



United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women

Topic: Empowerment of Women Through Education

Co-Sponsors: Canada, Commonwealth of Australia, Dominican Republic, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Federal Republic of Somalia, Federative Republic of Brazil, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Japan, Kingdom of Belgium, Kingdom of Lesotho, Kingdom of Norway, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Spain,

Kingdom of Sweden, Kingdom of Thailand, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Libya, Oriental Republic of Uruguay, People's Republic of China, Republic of Angola, Republic of Cape Verde, Republic of Colombia, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Djibouti, Republic of El Salvador, Republic of Finland, Republic of France, Republic of India, Republic of Indonesia, Republic of Italy, Republic of Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Republic of South Africa, Republic of Togo, Russian Federation, Swiss Confederation, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Mexican States, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America.

The United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women, recognizes that education is a basic human right; therefore all women should have equal opportunities to be educated.

Recognizing past efforts by UN bodies, we further suggest the following;

1. Declaring every man, woman, and child has the right to education, training, and information. Equality of access to all levels of education is crucial to empowering women and girls to fully participate in the economic, social, and political life of their societies;
2. Encouraging countries to create gender-neutral training programs for teachers in order to support gender-neutral environments in the educational systems;
3. Addressing that each nation has a taxpayer-funded government system, allowing the government to use taxes for schooling at all levels;

Resolution UN WOMEN/1.1

4. Urges NGOs to provide funding for transportation for people living in rural and under-privileged areas;
5. Establishing a law or policy requiring equal pay for men and women with non-compliance resulting in a penalty;
6. Emphasizing the need in developing countries and poverty-stricken areas to have educators inform students about human rights and gender equality. UN lawyers will ensure that effective anti-discrimination laws, as required in the CEDAW, are understood and enforced.
7. Stressing the responsibility of wealthier countries, public schools will be required by the government to have human rights and gender equality classes to assist in fighting cultural bias;
8. Recommending parental choice in choosing either a same-sex or co-educational education for their children, as long as girls and boys have equal learning opportunities;
9. Noting with deep concern the well-being of every girl, the schools will organize counseling teams comprised of teachers, as well as peer counselors, to create an awareness in girls of the importance of education and offer strategies for overcoming the hurdles of life;
10. Encouraging wealthier countries to create a fund for providing finances, transportation, facilities, and school materials to developing and poverty-stricken countries;
11. Keeping in mind that girls who become pregnant in high school have the right to be educated at home or in another educational facility according to their wishes;
12. Taking note that countries with a larger percentage of rural students are required to have either boarding for those students at the schools or a program to send school work to their homes;
13. Expecting parents of students to be informed of their responsibilities to educate their children and be responsible for it;
14. Requiring each student to have at least ten years of schooling throughout his or her life.