



American Model United Nations
Commission on the Status of Women

CSW/II/1

SUBJECT OF RESOLUTION: Women's economic empowerment in the changing world of work

SUBMITTED TO: The Commission on the Status of Women

The Commission on the Status of Women,

1 *Recalling* the deep enshrinement of gender equality in key United Nations initiatives, including the 2030
2 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

3 *Recognizing* that an attempt to formalize all jobs in the informal economy is met with hurdles such as a lack
4 of available job opportunities and difficulties in navigating bureaucratic policies, which typically add up to additional
5 costs,

6 *Pointing out* that the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICSL 2013) defined work in
7 five, mutually exclusive categories: own-use production work, employment work performed for others in exchange
8 for compensation, unpaid trainee work for the development of skills, non-compulsory volunteer work, and other,
9 undefined work activities,

10 *Recognizing* that policy-makers and Member State leaders play a large role in determining the economic
11 futures of women,

12 *Deeply conscious of* Indigenous women who often live and work in more rural regions and as according to the
13 United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), "Women, representing half of the world's
14 population, as well as indigenous peoples and the vulnerable, continue to be excluded from participating fully in the
15 economy.",

16 *Understanding* the necessity of statistics which accurately reflect the rapidly changing conditions and indi-
17 vidual needs within states,

18 *Providing* direct access for rural and indigenous women to land security by removing gender-based inequal-
19 ities,

20 *Researching* green technology inclusive to rural and indigenous women engagement to improve agricultural
21 practices and food security in light of negative climate change impacts in the environment,

22 1. Urges the spread of the study of gendered economics, through summits or conferences where policy-makers
23 may convene to internalize gendered understandings of economics;

24 2. Recommends that the International Labour Organization reassess their definitions for work by adding
25 unpaid domestic labor and caretaking to the definitions of "work" determined at ICLS 2013;

26 3. Recommends an expansion of the International Labour Organization Statistics (ILOSTAT) and the United
27 Nations Statistic Division's resources and encourages further partnership between ILOSTAT and interested nations
28 in the following areas:

29 (a) Expanding data collection to reflect this expanded definition of work for the purposes of devising
30 and implementing action plans to empower female participation in the global economy;

31 (b) Enabling individual countries to conduct and maintain their own data collection programs by
32 increasing the amount of supporting resources for this purpose available to countries;

33 (c) Ensuring that an accurate representation is given to states in the effort of making comprehen-
34 sive and effective national program, given that the changing world of work for women is growing faster rate than
35 actualization is possible;

36 4. Requests sustained investment in agriculture by:

37 (a) Investing in training for agriculture economies including;

- 38 (i) Provide training and safe handling standards of equipment for female workers;
39 A. Along with training for those who frequently handle dangerous substances such as pesticides,
40 training can also be dedicated to food processing, business management, marketing strategies, record-
41 keeping, packaging and labeling;
- 42 (ii) Providing extensive education on agriculture production, management and processing technolo-
43 gies to rural women who shoulder primary responsibility in rural production and who must adapt
44 to different production and processing technologies to meet global market demands;
- 45 (iii) Forming cooperative groups for women in the rural areas to cater to specific needs of the
46 community;
- 47 (b) Supporting the sale of crops produced by women farmers in local and global;
- 48 (c) Providing equipment and training for livestock production and hunting or fishing similar to
49 actions taken by the UN Women in Zimbabwe, where sales have doubled and women are continuing to advance
50 economically;
- 51 (d) Empowering women to engage in shaping laws, policies, and programs to improve rural liveli-
52 hoods;
- 53 5. Encourages placing a renewed focus on basic access to infrastructure, specifically in areas pertaining to:
- 54 (a) Water and firewood collection, where women spend a disproportionate amount of time in many
55 developing nations collecting water in daily life;
- 56 (b) Providing easy access to water within rural communities can free up valuable time in women's
57 days as well as ensuring safe access to a vital resource;
- 58 (c) Access to the internet and bandwidth;
- 59 (i) As the world continues to rely more and more on technology, access to internet can be a vital
60 mechanism in education, economic development, access to goods and services, and general connec-
61 tivity with the world;
- 62 6. Suggests the promotion of economic empowerment in the face of climate change by supporting en-
63 trepreneurial projects, research and innovation, education and agricultural management practices for women living
64 in rural communities who are the most vulnerable in the face of climate change and most dependent upon natural
65 resources;
- 66 7. Emphasizes the importance of ensuring land security by removing gender barriers to land titles, which
67 would support national economic growth and gender equality by:
- 68 (a) Providing and improving access for rural and indigenous women in direct pathways to land
69 ownership and land title attainment which would enable livelihood security;
- 70 (b) Expanding the UNAID focus of climate change reduction, food security and environmental
71 community engagement beyond 6 regions in Peru and other Member States by assessing the climate change impact
72 needs in different regions, focusing on preventative, treatment and management of natural resources;
- 73 (c) Supporting indigenous and rural women research into developing sustainable green spaces and
74 green technology to support food sustainability and conserve threatened plants which impact biodiversity and the
75 ability for environments to provide supportive natural resources at all trophic levels;
- 76 (d) Ensuring environmental education in efforts to support knowledge about ecosystem services and
77 their the significance regarding generational, local community and national responsibility.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions