The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing that mainstreaming gender perspectives into the policies and programs of the United Nations (UN) is an internal matter to the United Nations (UN), but that external solutions may exist to address the discrepancy between women and men in policy-making bodies,

Recalling that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (1995) calls for the eventual 50/50 representation of women in all levels of national and international institutions and that the UN itself is, one such institution,

Commending the success of quota systems for women in UN bodies such as United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) as well as in the governing bodies of several Member States, such as Rwanda in combating this gender imbalance,

Understanding that appropriate allocation of any existing gender development resources, such as those under the Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment, is the most poorly-met of all the established United Nations System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment (UN-SWAP) requirements, yet that it is the most crucial to its overall implementation,

Noting the success of the Rwandan Gender Monitoring Office in ensuring that a gender perspective is appropriately addressed in every domestic policy proceeding,

1. Suggests that the Office of the Special Adviser to the Secretary-General on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women (OSAGI) be allowed to:
   a. Expand its role to allow it to evaluate ECOSOC in addition to the Secretariat;
   b. Hopefully inspire other bodies of the United Nations to adopt similar oversight policies;
   c. Add influence to the evaluations of OSAGI so that its suggestions on decisions are more likely to be considered by the relevant deciding bodies;

2. Recommends the addition of a Gender Perspective Index to the United Nations Development Programme’s Human Development Reports (UNDP HDR), an index which would:
   a. Fall between the Gender Inequality Index (GII) and Gender Development Index (GDI), which reflect how fairly women are treated by the wording of the law;
   b. Specifically measure the balance of gender perspective as reflected in final decisions, which would reflect how fairly women are treated by the content of the law and include unwritten oppression;
   c. Evaluate Member States’ policies for a gender perspective, as OSAGI does for the UN, without making claims so as to allow Member States their sovereignty;
   d. Be evaluated at the same time and in the same operations, such as field studies and surveys, as the GII and GDI to avoid additional resource burden;
   e. Provide data on the global gender perspective to improve OSAGI’s understanding thus improve its ability and authority when evaluating UN proceedings;
3. *Urges* consideration to the UN for the gradual implementation of quota systems within the staff body of the UN that would:

   a. Follow the model set by the quota systems of UNCTAD and UNDP, be added first in the Economic and Social Council, and extend gradually to other organs of the UN and eventually to the whole;

   b. Include quotas for internal promotion of women in order to reduce the greater gender disparity in senior UN positions;

   c. Not be set too high so as to allow the best-suited candidate for each position to be chosen while still requiring greater representation of women;

4. *Invites* those Member States who have not yet done so to sign UN-WOMEN’s advocacy initiative “Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step it Up for Gender Equality” and make active independent efforts towards the 50-50 representational goal in the UN;

5. *Encourages* that responses to mainstreaming a gender perspective within the UN be considered in order of pertinence to the UN, with those directly addressing the UN body being addressed first in the discussion.
The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Four, Five, and 10, which highlight the need for equal education and job opportunities for women and young girls, especially those living below national poverty lines,

Reaffirming the global impact that the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action (BDPfA) (1995) has had as one of the guiding frameworks to gender mainstreaming and equality, and the commitments made by Member States to the document,

Keeping in mind the movement toward greater gender equality already initiated by UN-WOMEN, specifically the advocacy initiative “Planet 50-50 by 2030: Step It Up for Gender Equality” and its collaboration with the media to reduce the amount of female discrimination within certain media outlets,

Commending and taking example from Member States that have worked with UN-WOMEN to launch the UN Women’s Fund for Gender Equality (FGE), which provides resources to enable women to run for decision-making roles as stated in General Assembly resolution 68/227 of 29 January 2014,

Acknowledging the plight that low-income students and communities face due to the unequal distribution of educational resources and funds, which particularly affects women due to role imbalances caused by hardship,

Recognizing the role that strong community and external role models such as local and regional female politicians, businesswomen, scientists, and other women professionals play in encouraging women to participate in education, politics, and other relevant developmental endeavors,

Recalling the specific directives of the Addis Ababa Action Plan on Transformative Financing for Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment with regards to resource allocation in providing social protection for all,

Taking into consideration the World’s Women Trends and Statistics Report of 2015 which states women are more likely than men to be unemployed or to be contributing family workers and where women are overrepresented in domestic worker positions that are characterized by low wages, long hours, and lack of social protection,

1. Seeks to facilitate public-private partnerships between the UN Subcommittee on Education and Research and NGOs such as Room to Read through sharing the former’s research on promoting education for girls in underdeveloped countries through means such as building schools and providing materials for all levels of education;

2. Reminds Member States of their access to UN and NGO resources such as the Southern African Development Community to provide special training programs and seminars to further develop women’s capacities to reduce the gender gap by:

   a. Drawing from the British Council’s Civil Society Support Programme’s (CSSP’s) functioning framework for capacity development on gender issues for the international community to provide educational grants to women in low-income situations;

   b. Endorsing the Women in Science Programme initiative by UNESCO and working to expand educational endeavors designed to highlight the scientific success of women and young girls;
c. Calling upon NGO actors and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) that will collaborate in the efforts to provide the necessary financial assistance to support gender parity in vocational and technological training;

d. Recommends a shift of focus of the Junior Professional Officer programme to emphasize the mentorship of girls in underdeveloped countries by women in UN, community, or regional positions to educate and guide women through all fields regardless of their background or economic status;

e. Suggesting that influential women in communities make use of the aforementioned local organizations to host meetings in their communities to inspire the future generations of women to seek positions of elevated status and power;

3. Encourages Member States to emphasize and implement the UN-Women agenda to:

a. Support inter-governmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW), in their formulation of policies, global standards, and norms that specifically maximize inclusion of a gender perspective;

b. Help Member States implement these standards by offering suitable technical and financial opportunities to those countries that request it through forging effective partnerships with civil societies;

c. Recommends the expansion of programs like the Fund for African Women (FAW) that work to financially supporting women to enhance their participation in politics and education;

d. Further promote accountability through the regulation and monitoring of the system-wide progress through UN-Women’s resolutions and initiatives;

4. Encourages Member States to ensure the involvement of women in all educational support efforts to guarantee a balanced perspective while dealing with the subject of education;

5. Urges the strengthening of an alliance between UN-Women and media outlets and designate a small portion of any available development funds to execute public awareness campaigns that inform the public of its opportunities;

6. Encourages the growth of the UN-Women’s Fund for Gender Equality (FGE) that further promote women’s involvement in all SDG endeavors, specifically vocational training of women and young girls in male dominated sectors such as Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) by:

a. Further invites Member States to incorporate STEM and other vocational training options into early childhood education through the implementation of specific curriculums related to those fields and encourages a direct learning environment for each subject;

7. Advocates for NGO’s such as DevEd, Associated Country Women of the World, Project Literacy and many others to contribute educational resources that will further expand access to education while respecting local culture and norms;

8. Considers the satisfaction of the 15% allocation of peacebuilding funds targeting gender equality as called for by the Addis Ababa Action Plan as a principle objective;

9. Urges Member States to ensure equal employment opportunities for all women, with no discrimination based on race, religion, sex, or background during the hiring processes in accordance with Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action’s (1995) strategic objectives and actions for achieving gender equality, including women in power and decision-making, women and the economy, and education and training of women,

Guided by Sustainable Development Goal 5’s commitment to improving gender equality in all facets of society,

Emphasizing the Commission on the Status of Women’s (CSW) resolution 47/2 which states “that gender mainstreaming is a globally accepted strategy for promoting gender equality,”

Concerned that women are severely under-represented in political institutions throughout the world and in most Member States, as noted in the World’s Women 2015 report published by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA),

Further concerned about the disproportionate amount of domestic work that women are burdened with throughout the world, as demonstrated in the World’s Woman 2015 report, which goes to prevent women from ascertaining higher levels of education or employment,

Noting past successful funding initiatives, such as the Agence de Sud in Morocco, which pertains to the promotion of gender inclusiveness in the political and economic realm, by both the United Nations Fund and the Fund for Gender Equality,

Supporting the conclusion of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)-supported paper Women’s Education and Political Participation that “formal education should be strongly associated with political participation for women,”

Understanding that there is an intrinsic link between gender mainstreaming and increased levels of women’s political participation, as described in the Revealing the Power of Gender Mainstreaming: Enhancing Development Effectiveness of Non-Governmental Organizations in Africa published by an alliance of non-governmental organizations called InterAction,

1. Declares support for expanding initiatives which further enable women to pursue political participation within their respective Member States, and subsequently, the United Nations, thereby mainstreaming a gender perspective into more policies and programs of the United Nations;

2. Promotes establishing linkages between pre-existing civil society organizations geared towards improving gender inclusion in politics, Member States and United Nations bodies which directly address women’s political participation and gender mainstreaming, such as the UNDP, the CSW, the United Nations Development Fund for Women, and UN-WOMEN;

3. Asks Member States to investigate tools and programs which could be utilized to expand the role of women within their national governments and, subsequently, United Nations bodies;

4. Reminds Member States of the multifaceted array of entities which can be used to fund gender mainstreaming initiatives, including, but not limited to, the United Nations Fund, the Fund for Gender Equality, Member States, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector, and private donors;
5. *Encourages* Member States to increase the opportunities for dialogue between Member States regarding women’s political participation and gender mainstreaming, such as by holding more conferences and representative-to-representative discussions, along with other pertinent methods;

6. *Supports* Member States to conduct research and acquire new data on topics pertaining to women’s political participation and its impact upon gender mainstreaming, such as women’s time use in relation to occupational and other activities, so as to better understand how they can be enabled to politically participate more;

7. *Further encourages* Member States to provide more opportunities for higher education relevant to cultural norms to women in order to prepare them to enter and succeed in high-level political positions;

8. *Recommends* that Member States consider implementing parental leave policies as a means to support the ability of women to continue working in their careers and in politics even if they have children;

9. *Requests* that Member States work on adopting flexible working arrangements which would improve the ability of women with children to work and participate politically;

10. *Promotes* Member States’ attempts to adopt economic policies which seek to improve the economic status women and their ability to politically participate in national governments and the United Nations.
The Economic and Social Council,

Referencing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, adopted in 1979 by United Nations (UN) General Assembly, to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination,

Recognizing the Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Service Center Mentoring Program which aims to help women and girls with personal and career development through a mentoring program,

Affirming the United Nations Development Programme’s Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017, which uses “thinking out of the box” to acknowledge mainstreaming gender equality within the UN personnel, required for all staff by United Nation System Wide Action Plan (UN-SWAP) to be aware of mainstreaming gender equality,

Acknowledging the allocation of sufficient funds created by the UN-SWAP, where these funds are emphasized for marginalized women and aid in achieving tangible impacts in the lives of women and girls, $200,000 are allocated each year after the policy,

1. Requests the implementation of a Women’s Training Program to better enhance the promotion of women into leadership positions within the UN that can:
   a. Train women in the UN for more prominent positions and future success;
   b. Use experienced employees to provide necessary training and experience for the current UN women employees;

2. Recommends the expansion of the JPO Service Center Mentoring Programme to:
   a. Specifically aid women and give women the knowledge and resources to hold offices in higher positions within the UN;
   b. Expand on the mentoring program to aid women where specialized women holding higher offices could train newly upcoming women in different UN positions;

3. Calls upon the usage of the allocated funds set forth by the UN-SWAP and JPO Service Center Mentoring Programme;

4. Stresses the expansion of the “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces” which partners with government agencies and women’s groups within the community to improve women’s safety, by UN-WOMEN:
   a. To prevent sexual harassment and sexual violence in different settings;
   b. To expand the “Safe Cities and Safe Public Spaces” into the working sector.
The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling the definition of mainstreaming a gender perspective as the process of strategizing and realizing effective methods of ensuring efficacious policies and programs in efforts to alleviate gender discrimination,

Highlighting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 of achieving gender equality and empowering women and girls, as well as SDG number 10 of reducing inequality within and among Member States,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the Vienna Declaration and Programme for Action (1993), which reaffirms human rights as universal and relevant standard,

Recognizing the importance of the statement made by Secretary General António Guterres regarding the value of implementation of quota systems in the United Nations,

Emphasizing the success of current United Nations programs such as the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) Junior Professional Officer (JPO) Mentoring Program that has enabled women to attain vocational training and access to post-education work opportunities,

Expresses its hope that all hired positions within the United Nations throughout Job Networks implement hiring policies and procedures that reflect consideration of systematic gender inequality by;

1. Establishing a quota to be set at least 30% of positions within each job network to be occupied by women, and that this quota be met by the year 2050;

2. Further invites willing and able Member States to adopt national programs that encourage women to participate in politics at a national and regional level in order to emphasize the importance of the political participation of women within Member States in regards to the necessity of establishing gender perspective in all policies and programs;

3. Suggests that Member States commit to annual goals of female participation with the intent of a minimum of 50% female involvement in national and regional government by the year 2050 with the acknowledgement of the delicate and substantive detail needed in order to achieve successful gender mainstreaming in national and regional politics, and the substantial amount of time and effort needed to do so;

4. Encourages Member States to create annual reports to increase transparency on the current state of these programs in respects to meeting the commitments made to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) five regarding the achievement of gender equality;

5. Endorses the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-WOMEN) and the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) to review these reports and make recommendations on the findings;

6. Recommends the United Nations Development Programme and UN-WOMEN to expand its partnership with the UN-DESA JPO in order to;

   a. Provide more women with opportunities to engage in political decision-making roles;

   b. Facilitate a future generation of women who will have the ability to hold political office, both nationally and internationally, to mainstream a gender perspective.
The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance that gender mainstreaming plays in addressing multiple different social and economic issues,

Believing that programs under the direction of the United Nations (UN) need to be used collaboratively to better address the needs and struggles of women,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting efforts towards women’s higher education in order to encourage the fruition of fostering gender equitable professional landscape,

Recognizing the World Health Organization (WHO) statistics which report that 37% of married women having suffered physical or sexual violence between the ages of fifteen and forty-nine in the East Mediterranean region,

Acknowledging the role that WHO can have in conducting research on the psychological and cultural notions of sexual and gender based violence and the ability to utilize the information collected to target specific issue areas,

Anticipating the need to monitor the allocation of funds directed at gender activity programs to prevent misuse and corruption of financial resources based upon gender bias,

Recalling the goals of the Participatory Gender Audit commissioned by Office for the Commission of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), in allowing UN organizations affiliated with female empowerment accountability in funding organization expenditures on female empowerment,

Bearing in mind the efficiency of cluster-grouping amongst UN agencies in order to provide effective resolutions to gender issues.

1. **Emphasizes** that Member States continue to support the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 5, which focuses on the importance gender equality plays in the international community;

2. **Encourages** UN-Women, in coordination with OCHA, to expand the usage of Gender Marker Codes in the evaluation of UN Programmes and encourage the implementation of Gender Code 2a which emphasizes the potential to contribute to gender equality in new programs by:

   a. Strengthening the inter-agency collaboration, coordination, and communication on gender equality programming through UN-Women, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHCR, and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Reference Group, Bender Based Violence Area of Responsibility (AOR);

   b. Utilizing the resources from OCHA such as the Gender Handbook, Gender Markers, and Gender Based Violence Guidelines;

3. **Requests** all Member States to coordinate with the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) in order to increase the availability and promotion of higher education, as well as vocational certifications for women by:

   a. Providing educational resources for higher level education such as holding conferences in regards to women and their impact on society;
b. Providing training information sessions for the further vocational education of women embarking upon
the labor force;

c. Encouraging communication of UNEP with NGOs, such as Women of the Mediterranean and the Next
Generation of Leaders Program which provide intensive gender equality and leadership training for
young women;

4. Recommends UN bodies to work with NGOs, such as Amnesty International, to utilize their consultative status
in the UN to expand their initiatives related to the elimination of discrimination against women by addressing
conflict-based sexual violence, which is a gender-biased focal point, against women especially in circumstances
of war crimes by:

a. Utilizing their power to conduct research in Member States that have suffered conflict based sexual
violence war crimes consisting of those mentioned in the International Criminal Court’s (ICC’s) Policy
Paper on Sexual and Gender Based Crimes including, but not limited to:

i. Rape, sexual assault, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, sexual slavery, and forced
prostitution;

ii. The coercing of others to commit gender based violence crimes out of fear of death or violence;

iii. The purposeful infection of individuals with sexually transmitted diseases;

b. Drawing attention to the research conducted about Conflict Based Sexual Violence as a war crime to
meet the requirements for an ICC Preliminary Examination;

5. Expresses its hope that Member States consider the allocation of resources to the aid of individuals who have
suffered crimes of sexual violence through:

a. Increasing the availability of physical examinations after sexual violence occurs;

b. Increasing the availability of rape kits to gather evidence for victims should that chose to pursue
judicial action;

c. Increasing the availability of treatment for sexually transmitted diseases resulting from sexual
violence;

d. Increasing the distribution of educational documents regarding the definitions of sexual violence,
options for judiciary action for victims of sexual violence, physical and mental health care after
suffering sexual violence;

6. Further invites Member States to cooperate with WHO to investigate causes of sexual violence in order to
determine the impact on women’s roles in society including, but not limited to:

a. Psychological research of gender-based sexual violence perpetrators;

b. Gendered norms and roles to determine possible influences for the perpetuation of sexual violence;

7. Draws upon the necessity of providing transparency and ease of access of the public to the UN budget through:

a. Reporting quarterly on all revenue received and related expenditures;

b. Accountability for efficient expenditures on services and products which provide relief;

c. Assess to budgets proposed by corresponding bodies of the UN working on gender based issues;

d. Determine financial funding with subsidiary UN bodies could feasibly provide;
e. Analyze the amount of funding which the UN allocates to gender based issues at fiscal year-end, in order to determine a preliminary budget estimated for following fiscal year;

8. **Recommends** establishing parallel efforts to establish transparency between gender issue policies affecting national governments and the supplementary solutions which NGOs can provide in order to render an effective response based on a tailored approach for each Member State.
The Economic and Social Council,

Recognizing the importance of the 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development in the transformation of our world, particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which promotes good health and well-being, and SDGs 5 and 10, which stresses the importance of raising women out of poverty and into opportunities that allow women to participate in decision-making at all levels in a variety of sectors,


Recalling the commitment made at the 2005 World Summit to promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective in the “design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of all policies and programmes in all political, economic, and social spheres,”

Reiterating General Assembly resolution 64/127 of 27 January 2010, which states that men and women are equal and urges Member States to take all necessary measures to eliminate discrimination against women to commit to women’s integrated role in development and Article 1.3 of the Charter of the United Nations which proclaims women to be equal actors and speaks out against discrimination of sex,

Acknowledging ECOSOC resolutions 2008/34 of 28 July 2008 and 01/41 of 26 July 2001 which asserts that all relevant UN entities are required to raise awareness of gender issues within their organizations and across the UN system along with stressing the responsibility of senior management to make their initial change,

Stressing the points made in General Assembly resolution 71/8 of 17 November 2016, which calls for a right to education for all and that primary and secondary education will provide opportunities to women around the world to successfully boost an influx of women equipped to hold public office

Commending ECOSOC resolution 2014/3 of 18 July 2014 which calls for mainstreaming a gender perspective into innovative public works programs,

Supporting Equal Measures 2030’s report entitled Policymakers and Gender Equality which highlights the lack of understanding of the SDGs, which is representative of systemic difficulties that Member States face when creating and implementing national policies considering a gender perspective,

Acknowledging the World Bank report entitled Sexually Transmitted Infections in Developing Countries which discusses the global impact that sexually transmitted diseases have, bringing attention to the impact that HIV and AIDS have on women,

Confirming the comprehensive report by the International Project on Technical and Vocational Education (UNEVOC), which stresses the importance of higher education to increase the likelihood of women pursuing leadership careers and finishing their studies and Millennium Development Goal 2, which calls for achieving universal primary education,

Affirming ECOSOC resolution 2016/23 of 18 August 2016, which underscores educational opportunities in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) for women in low-income areas, and the Organization for Women in Science for the Developing World’s support of women who want to pursue science in developing countries, a career where the gender gap is the largest, to provide research training and networking opportunities for women scientists,
Reiterating the UN System-Wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, which strengthens accountability and establishes oversight through monitoring, evaluation, and reporting the process and movement of organizations in their efforts toward gender equality,

Commending ECOSOC resolution 2014/5 of 7 August 2014 which promotes the empowerment of people in achieving poverty eradication, social integration and full employment and decent work for all,

Recalling the U.N. Global Compact Initiative’s special event Women’s Empowerment Principles, expressing a seven-point plan to fully include women in all economic sectors and the 2010 ECOSOC event on Engaging Philanthropy to Promote Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment which advocates for women’s economic independence and indicates women should not live in fear of oppression and domestic violence,

Considering ECOSOC resolution 2017/25 of 24 August 2017 which highlights the failure of formerly implemented policies in reducing the number of HIV infections among young girls and women and emphasizes the need for a more adequately resourced prevention effort and General Assembly resolution 67/81 of 14 March 2013 which addresses the importance of universal health coverage and its crucial role in promoting gender equality,

Having approved of General Assembly resolution 50/166 of 16 February 1996, which establishes the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women that prevents violence against women by increasing access to vital services and strengthening implementation of policies,

Concurring with the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action that calls for programs that support the empowerment of women in the UN,

1. Invites Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Commission on Status of Women (CSW) to establish a two-pronged approach of increasing supply and demand of women in the UN by providing opportunities for women around the world to hold to position of powers by increasing the number of women in the human capital of the UN;

2. Advises that the aforementioned two-pronged approach of human capital of women in the UN be followed by the boosting of demand for women through a marketing campaign that attempts to equalize the genders globally;

3. Recommends Member States to work closely with UN entities and commissions, such as the United Nations Entity Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-WOMEN) and CSW to establish a strategy towards incorporating a gender perspective within political entities;

4. Recommends that UN-WOMEN and willing and able Member States collaborate with the United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organization to utilize programs such as Teaching and Learning for a Sustainable Future to educate youth on the UN in primary and secondary education in order for women to gain knowledge of the understanding of what the UN is, their rights, the opportunities the UN holds, politics, and diplomacy;

5. Proclaims the necessity for UN-WOMEN to work with willing and able Member States, NGOs, and the Global Partnership for Education, to support educational programs for women and girls in both developed and developing Member States that go beyond primary education and into secondary education such as the organization, Room to Read, so as to ensure that women have the ability to enter into sectors such as politics, the environment, economy, health, and STEM careers;

6. Invites UN-WOMEN to collaborate with Member States in the application of mentorships and internships within the UN for women, creating a pathway from the local level of Member States to the UN, emphasizing the necessity for scholarships for young women for the provision of greater opportunities for occupational advancement to higher level positions;
7. **Encourages** UNEVOC to collaborate with willing and able Member States in the implementation of its programs to encourage youth who are in the process of completing higher education to become teachers in order to increase the likelihood of women pursuing leadership careers and finishing their studies by:
   a. Implementing the formation of a professional skills program, helping women gain access to new markets through the use of professional networks that they did not have access to;
   b. Establishing an online profile for job searches, resume help, and interviewing skills;

8. **Suggests** the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and UN-WOMEN to collaborate with Member States to support organizations and implement policies that support women in the business community and workforce in order to equip women with the tools to be able to hold positions in power and thus bolstering women’s perspective in the UN through:
   a. Implementing similar programs that provide women with safe career advancement spaces both at the national and regional level such as programs led by the Arab Women’s Leadership Institute;
   b. Encouraging public-private partnerships with companies that show efforts towards encouraging women to be leaders and entrepreneurs by providing them incentives in the form of advertisements in return for funding;
   c. Implementing policies that ensure the equality of all working men and women such as the Equal Employment Opportunity Law of Japan which criminalizes the discrimination of women at the workplace;

9. **Urges** a collaboration with the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) and willing and able Member States that provides direct investment within the African subcontinent by promoting industrial development and building partnerships through implementing a more gender focused perspective into CAD investments to support women-led businesses and advocate for the power of women to make political decisions;

10. **Proposes** the formation of regional and local professional development programs through collaboration with UN-WOMEN, specifically in areas where women are underrepresented by:
    a. Using microfinancing to fund the creation of forums based on a similar framework as the Women’s Democracy Network that:
       i. Uses funding from the High Level Political Forum to fund other forums;
       ii. Promotes women’s networking with other women to discuss initiatives and successes;
    b. Mirroring the goals and success of the Arab Women’s Leader Institute in:
       i. Developing the leadership skills of women;
       ii. Strengthening the ability of women to compete in elections;
       iii. Increasing the role of women in peace and security initiatives;

11. **Recommends** all concerned parties collaborate with Women’s World Organization for Rights, Literature, and Development (Women’s WORLD) to increase the visibility and credibility of women in society so as to mainstream their voices through:
    a. Following the work of Women’s WORLD by creating and preserving spaces in which women’s literature is respected and rightfully publicized;
    b. Continuing the drive on research and study of systematic oppression of women as it will help gather information that will be useful to implement programs that target the career impediments for women;
c. Combating women’s censorship specifically targeting Member States where the gender gap is greatest
   by:

   i. Raising awareness on ongoing abuse and human rights violations that women are victims of
      through international press campaigns led by UN-WOMEN;

   ii. Encouraging the development of women’s journals and publication spaces;

   iii. Serving as support and backup for women who are trying to write and get their ideas to the world
      but are being attacked for their gender views;

12. Calls upon UNDP to collaborate with willing and able Member States to implement routine evaluations to
    monitor individual Member States’ progress on implementing a gender perspective by developing national and
    international committees on gender accountability and including joint operations of private organizations and
    UN institutions, such as Amnesty International and UN-WOMEN, to contribute to the observations of Member
    States and data collection to provide an easily accessible international perspective on gender equality, overseen
    by CSW;

13. Stresses the importance for the UNDP to collaborate with willing and able Member States to create domestic
    policymaking councils within their own governments to act as moderators between the UN and national
    governments, guaranteeing efficient implementation of national and international programs and resources to
    eradicate gender inequality;

14. Declares that willing and able Member States should implement educational programs through collaboration
    with the International AIDS Society into schools in nations with the highest occurrences of HIV and AIDS that,
    drawing attention to the African continent, Asia, and the Pacific Nations to provide youth access to sexual
    educational programs at a local level to empower young women;

15. Endorses UN-WOMEN and UNDP to collaborate with willing and able Member States work to protect women
    from Female Genital Mutilation and habitual abuse such as domestic violence, providing relief and eradicating
    the inequality between men and women and thus allowing UN bodies to highlight these issues and make a
    solution through:

   a. Calling for the collaboration of Member States, UN-WOMEN and other UN entities towards the
      coordination of a Partners for Prevention, a successful domestic violence short term program, within
      their own regions;

   b. Encouraging and supporting individual Member States through local organizations that address
      violence against women;

   c. Implementing call centers so women who may be in situations where they cannot actively seek help in
      person;

   d. Utilizing the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition which acts to ship medical supplies to facilities in
      a more cost efficient and time efficient manner;

   e. Providing women with shelter after a dangerous event occurs;

   f. Creating daycares for children whereby children of these victims can learn and be in a community
      setting;

   g. Providing staff that are equipped to provide therapy for these women and to discuss their options in
      terms of legal consultations, job opportunities, and housing assistance;

   h. Working along the Member States’ regional Economic Commissions to use microfinance for those
      who are forced to practice female genital mutilation as a source of income to have another source of
      income and break the cycle of female genital mutilation by:
i. Establishing programs and anti-female genital mutilation tailored to specific Member States that model international organization programs such as the, Tostan’s Community Empowerment Program;

ii. Partnering with microfinance organizations, such as Kiva, to establish anti-female genital mutilation health education programs and loan information with micro lending programs that help provide alternative income-generating activities for individuals who are financially tied to female genital mutilation;

16. Invites Member States to collaborate with the World Health Education ensure that women are receiving the appropriate health care in regards to their gender specific needs so that UN bodies highlight these issues and make a solution by:

a. Looking toward organizations such as Every Mother Counts and Global Moms Challenge which works towards providing safe maternal health care, for a successful framework;

b. Implementing action in a similar fashion to Global Fund which partners with governments, civil society, and the private sector and forming partnerships with private companies who assert a social responsibility particularly toward eradicating poverty and women in their mission statements such as Revlon and The Body Shop to:

i. Provide transportation for women in developing countries to healthcare facilities;

ii. Address feminine hygiene concerns of young women in highly impoverished areas where they do not have access to medical products they need;

iii. Implement the framework of Days of Girls which aims to provide washable feminine hygiene products and reproductive education to young girls;

iv. Provide affordability and accessibility to HIV drugs and promote an organization dedicated to eradicating the stigma surrounding the disease;

17. Draws attention to strategies to increase the representation of women in UN bodies and programs, which shall be implemented by ECOSOC through:

a. Including quotas to specify the percentage or number of women who are candidates for promotion within various UN bodies;

b. Encouraging Member States to establish a quota for the representation of women within ECOSOC and subsidiary bodies to ensure that measures passed positively impact women;

c. Suggesting that Member States work with regional NGOs to mirror the successful actions of international NGOs who have helped increase the representation of women in government and high office positions.