:
  - a. Encouraging the adoption of the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator as the standard, universal form of tracking emissions to monitor progress and encouraging each Member State to utilize it, especially within Environmental Emergency Centres and available climate data centers;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to set reduction targets for themselves and their regional neighbors within coalitions and create a feasible culture of accountability;
  - c. Creating regional forums that meet annually to discuss progress in reducing emissions specifically in the humanitarian sector;
5. *Recommends* the development and implementation of context-specific humanitarian assistance programs aimed at Indigenous and vulnerable populations disproportionately impacted by climate change, with particular attention to:
  - a. Ensuring access to clean water, decent shelter, food security, and healthcare services during and after climate crisis by modelling after OAU's Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, adopted in 1969;
  - b. Promoting culturally appropriate aid delivery that respects Indigenous traditions, languages, and governance structures;
  - c. Urging the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in

collaboration with the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII) to:

- i. Develop technical guidelines for humanitarian actors on delivering climate-responsive aid in Indigenous territories;
    - ii. Ensure the integration of traditional knowledge and community-based resilience strategies;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to incorporate data collection on the impact of climate-related disasters on Indigenous and vulnerable populations into their national humanitarian preparedness and climate adaptation plans in alignment with the goals of SDG 13 and General Assembly resolution 77/175 on the rights of Indigenous people;
6. *Encourages* WHO to expand on the existing “Blue Dot Hubs” found in Ukraine worldwide by:
- a. Increasing and overseeing regional mobile clinics that will act as centralized centers for humanitarian response;
  - b. Offering medical attention and food assistance to displaced people during climate disasters to include baby food formula, prenatal vitamins and assistance for pregnant women;
7. *Calls on* the United Nations-Habitats Resilient settlements for the Urban Poor (RISE UP) program to implement climate-resilient infrastructure in coastal cities by:
- a. Including flood barriers and elevated foundations to house populations at risk of being submerged by ongoing climate hazards;
  - b. Retro-fitting existing housing to include modern infrastructure that's in prevention of climate disasters such as hurricanes, tornados, and floods;
8. *Suggests* that developed nations increase their monetary funding to the GCF for the purpose of funneling more assistance to developing countries by:
- a. Recommending that the top nations on the Human Development Index (HDI) pledge at least \$100 million;
    - i. Requesting that the wealthiest nations pledge at least \$1 billion;
    - ii. Encouraging that this amount is delivered at the next Conference of the Parties (COP) to the UNFCCC on November 21, 2025;
  - b. Recognizing the responsibility of international finance institutions (IFIs) to also contribute to the fund by urging IFIs such as the International Finance Corporation (IFC) to increase the grants it provides to the GCF;
9. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UNHCR to define “environmentally displaced people” by:
- a. Conducting voluntary and independent research to assess how their population is affected by climate-related displacement and creating criterias to define the causes that give rise to the status of environmentally displaced persons by:
    - i. Taking into account factors such as geographic location, age, and temporal or

seasonal patterns;

ii. Sharing voluntary data on climate disasters;

b. Developing distinct categories of environmentally displaced people, according to the level of urgency, based on the findings outlined in the clause 9.a, and with the help and collaboration with United Nation bodies of UNHCR, IOM and UNFCCC;

10. *Recommends* the creation of an agency with the goal of funding OCHA as to provide humanitarian assistance for climate crises for the amount of people predicted necessary each year by:

a. Determining which governmental, private, and nonprofit organizations are the most capable of providing funding for this organization and utilizing these donations, such as the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) and taking effort to include Member State-based pooled funding;

b. Assisting in the formation of regional cooperative organizations that will support the OCHA and each other by providing humanitarian assistance after experiencing climate crises, as modeled by the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC);

11. *Endorses* Member States to model exemplary projects by using:

a. “Chile Ready” as best practice, a project led by the Chilean Government that educates citizens on disaster preparedness by focusing on proactive measures such as emergency kits, evacuation plans, and risk awareness through visits to schools and municipalities to organize fairs, workshops, and distribute emergency kits;

b. The United Nations Humanitarian Response Depot (UNHRD), a global network of logistics hubs managed by the WFP, which prepositions relief-supplies like medicines, food supplies and emergency kits;

12. *Reaffirms* a commitment to follow India’s example, as one of the main aid providers in the ASEAN community, and *further encourages* Member States who provide humanitarian support to closely track and shape the way money is used because:

a. Not all nations affected by climate crises are in a position to properly allocate funds due to lack of knowledge or inability to build up on existing infrastructure, therefore donor countries should:

i. Engage in discussions with foreign government officials from the receiving country and assess the best ways the funds can be used;

ii. Think about their contributions long-term in order to maximize efficiency and strengthen response mechanisms;

iii. Further track the way funds are being used and intervene in case of misallocation or misuse;

b. Humanitarian aid providers should be encouraged to support receiving countries to think long-term, by knowledge sharing and guidance, to ensure adequate investment in crucial areas like early warning systems and efficient response mechanisms;

13. *Directs attention* towards the fact that populations globally are affected differently during climatic



crises, even despite their nations not being amongst the highest global emitters, and thus:

- a. Pays special tribute to the Earth System Model (ESM) and its role in translating historic and current emissions towards nation's pledged National Determined Contributions (NDCs);
- b. Further praises Member States to recognize and adopt adequate measures in progressive action towards addressing the climate crisis, by:
  - i. Focusing on lower-carbon and environmentally-focused innovations, such as transitions to renewable energy and sustainable agricultural practises;
  - ii. Recalling and implementing effective policies which further encourage such transitions and ensure accountability;
  - iii. Highlighting relevant cooperation from other bodies and established systems, such as UNDP Sustainable Energy Hub (SEH), which can leverage relevant expertise and additionally help mobilize funds for these innovations;

14. *Proposes* a UNDP-ECLAC partnership to establish a panel of experts (POE), which would address climate crises, by:

- a. Being culturally adaptive evacuation modeling and integrations of local leadership;
- b. Helping publish annual reports to support and guide regional and and local evacuation plans via their long term impact assessment;

15. *Recommends* a collaboration with the WFP and FAO by:

- a. Focusing on the advancement of the data collection systems for agricultural crops and yields by:
  - i. Conducting mapping exercises of agricultural fields to use digital technology to track agricultural yields;
  - ii. Utilizing FAO's Earth Observation Data (FAO-EOSTAT) as an example, which has conducted a "mapathon" throughout Zimbabwe in 2024 where workers trained and equipped with Geographic Information System (GIS) skills conducted a data survey and mapping exercise of agricultural fields throughout the nation;
- b. Focusing on the creation of comprehensive technological development plans depending on the type of agricultural crop and land characteristics.



**Code:** ECOSOC/2/2

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Keeping in mind* article 22 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), which states that everyone has the right to social security, including action before, during, and after crises, such as climate disasters, with prevention or warning systems,

*Acknowledging* the previous work of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) and the current work being done under the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction* (Sendai Framework) towards promoting resiliency in small- and medium-sized communities,

*Realizing* the Early Warnings for All Action Plan 2023-2027 is an effective tool for mitigating climate change disasters,

*Contemplating* the Paris Agreement Article 2.1 on the strengthening of global response to the threat of the climate crisis means an effort to eradicate poverty and achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 and ensure the preservation of Article 25 of UDHR,

*Taking into consideration* the European Union Civil Protection Mechanism and its implementation of improving prevention, preparedness, and response to disasters,

*Recognizing* the need for funding in scientific endeavors to further humanity's knowledge of climate change, to be better equipped for future disasters,

*Noting with admiration* the work that can be achieved through regional cooperation and collaboration between regional blocs and the need to improve regional disaster readiness response,

*Bearing in mind* the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General for Action by Everyone, Everywhere's goal of expanding research and funding for predictive data analytics,

*Supporting* early warning systems (EWS) as they are a vital component of disaster risk reduction and protection of communities,

*Recognizing* the increasing frequency and intensity of natural disasters and humanitarian crises due to climate change and conflict,

*Conscious* that the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a primary voice in the international world regarding information on the state of the Earth's climate and atmosphere,

*Noting with concern* that the combined emissions of the richest 1% of the global population are comparable to the emissions of the poorest 50% according to the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP),

*Noting* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) prioritizes alerting, informing, funding, and advocating for humanitarian organizations in times of crisis,

1. *Advises* Member States to work alongside the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) in promoting sustainable infrastructure in developing Member States by redirecting finances for

disaster risk reduction (DRR) reconstruction efforts provided by UNDRR towards promoting more sustainable and reliable EWS to protect smaller populations from the rise of global climate crises based on the fluctuating evaluation of CO2 emissions contributed by larger countries;

2. *Recommends* the expansion of the Early Warnings for All Action Plan 2023-2027 to integrate advanced forecasting systems based on grassroots communication with regional stakeholders and supported through:
  - a. Encouraging a centralized, real-time data platform to expand upon the existing EWS;
  - b. Providing evidence-based disaster response through utilizing smart technologies;
  - c. Expanding knowledge resource packages, which serve as a comprehensive tool designed to strengthen and improve risk knowledge in countries;
3. *Proposes* the collaboration between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) to establish a panel of experts for culturally adaptive evacuation modeling by:
  - a. Integrating local leadership;
  - b. Publishing annual reports to support and guide regional and local evaluation plans via their long-term impact assessment;
4. *Calls upon* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to coordinate the expansion of technical education programmes to train meteorologists and data scientists, as well as increased investment into climate change research, by:
  - a. Organizing regional bodies to expand training programmes for meteorologists through stronger localized data-sharing agreements;
  - b. Supporting the creation of more Environmental Emergencies Centres by integrating their data with Regional Climate Data Centers, supported by organizations like the GFCS, to enhance climate monitoring and capacity-building;
  - c. Requesting localized research on how climate is changing to best inform Member States on how to deal with the evolving climate reality in order to support them through initiatives such as sustainable farming practices and water management in their new reality;
5. *Encourages* all Member States, in collaboration with independent humanitarian agencies and regional partners, to strengthen Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems (MHEWS) by:
  - a. Establishing a localized risk-tapping initiative that incorporates gender-disaggregated data and community knowledge;
  - b. Utilizing remote sensing technologies, drone surveillance, and artificial intelligence to monitor environmental and humanitarian risks;
  - c. Creating accessible and multi-platform communication channels, including radio, mobile networks, and social media, to issue timely alerts and instructions before, during, and after crises;
6. *Calls on* United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and WMO to create a global flood EWS modeled after the European Flood Awareness System to collect real-time hydrological data to

forecast flash floods, ensuring that flood-prone communities receive timely, accurate, and life-saving warnings by:

- a. Promoting multilateral work with national weather and disaster agencies to share data and align forecasting methods;
  - b. Establishing regional monitoring centers with satellite and sensor tools to track rainfall, river levels, and soil moisture in high-risk areas;
7. *Suggests* that the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development convene a conference in collaboration with the Climate & Disaster Resilience fund to expand access to concessional adaptation financing for the adoption of EWS technologies by:
  - a. Developing sustainable energy sources to better align EWS technology with green energy goals in accordance with SDG 11;
  - b. Elevating the voices of the scientific community in sharing/adopting new technologies to combat and prevent climate change;
8. *Advocates* for the Commission on Science and Technology for development to expand on the MHEWS forecasting in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region by:
  - a. Widening non-digital channels to include radio channels and television to relay emergency warnings in multiple languages, ensuring nationwide access to all communities rapidly;
  - b. Focusing on region-specific issues due to differing climates, environments, etc. of different countries;
9. *Urges* the expansion of the Data Strategy of the Secretary-General for Action by Everyone, Everywhere in research and funding for the predictive analytics of natural disasters such as tsunamis, floods, earthquakes, and other climate events by:
  - a. Collaborating with Member States such as Japan, known for their advanced disaster data systems and early warning technologies such as the satellite-based system “J-Alert”, to share expertise and tools;
  - b. Creating accessible and multilingual platforms for disaster forecasting that prioritize communication with vulnerable populations, especially women and girls in rural areas;
  - c. Drawing funding from funds such as Japan’s Emergency Grant Aid, which responds to urgent international climate disaster-related needs at the request of governments or other international organizations;
10. *Encourages* collaboration between OCHA and WMO for:
  - a. Creating effective and sustainable early warning systems for potential climate crises that might arise globally and regionally;
  - b. Ensuring information and data are easily accessible to all Member States ahead of time and in times of urgency;
11. *Kindly requests* the General Assembly extend the timeline of the Sendai Framework, which is scheduled to end in 2030, with much work yet to be done, and include goals such as:

- a. Support for the expansion of EWS, especially within Member States that currently lack the infrastructure to predict climate crises;
- b. Promoting knowledge sharing between Member States through UN Data, managed by the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), on best practices to develop infrastructure prepared for localized climate disasters, such as tsunamis in coastal regions, earthquake-resistant construction, or storm-resilient systems;

12. *Encourages* Member States to participate more fully within regional blocs in climate resilience programmes that will allow more effective responses to environmental crises, including:

- a. Adoption of regional versions of the Central Emergency Response Fund, open to donations from all Member States, to more effectively distribute humanitarian aid in a timely manner;
- b. Implementation of localized programmes that reflect the existing framework, such as the South African Development Community (SADC) Disaster Preparedness Strategy and Fund, established in 2016, that emphasize preparedness by developing contingency plans, stockpiling equipment and supplies, sharing public information, arranging coordination between states, and ensuring temporary evacuation in the case of a disaster, and obtain funding through regional, multi-state banks, with the WHO and UNHCR funding specific initiatives related to their respective purposes;
- c. Endorsement of global initiatives like the Sendai Framework, highlighting the need for climate adaptation;

13. *Invites* Member States who have yet to join into programmes such as the EU Civil Protection Mechanism to do so, as these programs strengthen civil protection and global cooperation that enable:

- a. Employing worldwide rapid emergency support in the form of firefighting planes, search and rescue teams, and medical teams;
- b. Monitoring climate events around the globe at all times to ensure deployment of emergency support through the program.



**Code:** ECOSOC/2/3

**Committee:** Economic and Social Council

**Topic:** Strengthening Humanitarian Assistance in the Face of Climate Crises

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*The Economic and Social Council,*

*Guided by Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that “[a]ll human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights,”*

*Calling attention to its commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10, which aims to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts,*

*Recalling the Human Rights Council resolution 53/6 2023 recognizing the importance of minimizing, and addressing loss and damage associated with the adverse effects of climate change,*

*Urging immediate and coordinated global action grounded in equity, compassion, and foresight to prepare for and respond to climate-induced displacement and disasters,*

*Recognizing that 3.6 billion people live in areas highly vulnerable to climate change according to World Health Organization (WHO),*

*Deeply concerned that in 2021, an estimated 9.4 million people needed humanitarian assistance, and global displacement affected 120 million people,*

*Recognizing the work done by the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in strengthening climate information and data risk management,*

*Recognizing further the critical role of early warning systems (EWS), anticipatory action, expanding climate-resilient infrastructure in mitigating the humanitarian impact of climate crises, and stressing the need for sustained investment in disaster risk reduction, preparedness, and adaptation efforts,*

*Recognizing the potential use of the Artificial Intelligence Capacity Building Action Plan, Good and for All to use AI technology to find solutions for improving environmental sustainability and getting better predictions about climate-related disasters,*

*Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/1 of 25 September 2015, which created the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,*

*Fully alarmed by the increase of global temperature and the spreading of extreme atmospheric phenomena affecting and causing biggest damages to the most vulnerable people and countries,*

*Alarmed by the fact that according to the World Health Organization between 2030 and 2050, climate change is expected to cause approximately 250 000 additional deaths per year,*

*Recognizing the youth, highlighting the Pacific region, are disproportionately affected by the harmful impact of harsh climate, heightened exposure to extreme weather and long-term socioeconomic term,*

*Aware of* extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods that continue to displace communities and threaten global stability. United Nations Development Program (UNDP) leads a \$103 million project funded by the Green Climate Fund to strengthen multi-hazard early warning systems in seven vulnerable countries,

*Following* the mandate of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to ensure global connectivity by promoting the development and use of telecommunication and ICT infrastructure, particularly in developing countries,

*Recognizing* the Tailored Intelligence for Actionable Early Warning Systems' Project and the National Earthquake Intensity Rapid Reporting and Early Warning Project to strengthen climate resilience,

*Recognizing* the average sea level rise of between 25 cm to 58 cm along the coast-lines of Pacific Island according to United Nations Development Program policy paper "How Climate Change Impacts Young People in the Pacific",

*Recognizing* the unique vulnerabilities of Pacific Small Developing States (PSIDS), home to around 45 million people, whose livelihoods, cultures and development are threatened by the sea-level rising and extreme weather conditions,

*Acknowledging* that Least Developed Countries (LDCs), where over 75% depends on agriculture and with limited infrastructure, face heightened exposure to climate-related shocks,

*Concerned* that Landlocked Developing Countries (LLDCs), with limited access to trade routes and infrastructure, face delays in disaster response and are highly vulnerable to climate-related emergencies,

*Taking into consideration* the Member States' Action Plan on Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation for solutions on climate risk monitoring, forecasting, and warning platforms,

*Aware of* the substantial financial commitments made by leading European nations to support climate resilience and mitigation efforts in developing countries,

*Recognizing* the need for trauma-based mental health treatments in times of climate crisis,

1. *Supports* the continued development and expansion of the Systematic Observations Financial Facility (SOFF), a UN-led mechanism aimed at strengthening global metrological and climate observation systems, particularly in least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states (SIDs) by:
  - a. Providing financial and technical assistance to build national warning capacities against extreme weather events;
  - b. Promoting knowledge-sharing between developed to developing countries, enabling countries such as Fiji, Samoa, and Mozambique to benefit from the scientific expertise of donor countries;
  - c. Encouraging other member states to contribute to SOFF as a cost-effective and globally coordinated investment in climate resilience, early warning systems, and disaster risk reduction;
2. *Recommends* the establishment of a multi-stakeholder or third-party oversight mechanism to monitor, assess, and report on the effectiveness of Early Warning System-focused initiatives within public budgets in ways such as but not limited to:
  - a. Civil society-led organizations such as Cohesion Comunitaria e Innovation Social (CCIS), Latinoamerica Sustainable (LAS);

- b. Regional or Governmental IGOs such as the World Bank(WB), and World Meteorological Organization (WMO);
- 3. *Promoting* additional funding for early warning systems (EWS) to prevent the promotion of climate migration while amplifying post-disaster rebuilding efforts, by:
  - a. Encouraging economic ways to develop EWS will strengthen humanitarian aid and DRR efforts in areas of most need;
  - b. Noting the lack of necessary funding for EWS to expect six times the mortality rate as opposed to those with existing EWS;
- 4. *Encourages* focusing national or regional committees made up of government officials, local community leaders, NGOs, disaster response agencies, academia, and private sector partners, and suggests that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), specifically dedicates resources to assisting climate migrants and their specific needs;
- 5. *Suggests* Member States to allow Early Warning Systems to prioritize assistance for the most vulnerable communities, by:
  - a. Designing special evacuation programs focused on providing immediate assistance to women, children and the elderly through:
    - i. Providing first-response emergency transportation;
    - ii. Designing special and sectioned evacuation areas for each subgroup of this community;
    - iii. Prioritizing first-aid responses for this sector;
  - b. Providing specially designated resources;
- 6. *Further recommends* that WHO expand on the existing “BlueDot Hubs” found in Ukraine by:
  - a. Increasing and overseeing regional mobile clinics that will act as centralized dentures for humanitarian responses;
  - b. Guaranteeing that displaced people get services following climate disasters right away;
  - c. Offering medical attention, sanitary hygiene products, and food assistance;
- 7. *Urges* the United Nation Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) to create a flood early warning system in the MENA region modeled after the European Flood Awareness System (EFAS) to:
  - a. Collect real-time hydrological data to forecast flash floods;
  - b. Ensure that flood-prone communities receive timely, accurate, and life-saving warnings;
- 8. *Encourages* developed nations to scale up their contributions to international climate finance in support of developing countries, by:
  - a. Supporting scalable and transparent funding mechanism that prioritise both climate mitigation and adaptation, such as Germany’s collaboration with Tunisia to expand solar infrastructure through programs that ensure transparency and long-term sustainability;



- b. Enhancing collaboration with developing countries to identify context-specific environmental needs, including Germany's partnership with Tunisia and Costa Rica to support local planning for water conservation, sustainable land use, and climate resilient agriculture;
  - c. Promoting long-term investments aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through:
    - i. Germany's €2 billion contribution to multilateral climate finance mechanism, supporting long-term green infrastructure and resilience in over 100 countries;
    - ii. Germany's funding to international climate instruments, including the Green Climate Fund, enabling sustained mitigation and adaptation efforts;
- 9. *Encourages* developed nations to provide financial and technical assistance to the production for artificial islands for the restoration of Pacific region islands for long term resilience and aim for territorial preservation that are endangered for the rising sea levels, by:
  - a. Channeling support through established international climate finance mechanisms, such as the green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund, as described by previous funding allocated to coastal protection and resilience projects in the Marshall Islands or by expanding investment in nature-based infrastructure in Vanuatu and other low-lying nations;
  - b. Engaging in the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to conduct environmental impact assessments and promote sustainability standards, including by utilizing UNEP's experience with ecosystem-based adaptation strategies in small island states such as the Seychelles and developing region-specific environmental guidelines for artificial island construction;
- 10. *Recommends* that the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development convene a conference in collaboration with the Climate and Disaster Resilience Fund to:
  - a. Expand access to low-interest adaptation financing for developing nations;
  - b. Bridge the funding gap to improve early warning system technologies;
- 11. *Endorses* the promotion of tools such as satellite data sharing and AI prediction would most certainly adhere to aid to necessitated regions where climate crisis and humanitarian assistance is much needed, including landslide predictions that have been proven to be vastly efficient due to its 80% prediction accuracy, heatwave mitigation tools used in leading smart cities such as Busan and Incheon where it has helped reduce in urban temperature up to 10% less, marine debris management and air quality monitoring also has to be curated into regions where it is much needed, and using hydrogen fuel cells and hydrothermal energy has also been demonstrated to help reduce up to 26% of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions;
- 12. *Supports* the continued development and expansion of the fund by enhancing its operational efficiency, broadening its investment horizons, and reinforcing its commitment to innovations in sustainability throughout strategic planning, stakeholder engaged and robust risk management the fund will be well-positioned to achieve long-term positioning;
- 13. *Encourages* the adoption of programs related to ITU communication in order to exchange solutions regarding early warning systems, such as *United for Smart Sustainable Cities* (U4SSC) platforms that seek optimizing disaster response and adaptation efforts between Member States;

14. *Urges* Member States to prioritize the establishment and enhancement of EWS tailored to the (P)SIDS, LDCs and LLDCs to reduce vulnerabilities and protect societies by:
- a. Investing in decentralized EWS infrastructure such as solar-powered sirens, mobile alert towers and satellite communication networks;
  - b. Supporting the development of regional data-sharing platforms in collaboration with local organizations such as the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF) and the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), to enable real-time information exchange and larger operations in disaster coordination;
  - c. Establishing local action plans, supported by technical guidance from the World Bank's Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery (GFDRR), that include measurable target evacuation windows, and ensure accessibility in multiple languages;
15. *Encourages* all Member States, public and private organizations to contribute to the recognition and legal protection of climate-displaced persons by:
- a. Acknowledging the legal gap in the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which fails to include climate-related factors as grounds for refugee status, thereby excluding those displaced by rising sea levels, droughts, and extreme weather events from international protection;
  - b. Promoting the development of a legal definition of "climate refugee" that considers both sudden-onset and slow-onset climate events, and the inability of individuals to maintain a basic standard of living in their country of origin;
  - c. Considering the adoption of a supplementary protocol to the 1951 Convention, similar to other UN human rights instruments, which:
    - i. Clearly defines the status of climate-displaced persons;
    - ii. Establishes state obligations regarding relocation, protection, and access to essential services;
    - iii. Creates monitoring mechanisms to ensure compliance and accountability;
16. *Endorses* that regional organizations and UN bodies collaborate to establish frameworks that provide temporary and permanent protection solutions for climate-displaced persons by:
- a. Expanding the use of humanitarian visas, temporary protection, and regional mobility schemes to include individuals displaced by climate-related events, particularly in areas where environmental degradation is long-term or irreversible;
  - b. Encouraging the application of existing regional instruments, such as the Cartagena Declaration in Latin America and the Kampala Convention in Africa, to climate-induced displacement, as they already offer broader definitions of refugee status than the 1951 Convention;
  - c. Supporting the establishment of regional cooperation mechanisms that:
    - i. Facilitate safe and orderly movement of affected populations;
    - ii. Share responsibility among host countries;

- iii. Integrate displaced persons into local communities with access to services, education, and employment;

17. *Urges* Member States and relevant UN agencies to ensure the protection of the human rights of climate-displaced persons at all stages of displacement by:

- a. Recognizing climate-displaced persons as rights-holders under international human rights law, ensuring access to food, water, housing, education, and healthcare regardless of migration status;
- b. Preventing statelessness resulting from displacement, especially in cases where entire territories may become uninhabitable or submerged, through legal safeguards and nationality rights by:
  - i. Establishing national legal frameworks and administrative procedures that;
  - ii. Provide legal recognition and documentation for climate migrants;
  - iii. Guarantee access to asylum procedures where applicable;
  - iv. Ensure non-discrimination and protection from exploitation or abuse;

18. *Urges* Member States to integrate climate-induced displacement into national adaptation and disaster response strategies by:

- a. Strengthening local capacity and community resilience through:
  - i. Investments in infrastructure and sustainable livelihoods;
  - ii. Social protection programs for populations at risk of displacement;
  - iii. Public awareness campaigns on climate risks and relocation options;
- b. *Designating* shelters specifically for rural and remote communities through the Local Disaster Management Committees;

19. Developing early warning systems and relocation strategies in areas most exposed to climate risks, to reduce the likelihood of forced and unsafe migration and to enable timely, planned movement, by:

- a. Including displacement planning in National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement, ensuring that climate mobility is treated as both a humanitarian and development issue;
- b. Scaling up the current \$103 million multi-country project to include additional at-risk nations facing increased exposure to extreme weather events, such as droughts, floods, and tropical storms;
- c. Providing targeted financial and technical assistance through the GCF to enhance national meteorological and hydrological services, particularly in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS);
- d. Supporting the development and deployment of localized early warning technologies, including mobile alert systems, remote sensing, and predictive modeling tools, under UNDP implementation frameworks;

- e. Facilitating community-based disaster risk reduction strategies by integrating local knowledge and ensuring that early warning information is accessible, culturally relevant, and actionable at the grassroots level;
  - f. Strengthening institutional capacities and governance mechanisms through UNDP-led training and infrastructure support to ensure sustained national ownership of early warning systems;
  - g. Encouraging multi-stakeholder partnerships coordinated by UNDP, including with national governments, civil society, private sector actors, and regional climate centers to ensure a holistic and inclusive approach;
20. *Recommends* the expansion and strategic support of initiatives led by the the United Nations Development Program in collaboration with the Green Climate Fund to strengthen multi- hazard early warning systems, especially in climate vulnerable regions;
21. *Encouraging* the People's Republic of China's Call and Response method to strengthen the mitigation dispatch system and provide an extensive pre-disaster prevention and post-disaster loss reduction by utilizing Artificial Intelligence in green development to improve the accuracy and timeliness of hazard predictions, promote real-time data analysis, and enhance communication of warnings;
22. *Asks* the World Health Organization (WHO) to promote mental healthcare in areas impacted by climate disaster by:
- a. Introducing mental health counselors in emergency shelter settings;
  - b. Instituting mental health training within first responder organizations to equip them in the dealing with the emotional needs of climate disaster victims;
23. *Encourages* all Member States to uphold and support peace proposals led by regional organizations, such as AU's climate crisis resolution plan, as a model for addressing the humanitarian dimensions of climate-induced conflicts;
24. *Encouraging* all members to align with the UNFCCC plans in order to further the plans of UNFCCC by:
- a. Advocating for climate change through communication;
  - b. Promoting practices such as reusing, recycling and refurbishing.