



Resolution CSW 5/1.1

Committee on the Status of Women

Sponsors: Republic of India, Japan, Republic of Nicaragua, Argentine Republic, State of Israel, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Republic of Senegal, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Cuba, Federal Republic of Germany, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Republic of Turkey, and Republic of Haiti

Signatories: Gabonese Republic, Malaysia, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Russian Federation, Kingdom of Spain, Central African Republic, and Italian Republic

Topic: Education for all, especially women and girls

The Committee on the Status of Women,

Guided by Articles 6 and 26 of the Universal Federation of Human Rights which state that everyone has the right to be treated equally under the law and the right to receive an education,

Deeply disturbed that 93 million children worldwide do not have access to primary education,

Fully aware that HIV/AIDS and lack of transportation are both large barriers preventing children from getting to school,

Bearing in mind that poor security and the risk of harassment and kidnapping prevent parents from sending their children to school,

Realizing that coeducational schools encourage non-gender discriminatory education,

Seeking female teachers, as well as male teachers, to be trained to teach by embracing equality among genders,

Declaring the importance of low tuition and free schools, especially in developing nations,

Convinced that children and adults worldwide must be aware of the problem at hand,

Having devoted attention to the Fundamental Law of Education and the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Effecting Women, both promoting gender-equal education and general guidelines within schools,

Aware of the small number of schools all over the globe and hoping to create more schools, especially in rural areas,

Taking into account the importance of the quality of education,

1. Has resolved to train teachers such that they do their job in an non-discriminatory style;
2. Draws the attention to schools and countries to provide clinics on HIV/AIDS prevention;
3. Reminds communities to have police officers stationed on routes to schools to make both children and parents feel more comfortable when traveling to school;
4. Requests countries prohibit same sex schools and establish co-ed ones instead;
5. Encourages free schools within areas to make school available to many more children;



6. Emphasizes the importance of media spreading awareness about the lack of education worldwide and promoting assistance from developed countries;
7. Further requests the implementation of a mandatory health class in schools teaching about HIV/AIDS, its effects and how to prevent it;
8. Expresses its hope that countries will sign and ratify CEDAW to eliminate gender discrimination;
9. Recommends nations adopt the Fundamental Law of Education and follow its guidelines of treatment and limitations within schools;
10. Supports families that cannot afford basic necessities of life , including education, thus:
 - a. Establishing centers in communities that provide food, water, activity, etc.;
11. Calls upon general sources of funding to deal with the problem, mainly:
 - a. A small amount of annual tax money be taken and put towards improving education,
 - b. Donations from organizations such as UNICEF, UNITE, UNESCO, World Bank, etc. and developed countries,
12. Notes that if children are not coming to school an official will be sent to their home to investigate, so:
 - a. Fines are only appropriate if a family is not sending their child to school for any religious or financial reasoning; and
13. further recommends the establishment of night schools for students unable to attend school during the day.



Resolution CSW/5/2.2

Committee on the Status of Women

Sponsors: Republic of Korea, Japan, Israel, Republic of Nicaragua, and The Russian Federation

Signatories: People's Republic of China, Central African Republic, Federal Republic of Germany, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Turkey, Republic of Haiti, Gabonese Republic, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Eastern Republic of Uruguay, Malaysia, and Islamic Republic of Mauritania

Topic: "Sexual violence as a weapon of war"

The Committee on the Status of Women,

Guided by article 8 of the Rome Statute, founding document of the International Criminal Court, which certifies rape as a weapon of war as a punishable war crime, as well as ethnic cleansing being inhumane,

Having adopted CEDAW, which states that men and women have completely equal rights,

Deeply concerned that civilians, particularly women and children, account for the vast majority of those affected by armed conflict,

Recalling the important role of women in resolving conflicts, preventing conflicts, and promoting peace after conflict,

Deeply disturbed by the lack of security preventing sexual violence as a weapon of war and the fact that, sometimes, this security is military members committing sexual assaults,

Further recalling that although laws are currently in effect prohibiting sexual violence, they go unenforced all over the world,

1. Strongly encourages countries to recognize that rape is an illegal device of war;
2. Proclaims the importance of women being recognized by communities, thus:
 - a. Creating more job opportunities for female workers to keep them employed and empowered;
 - b. Allowing women an equal voice to men in terms of social and political issues;
3. Recommends militaries adopt a mandatory training program for soldiers that teaches them:
 - a. The importance of gender equality;
 - b. The wrongness of rape and ethnic cleansing;
4. Has resolved to increase security within communities by hiring more police officers and security guards;
5. Suggests female peacekeepers be sent to post-conflicted areas to give victims of rape a relatable, trustworthy source to talk to;
6. Trusts nations to enforce laws of war by keeping a strong hand on laws that are currently in effect;



7. Encourages all countries to ratify the Rome statute and CEDAW to provide a combined effort of eliminating gender discriminations that serve as a barrier when combating rape as a wartime weapon;
8. Further resolves to work alongside the ICC in finding rapists and putting them on trial;
9. Draws the attention to the media in raising awareness of rape in schools as well as all over the globe;
10. Supports medical clinics and any funding for them when used after conflicts for physical and mental recovery; and
11. Calls upon developed countries and anyone else willing to help, to donate money and supplies such as contraceptives to the UN-based organizations and NGOs for further funding towards eliminating sexual violence as a weapon of war.