



United Nations General Assembly

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United Nations General Assembly

Agenda item: Human Rights and Gender Equality

Sponsor: Afghanistan, Algeria, Colombia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Indonesia, Jordan, Libya, Malaysia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Vietnam, Zimbabwe

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Optional Protocol, resolutions 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2013), and 2242 (2015) on women, peace and security;

Recognizing that the cycle of monitoring, keeping track, reporting, sharing, discussing, applying, then monitoring the implementation, is crucial for any aspect of policies,

Noting with deep concern that women are being restrained by their unconscious obedience to explicitly violent gender-based conventions which are often caused by stringent cultural or religious backgrounds, even though women have the fundamental right to manage and make decisions about their bodies and sexuality,

Regretting that the harmful effects of Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is not widely recognized, and also regretting that nations have failed to precisely keep track of FGM being conducted, therefore limiting their ability to determine necessary counter-measures,

Affirming that child marriage means the marital bonding of all humans under the age of eighteen years, according to the Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child which decides that a child means every human below the age of eighteen years and Article 16-2 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women which states that the betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, as well as the definition presented by The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights,

Taking note that on the fact that FGM and child marriage have become commonplace, especially in ethnic groups that are far from the city center, such as ethnic minorities, and Alternative Rites of Passage (ARP) has changed to FGM and is moving as a ritual to become an adult,

Recognizing that child marriage, which is often the result of poverty, detrimentally effects national economy because it hinders youth from realizing their full potential and skillfully contributing to society, and regrets that the social facades of child marriage is not fully understood:

1. *Urges* the international community to define gender equality as the idea of gender fairness regardless of the biology,
 2. *Urges* the international community to define that gender equality is to guarantee the following rights for the above:
 - a. rights to present their ability,
 - b. rights to protect one's own dignity,
 - c. rights to have freedom and security,
 - d. rights to have freedom of choices,
 - e. rights to live with basic standard of livings,
 - f. rights to feel that they are entitled to the same equality as others;
 3. *Affirms* that in the process of reaching the state of gender equality, all states and relevant organizations must:
 - a. acknowledge the status quo of gender inequality and work on the improvement,
 - b. fully consider the differences of various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds,
 - c. hold opportunities for countries to discuss about the improvements of gender inequality,
 - d. not give excessive and unnecessary benefits to certain gender group,
 - e. not intervene other states, and force these states to apply certain values that are not agreed among international society,
 - f. take possible measures to gain public understanding;
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1. *Calls upon* Member States to provide all beings, especially women with the opportunity to learn about their sexual and reproductive rights and their potential in society so that they may think critically and objectively perceive gender stereotypes in order to make informed decisions, as well as educating all citizens especially in rural areas where disparity remains, on the topic of gender equality;
 2. *Encourages* Member States to establish adequate laws to prevent and criminalize child marriage that applies to all regions including rural areas as well as refugee camps, and strengthen its implementation;
 3. *Calls upon* Member States to directly conduct awareness campaigns to its citizens, bearing in mind that poverty is the leading cause for child marriage and prostitution, in order to realize the potentials of women, by encouraging representatives of regions such as state officials and heads of villages to make citizens aware that it is potentially better for households' finance to have girls in education rather than marriage;
 4. *Encourages* Non-Governmental Organizations in cooperation with the United Nations to hold vocational training programs in all areas of the country, especially for women in order to provide women with means to contribute to their local society other than marriage, and also to propel cooperation and communication among local women while keeping in mind the following:

- a. a wide range of local young women should participate in the vocational training program so that they may develop a cooperative relationship that will allow them to continue on with the program after the departure of the NGO contingent,
 - b. the career mastered in the program should promote local industries so that the participants may receive appreciation or acceptance from their family and community;
5. *Requests* Member States to strengthen their monitoring of FGM in their country by establishing an adequate organization, to request help from the World Health Organization (WHO) if this exceeds national capacity, and to multilaterally share the information accumulated, which will be used in discussing international policies against FGM at the WHO general assembly;
6. *Encourages* states to understand that while there is an international movement to prohibit FGM, religious factors may apply to the usage of FGM;
7. *Approves* measures to save the next generation of women who may undergo FGM by means of NGOs and private sectors, as well as promoting ARP by making it an optional alternative ritual, and receiving developed countries' support, such as educational assistance in order to resolve the current issues on FGM;
8. *Encourages* Member States to provide physical and mental care for those contaminated with negative syndromes caused by FGM;
9. *Supports* the establishment of places including but not limited to schools where community members may discuss the harmful effects of gender-based violence including domestic violence in order to raise awareness;
10. *Recommends* Member States to criminalize sexual violence as well as torture regardless of religions;
11. *Encourages* Member States to establish a national organization that is responsible for the following in order to alleviate national gender-based violence:
 - a. provide stations where any citizen may consult and request advice about gender-based violence,
 - b. mentally support the victims of gender-based violence,
 - c. create regional communities for women where participants may, as a part of everyday conversation, give their opinions on women's rights and protection, share their experiences on gender-based violence, and talk about steps they may take in order to avoid being the victims of gender-based violence;
12. *Calls upon* Member States to conduct the following strategies on honor killing and keep in mind the following:
 - a the reason women and sexual minorities often become victims of honor killing is the custom to think of women and sexual minorities as dishonorable, and thus in order to eliminate honor killing, there is a need to change the citizens' awareness
 - b encourages to criminalize honor killing, by enforcing the police to strengthen their monitoring and management of information on honor killing
 - c endeavor to abolish traditional conventions that accept or approve honor killing

13. *Urges* Member States to prosecute perpetrators of gender-based violence, especially perpetrators of sexual violence in conflict and post-conflict situations by improving the mobility of national civil and military judicial systems in areas of conflict;
14. *Requests* countries that are able to aid countries in need to solve poverty including those of refugees, which are deeply involved in gender problems through the following ways:
 - a provide economic aids for those in poverty, including refugees,
 - b provide education for those in poverty, including refugees;
15. *Encourages* Member states to strengthen border management and establish a cooperative system in neighboring areas, to prevent children or people with low social status from international human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.