



Code: UN Women/1/1

Committee: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: Gender, Climate, and Security

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Reminded that populations displaced by natural disasters and climate change are not recognized officially as refugees and do not benefit from the rights contained in the 1951 *Geneva Convention*,

Noting with regret that no major changes have occurred since General Assembly Resolution 63/281 of 2009, concerning the responsibility of the relevant UN organs in order to work at resolving the effects of climate change on peace and security within their respective mandates,

Considering Security Council Resolution 2122 (2013) by recognizing the need to implement peacebuilding by taking an integrated approach, addressing the protection of women who have become displaced due to climate-related natural disasters,

Expressing concern that women around the world spend a significant amount of time trying to get water, specifically in Sub-Saharan Africa, where women spend an average of 16 million hours per day fetching water,

Bearing in mind that only 13% of Member States have gender-based statistics that reflect their individual Member States' populations,

Acknowledging the 129 million women who never received formal education as a result of a lack of educational equity as outlined within General Assembly Resolution 70/219 of 2016,

Convinced that fighting against water scarcity through the empowerment of women fulfills several of the Sustainable Development Goals such as Goal 1 "No Poverty," Goal 5 "Gender Equality," Goal 6 "Clean Water and Sanitization," and Goal 13 "Climate Action,"

1. *Expresses* its hope that Member States will include those persons fleeing from climate crises in their refugee status determinations;
2. *Encourages* fellow Member States to utilize The Fund for Gender Equality to provide women with access to resources such as clean water supply, educational hubs, and data collecting hotline centers;
3. *Proclaims* Member States work collaboratively with each other to further natural disaster relocation strategies across the globe through:
 - a. Aiding Member States in finding international funding by:
 - i. Increasing the percentage of allocated funds towards preemptive measures to lessen the losses from natural disasters;
 - ii. Working with NGOs like the CDP Global Recovery Fund and Global Parametrics;

- iii. Collaborating with the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - b. Providing safe havens for citizens from Member States that need to relocate due to climate disasters;
 - c. Improving work exchange programmes in cooperation with Member States that share resources such as:
 - i. Materials depleted by natural disasters;
 - ii. Volunteers who aid in rebuilding Member States that suffer from infrastructure losses through entities such as the UN Volunteers programme;
- 4. *Invites* Member States to work to protect current natural water resources to decrease water scarcity within areas predominantly at a higher risk of experiencing drought caused by climate change by:
 - a. Providing access to water by minimizing the distance traveled for the purpose of accessing clean drinking water;
 - b. Working to prevent the depletion of resources that mitigates distribution towards more rural communities;
 - c. Affirming the efforts of Sustainable Development Goal 6, through implementing communal water reservoirs in rural communities protecting against water contamination;
- 5. *Urges* the provision of sanitation supplies, blankets, and tents, similar to the Afghan refugee kits provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, including items to support displaced persons due to climate change such as:
 - a. Sanitary products provided through brands like August which donate sanitary products to women;
 - b. Feminine hygiene products which are women's leading contribution to pollution that affects climate change;
 - c. Products that are biodegradable and will not cause pollution;
 - d. Tents and shelter kits in relation to the ones provided globally by the Red Cross and ShelterBox;
- 6. *Calls upon* scheduling a UN Women Expert Group meeting evaluating the qualitative and quantitative research through:
 - a. Understanding gender implications expressed through the consequences of climate change;
 - b. Further researching quantitative statistics in relation to women in climate change;

- c. Examining past research and documents in a qualitative effort to identify gender bias in relation to tackling climate change;
- 7. *Stresses* the creation of a whistleblower hotline within Member States, empowering women to express their concerns and problems in regards to climate crises by:
 - a. Building a database where these concerns are reported to provide guidance for future conflicts by creating plausible solutions in collaboration with local communities to support individuals facing conflicts;
 - b. Collaborating with NGOs such as GenderCC, Red Cross, Climate Alliance, and Climate Action Network to allow these organizations to come together with these women by:
 - i. Empowering women economically and promoting inclusive participation in finding solutions for climate change;
 - ii. Ensuring that the data is concrete, the UN will be using auditory and written reports to develop their statistics given by these NGOs;
 - c. Enabling women to communicate their concerns by allowing access to the hotline within community centers if they do not have access to technology;
- 8. *Recommends* the formation of community centers for women and girls through NGO cooperation aiming to aid displaced persons due to climate change with the purpose of:
 - a. Promoting the education of women and girls via basic skills, literacy, and STEM in collaboration with World Relief and Women Refugee Committee to involve women in sustainable energy development;
 - b. Offering reproductive healthcare to women refugees operated in collaboration with members of Doctors Without Borders or the Red Cross;
- 9. *Supports* job training opportunities to better prepare women for the workforce and provide access to work readiness training by:
 - a. Providing counseling services to aid in the expansion of the workforce;
 - b. Holding educational seminars teaching different subsections for a multitude of areas in the workforce including agriculture, finance, government, and others;
- 10. *Strongly requests* that Member States and international organizations work together to establish education programmes which:
 - a. Create scholarships similar to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change scholarship programme that will encourage women pursuing higher education to find ways to:
 - i. Improve water technologies;

- ii. Preserve fresh water in areas that have scarce access to drinkable water;
 - iii. Implement sustainable agricultural practices in their communities;
- b. Endorse women studying public policy, sustainable development, and related fields to:
 - i. Ensure a certain number of women in the parliament or positions of leadership;
 - ii. Empower women to advocate for gender-responsive climate policies;
- c. Urge attendance at schools by providing financial incentives to families through:
 - i. Member States' willingness and capacity to compensate for a loss of income due to individuals pursuing education within the household instead of working;
 - ii. Cooperating with organizations like UNICEF to compensate funding for Member States who are not able to provide for this program.



Code: UN Women/1/2

Committee: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: Gender, Climate, and Security

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Recalling Security Council (SC) resolution 1325 (2000) and Women, Peace, and Security Action Plans, which promotes awareness of women's involvements in critical decision-making on circumstances of conflict, security building, peacekeeping, and gender perspective in decisions,

Aware of the Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 13 dealing with gender equality and climate change, and the importance of long-lasting, sustainable infrastructure that deals with women's equality in terms of social and political factors,

Acknowledging the implementation of electricity will benefit the lives of women by allowing the use of technology that increases efficiency, quality of life, and access to education, while also considering that it takes a full year to train qualified electricians,

Referring to General Assembly (GA) resolutions 70/1 of 2015 and General Assembly draft proposal A/C.2/71/L.12/Rev.1, which declared 2018 to 2028 the decade for "Water for Sustainable Development," and to General Assembly draft proposal A/C.2/75/L.26/Rev.1, which stated that all Member States "are vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change and are already experiencing an increase in such impacts... threatening food security, water availability, and livelihoods",

Emphasizing that women have been disproportionately displaced due to climate change-related disasters such as flooding, heatwaves, droughts, and storm surges,

Fully aware that agriculture accounts for 70% of human water consumption and contributes to arable land degradation and water waste,

Recognizing that 43% of the agricultural labor force in developing countries is comprised of women, rendering them particularly and disproportionately vulnerable to the effects of climate change,

Contemplating that teaching woman sustainable and productive agricultural practices has the potential to increase yields on their farms by 20 to 30% and would substantially increase their resilience to climate change,

1. *Invites* Member States to implement minimum quotas on the number of women in public institutions to ensure women are included in policymaking processes;
2. *Recommends* the development of a set of individualized gender markers specific to climate-related policy by expanding upon those set forth by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Gender Equality Strategy by:
 - a. Establishing voluntary guidelines for women inclusion in climate policymaking;
 - b. Clarifying cultural preferences when addressing women;
 - c. Allowing each Member State to choose their own gender markers to be submitted in assembly for the committee to oversee their progress;

3. *Endorses* the inclusion of additional women within international and national climate change entities such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in both membership and leadership positions:
4. *Calls for* the establishment of programs that invest in social and security accessibility for women by:
 - a. Expanding the UN Women economic empowerment program to women impacted by climate change violence by:
 - i. Promoting fiscal independence via extending Internally Displaced Persons camps to areas impacted by climate violence in order to provide vocational training;
 - ii. Diversifying UN Women's vocational training for women to all women regardless of age;
 - b. Recommending that the Security Council consider implementing Quick Impact Projects (QIP) with the aim of:
 - i. Establishing safe routes to grant at-risk communities access to protected and sustainable resource pools;
 - ii. Adapting principles and ideas from the Let Girls Learn program that focuses on empowering local leaders, community-led interventions, and increasing impacts;
 - iii. Providing guidance during vulnerable situations such as risk of impediments in education;
 - iv. Creating global academic and political training workshops which will be supplemented by networking and mentee programs that will encourage women to become involved in the political process;
 - c. Increasing women recipients of micro-lending programs and reducing interest rates from the World Bank to developing Member States to this end;
5. *Petitions for* educational initiatives that strive to increase women's ability to access education and technological resources by:
 - a. Partnering with the World Food Programme (WFP) to increase small, women-led agricultural businesses' access to climate-resistant farming through the creation of a program that:
 - i. Implements educational and career centers that empower women's increased involvement in economic institutions;
 - ii. Trains women on drought-resistant techniques that aid in combating agricultural flooding, including the proper maintenance of irrigation systems;

- iii. Encourages young people to be peer educators in topics such as gender equality in access to water and sanitation and the efficient use of limited natural resources;
 - b. Partnering with the Climateworks Foundation to supply grants to individual female-led farms to fund the implementation and upkeep of irrigation systems;
 - c. Encouraging willing and able Member States to coordinate a scholarship with the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change that allows women attending universities in developing Member States and pursuing degrees related to engineering, technology, or agriculture to research improved water conservation and desalination technologies;
 - d. Working alongside the UNDP to establish guidelines for electrical infrastructure that would allow affordable internet for all, providing women with equal opportunity to access education;
 - e. Creating gender equality in all sectors by ensuring that women have access to information and communication technologies (ICTs), computers, and digital learning opportunities by:
 - i. Outsourcing to companies that have unbiased algorithms in application developments;
 - ii. Ensuring that all learning materials are available in all UN official languages;
- 6. *Endorses* the creation of an Expert Group Meeting to evaluate long-standing, dated UN decisions for gender bias within committees containing less than 15% women representatives at the time those policies were made that will:
 - a. Recruit experts in relevant fields including gender studies, women's security, anthropology, and sociology;
 - b. Evaluate policy for exclusive language;
 - c. Question if programs put women's security at high risk;
 - d. Inspect whether women's basic human rights are violated;
 - e. Scrutinize if decisions exclude women from leadership positions;
 - f. Allow policy to be brought back to the relevant body with suggested revisions based on biases found;
- 7. *Expresses its hope* that willing and able Member States will help developing Member States that express a difficulty in meeting their energy needs to implement renewable energy infrastructure, partnering with the UN Environmental Assembly (UNEA) to provide clean energy and create jobs for women in renewable energy by:
 - a. Encouraging the creation of local electrician and engineering apprenticeship programs directed toward women;

- b. Utilizing technology from Member States with well-established clean energy sectors to help Member States without such resources;
 - c. Encouraging the Member States that provide intellectual and material support do not remain no longer than is necessary to establish the infrastructure and train local maintenance staff;
 - d. Requiring the trained local electricians to mentor an apprentice to maintain infrastructure;
8. *Approves* the implementation of more sustainable agricultural practices for the purpose of reducing gender and climate insecurity through:
- a. Encouraging Member States to provide vocational and skill training programs to female agricultural workers;
 - b. Maintaining and improving soil fertility through information that promotes crop diversity, crop rotation, and natural fertilizers;
 - c. Discouraging the usage of large scale slash-and-burn agriculture;
 - d. Implementing sustainable agriculture programs to:
 - i. Increase the climate-resilience of agriculture to protect vulnerable; communities reliant on this sector;
 - ii. Conduct research and education intended to help farmers mitigate and adapt to climate change through emerging technology such as the use of PVC devices to mitigate flooding damage;
9. *Endorses* the inclusion of additional women within international and national climate change entities such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, in both membership and leadership positions.



Code: UN Women/1/3

Committee: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: Gender, Security, and Climate

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Recognizing the role of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in guiding members of the international community in establishing sustainable and ethical policy development processes,

Drawing attention to Sustainable Development Goals 5, 13, and 16, which, in convergence, reflect the global objective of establishing gender-equal societies which are fortified against threats like climate change and conflict,

Recalling the 2019 Annual Report on Women, Peace and Security which states, “the global threat of climate change and environmental degradation is poised to exacerbate the already increasing number of complex emergencies, which disproportionately affect women and girls,”

Alarmed by the rapid increases in carbon dioxide emissions by major Member States in the Global North after the pinnacle of the COVID-19 pandemic, disproportionately impacting women specifically in rural areas,

Understanding the importance of climate relief in relation to financial repayment, emphasizing the allocation of resources to the ongoing climate crisis, and promoting the use of low cost, sustainable energy sources which utilize reusable resources present in the countries,

Conscious of the discrepancy between the large percentage of female workers in agricultural industries, especially in developing Member States, in contrast to the lack of female land ownership, prohibiting the very people who do the work from having a say in how their land is managed,

Encouraging a diversified economic sector through the implication of various industries in the Global South, thus ending systemic impoverishment, decreasing environmental damage, and furthering economic stability,

Recalling Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) which emphasized the universal benefit of expanding policy-making processes to include gendered perspectives as well as increasing workforce participation among women,

Recognizing the discrepancies between men and women in the workforce, and how the feminization of poverty hinders women’s ability to become economically sufficient, leading women making up an estimated 70% of the world's poor people,

Concerned with the lack of proper hotline resources for women in developing Member States which contribute to a sense of despair and lack of resources,

Cognizant of the tendency of modernization introduced into rural and indigenous communities to undermine the local culture and disrupt previously established, high-functioning processes of growth, production, and expansion,

Recognizing the exploitation of Member States in the Global South due to the extractive institutions that disproportionately benefit the Global North while preventing development in the Global South,

Bearing in mind the actions that have been taken in regard to sanctions against Member States, it would be in the best interest for cooperation in addressing these in order to foster a more inclusive global environment that can adequately tackle climate change-related disasters and their particular effects on women,

Stressing the importance of universal access to education, especially for low-income families in developing Member States,

Emphasizing the need for a comprehensive approach to the issue of inclusivity of STEM education which has practical applications that are more than digital, considering that 1.7 billion women do not have access to the internet and in turn are deterred from pursuing efforts within STEM,

Encouraged by the National Action Plan established in 2020 which outlines Member States' commitments and obligations towards resolutions on Women, Peace and Security which stresses gender-conscious public policy that best serves women and girls,

1. *Emphasizes* a shift towards a focus on the use of hydroelectricity, as it produces a great amount of electricity in a low-cost manner, as well as providing clean water and flood control and further:
 - a. Recommends the creation of a climate tax for foreign companies in Global South Member States to provide the funds for this;
 - b. Encourages work be done to make this the primary source of electricity in all Member States that have large bodies of water as it is a sustainable and efficient source of electricity water control;
2. *Emphasizes* the need for all Member States to significantly decrease the levels of their carbon dioxide output to stabilize the environment in regions which rely on naturally occurring sources for food, water, and employment through:
 - a. Promoting the end of deforestation, especially of rainforests, due to the extremely positive effect these forests have on the environment and the high levels of carbon dioxide they emit when destroyed;
 - b. Preventing Member States in the Global North from further extracting resources from countries of the Global South to permit the development of corporations that are run by the respective Global South countries to;
 - c. Prevent exploitation from foreign companies, such as the mining and the cocoa bean industries, due to their extreme levels of deforestation as well as the unnecessary pressure this puts on countries in the Global South to destroy their own environments, stalling these Member States from increasing their economic and social independence;
 - d. Helping women working in agriculture stabilize environmental conditions which is of the utmost importance as over 70% of agricultural workers around the world are women;
3. *Calls for* the creation and implementation of a loan programmes done in concert with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), governmental agencies, and relevant private sector organizations that promote female ownership of agricultural land, empowering these vulnerable populations to make their own decisions regarding proper,

environmentally conscious land use and suggests further:

- a. Establishing the loans programme would be achieved by removing impediments for female agricultural workers who lack access to financial resources and banking;
 - b. That these loans should prioritize projects which are environmentally sound and focused on improving climate-conscious land use;
 - c. That the loans given should be at low-interest rates (less than 2%) to encourage disadvantaged women to take advantage of the programme;
 - d. Suggested loan program is done with the long-term goal of having 50% of agricultural land in developing countries owned by women in 2040;
4. *Advancing* the diversification of the economic sector by encouraging Member States to increase the number of industries in countries in the Global South, with the end of the systematic impoverishment of these countries via extractive institutions by:
- a. Diversifying the economic sector will lead to further economic stability and autonomy for women because relying on only one product reduces the options for labor and leads to an economy that frequently fluctuates;
 - b. Having numerous sectors leads to a more stable economy and more labor options for women so they have a better say in choosing what is best for them;
 - c. Helping to put an end to issues such as child marriage as resources and money will become more abundant and there will be less of a need for families to sell their daughters in exchange for resources;
5. *Encouraging* many Member States who are most impacted by climate change, who are also unable to repay the debts they have to other countries, to engage in a swap of debt for climate change relief asking that:
- a. The Member State who owes debt and the Member State to whom the debt is owed reach an agreement with the IMF to reduce their debts enough that they are able to pay for plans to reduce the impacts of climate change;
 - b. The deal stating where the money to address climate change must go;
6. *Promoting* the use of mobile phone-based money transferring organizations, such as MPESA, allowing women to easily transfer money and do micro-financing of operations and therefore:
- a. Allowing access to bank accounts and the transferring, depositing, and withdrawal of money via a mobile phone;
 - b. Highlighting the benefits for women who work far away from their families, as this allows them to easily send money back to their families without risking losing the money;

7. *Calls on* the inclusion of women, particularly those who have been affected and displaced by climate change, in climate change initiatives and panels with the aim to:
 - a. Further the diversification of perspectives when it comes to marginalized groups and how they have and continue to be affected;
 - b. Seek to reach a target of at least 25% of participants being women, and encourage women in agriculture and indigenous identifying women to be a part of these initiatives in order to avoid overly biased or western perspectives;

8. *Emphasizing* the need for the international community to address the lack of female representation in peacekeeping operations in order to ensure that missions and initiatives are established with a gendered perspective which would:
 - a. Be mindful of gender inclusivity in the context of peacekeeping;
 - b. Provide comfort and security to women who are victims of sexual assault and domestic violence who may not be willing to seek assistance from male peacekeepers;

9. *Cognizant* of humanitarian aid's impact on women in the aftermath of climate disasters through the continued support by Member States of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and encourages:
 - a. The goals of the partnership to design clinics for women to receive proper care, reproductively and otherwise, with the consent of the Member State, with funding to be provided by UN Women;
 - b. Continuing to offer educational opportunities despite the instability and conflict caused by climate change through:
 - i. Providing women and children with information on the coming climate disasters;
 - ii. Giving women options when reestablishing and how to properly adapt;
 - c. NGOs to be used to offset the necessary resources in association with this subcommittee;

10. *Improving* the implementation and functioning of hotlines for women by Member States which are run by women, to provide safe space from a high rate of domestic abuse, resources, and jobs (women make up 39% of global employment but account for 54% of overall job losses) including:
 - a. Hotlines for women and run by women will provide fast response for women in a crisis such as domestic abuse, female health issues, and other emotional and financial support emergencies;
 - b. Noting that one of many ways women can receive help is by the distribution of already produced old pagers;

- c. Acknowledging that this way we would be already reusing devices and moving toward a sustainable lifestyle, as well as supporting women in any way needed;
11. *Recommends* that Member States host annual conferences which would initiate a discourse between NGO and governmental body representatives and indigenous and rural agricultural producers and workers in order to allow government authorities to offer aid and support without dismantling already established cultural practices and systems;
12. *Urges* Member States to continue international cooperation and reevaluate the sanctioning of fellow Member States in times of climate disasters;
13. *Encourages* a more inclusive environment for women in politics and science, by establishing a gender quota within new and existing organizations for STEM careers and positions of authority;
14. *Emphasizes* the importance of the education of women, promoting easier accessibility of general as well as concentrated education to further the involvement of women in the job field as well as their understanding of the current climate crisis which will:
 - a. Prioritize educating women which will in part involve the incorporation of indigenous land-use practices, which are proven to be the most effective in managing varieties of landscapes and biomes;
 - b. Promote education can come in the form of programs like AgriFeD, which educates African women through technological development and training in order to increase productivity while also teaching them better environmental practices;
15. *Requests* UN Women general funds towards the implementation of scholarships for sustainable agricultural development in developing countries in the hopes of encouraging higher female participation in the workforce which includes compensation for low-income families to provide for transportation, books and other costs which may arise in the process of enrollment in the institution of study;
16. *Encouraging* Member States to establish comprehensive STEM programs within public education institutions in developing nations to promote sustainability within agricultural practices, competitive consumer market access for smallholder producers, and increased innovation within farming technologies as:
 - a. A thorough understanding of science disciplines that have roots in geography and biology will be crucial to equipping smallholder producers and rural workers with the skills and knowledge necessary to work productively and efficiently despite unstable circumstances induced by climate change;
 - b. Technology is vital for the development of Member States, however not exclusive to the digital realm, consisting of transportation vehicles, architecture, and medical equipment;
 - c. Engineering can be applied to the agricultural section through machinery and the proper sanitation of water;
 - d. Basic mathematics is key for the distribution of resources and accounting for supplies.



Code: UN Women/1/4

Committee: The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: Gender, Climate, and Security

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Noting with regret that climate change disproportionately affects women and girls holding refugee status,

Welcoming the persistent national sovereignty of each individual Member State,

Recalling that others in the international community may have existing resettlement programs or centers geared toward refugees and desires to achieve a more gendered perspective,

Acknowledging the need for alternative education for women and children due to the inaccessibility and high affordability of education,

Referencing Sustainable Development Goal 8 to increase women's involvement and opportunities in the workforce regarding leadership positions,

Recognizing the devastation the COVID-19 pandemic caused to global healthcare,

Emphasizing Sustainable Development Goal 3 in order to prioritize the lack of women's internet access and ICTs in the International Community which disregards their possible desire to gain new information in terms of the impacts of climate change in their country,

Urges further cooperation of fellow Member States, considering that this proposal is a broad framework that will be malleable per each country's needs and does not impede on state sovereignty;

Having heard the negative connotation of the word "refugee" and seeking to counteract other Member States' mindsets,

1. *Recommends* a framework for a National Action Plan to be created that describes how to handle an influx of refugees affected by climate change, specifically women and girls with the aim to:
 - a. Encourage Member States to cooperate with the proposal of seeking a non-collateral loan from Grameen Bank and the UN Women Fund for Gender Equality to fund a Women's and Children's Empowerment Center;
 - b. Promote partnering with Non-Governmental Organizations such as Urban Refugees to humanize refugees and give them a voice;
 - c. Provide women and refugees the tools needed to survive a natural disaster or flee a country;
2. *Takes note of* pre-established refugee centers around the globe and recommends fellow Member States to work collaboratively with the proposed framework to implement gender-specific lenses to their refugee resettlement programs;
3. *Encourages* the Women's and Children's Empowerment Center to provide services for their patrons, such as developing an alternative education option for women across the world through

partnerships with large corporations and organizations to establish these educational courses and materials;

4. *Further invites* the Member States who choose to adopt a framework of the National Action Plan to form job training programs for women which:
 - a. Cultivates leadership programs for women to take control of their livelihoods;
 - b. Encourages the development of training programs in S.T.E.M education as well as sustainable energy development which:
 - i. Educates women in science and engineering;
 - ii. Further educates women in sustainable energy information, with the hopes that they could go on to work in the developing Member States they inhabit to better clean energy production there;
 - iii. Aims to further improve Sustainable Development Goal 8 by introducing educated women into the economies in which the Women's Centers are located;
5. *Suggests* that Member States who adopt the framework for the National Action Plan consider more affordable healthcare policies in respect of the women and children in the Women's and Children's Empowerment Center, specifically reproductive healthcare and vaccine availability, that:
 - a. Further provides women with environmentally friendly options for feminine products, such as reusable period underwear, DivaCups, or reusable pads that do not contain plastics;
 - b. Gives refugees information to combat vaccine hesitancy in developing countries for vaccines such as COVID-19, HPV, measles, etc;
 - c. Provides women with healthcare access which:
 - i. Allows women to educate themselves in decision making processes, as they would have better access to healthcare professionals;
 - ii. Gives women access to oral contraceptives or hormonal birth control to prevent sexually transmitted diseases or unwanted pregnancy;
 - iii. Consider introducing regional-based education programs concerning functional medicine, which would allow communities within the Member States to utilize holistic, natural methods of healing;
 - iv. Encourages the building of a filtered rainwater funnel on the roof of the Women's Empowerment Center to purify water to be utilized for drinking and other uses for the people in that area, which will better improve their overall health and well-being;
6. *Further proclaims* that internet access would be provided through donations from organizations such as the World Bank in their efforts to expand global broadband connectivity and additionally emphasize the importance of the availability of:

- a. Computer labs would be available at the Women's and Children's Empowerment Centers to allow them access to education in digital literacy;
 - b. Wifi hotspots at each center to allow patrons who have their own devices to use them;
7. *Supports* the creation of a media campaign alongside the Department of Global Communications to destigmatize the word "refugee" by:
- a. Working alongside programs such as Humanity in Action Germany and the Global YWCA to create an advocacy program to humanize refugees affected by climate change and present information to the global population on the struggles of refugees affected by climate change experience;
 - b. Working in conjunction with these advocacy groups and social media sites such as Meta to create a campaign that educates people on the differences between refugees and refugees who are specifically impacted by climate change with different faces representing them, including social media influencers, pop culture influence, and politicians;
 - c. Advocating for local communities to get involved with the resettlement of refugees (religious groups, volunteer organizations, etc.) so the local community can get to know these refugees and see their stories.